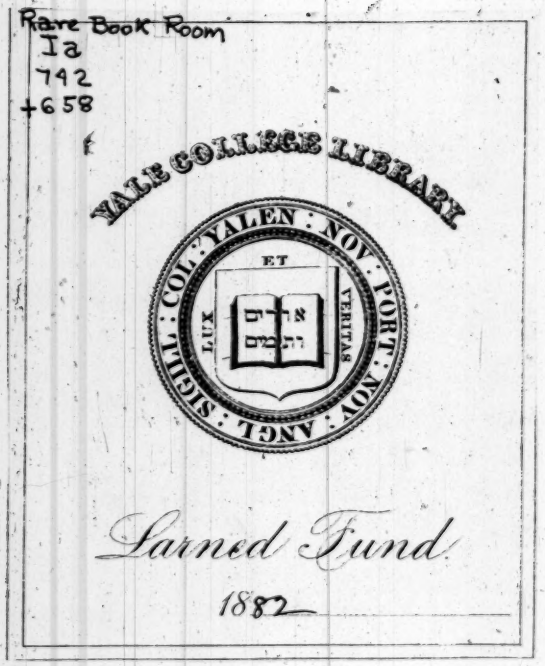
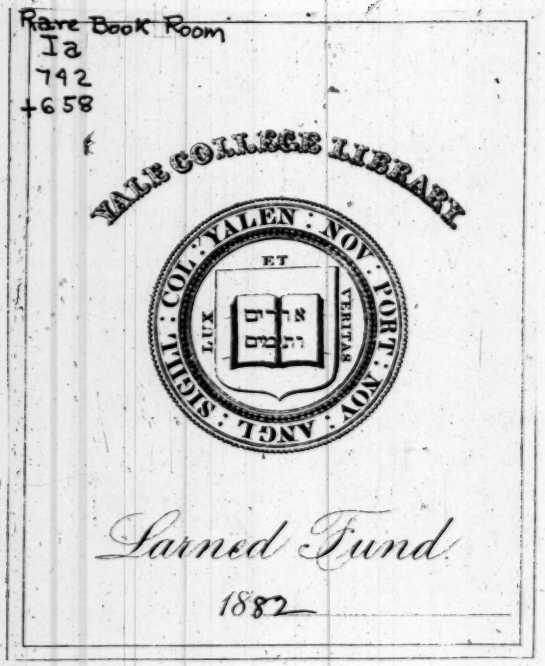
Rare Book Room
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Larned Fund
1882

Rare Book Room
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Larned Fund
1882

J: Holt White.

E: Phillipps's (Milton's Nephew & Biographer)
New World of English Words. 1658.

A World of Errors discovered in the New
World of Words. By
J: Blount. 1673.

Skinner, in his Class of Old & obsolete Words,
has availed himself of Phillipps's Work—
see Tyrwhitt's "Vindication of the Ap-
"pendix to the Poems called Rowley's"
p. 17. 8vo 1782.—

Sir John Hawkins says that Blount's Glossographia
"as far as it went, was of singular use to Edward
"Phillips, a nephew & pupil of Milton, in the com-
"-pilation" of this Work; & he adds, "as it is much more
"copious than that of Blount, & comprehends a
"great quantity of matter, must be looked on as the
"basis of English Lexicography."— Life of Johnson,
p. 173. 2nd ed.

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The New World of English Words, or a Generall DICTIONARY

Containing y^e^ Terms, Etimologies, Definitions of hard words, as they are deriued from other Languages, there proper Significations throughout y^e^ Artes & Sciences, whether Liberall or Mecanick.

by E. P.

Printed for Nath: Brooke at the Angell in Cornhill 1658.



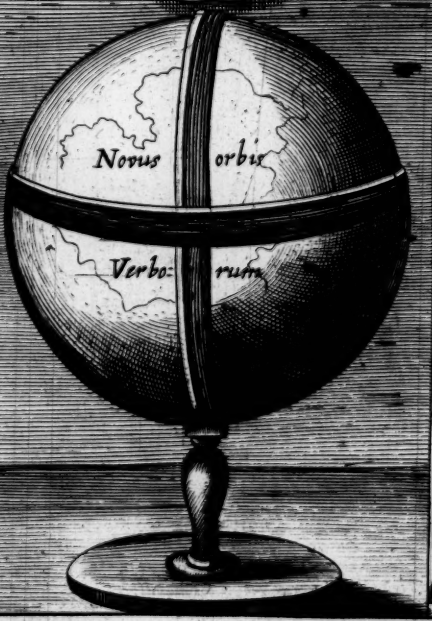
LAMBARD.



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SELDEN.





SPELMAN.



A Scholer of Cambridge



A Scholer of Oxford

THE

NEW WORLD

OF

ENGLISH WORDS:

Or, a General

DICTIONARY:

Containing the Interpretations of such hard words as are derived from other Languages; whether *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, *Syriack*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian*, *French*, *Spanish*, *British*, *Dutch*, *Saxon*, &c. their Etymologies and perfect Definitions:

Together with

All those Terms that relate to the Arts and Sciences; whether *Theologie*, *Philosophy*, *Logick*, *Rhetorick*, *Grammer*, *Ethicks*, *Law*, *Natural History*, *Magick*, *Physick*, *Chirurgery*, *Anatomy*, *Chimistry*, *Botanicks*, *Mathematicks*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Astrology*, *Chiromancy*, *Physiognomy*, *Navigation*, *Fortification*, *Dialling*, *Surveying*, *Musick*, *Perspective*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*, *Curiosities*, *Mechanicks*, *Statick*, *Merchandize*, *Jewelling*, *Painting*, *Graving*, *Husbandry*, *Horsemanship*, *Hawking*, *Hunting*, *Fishing*, &c.

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The significations of Proper Names, Mythology, and Poetical Fictions, Historical Relations, Geographical Descriptions of most Countries and Cities of the World; especially of these three Nations wherein their chiefest Antiquities, Battles, and other most Memorable Passages are mentioned; as also all other Subjects that are useful, and appertain to our English Language.

A Work very necessary for Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen, for all Persons that would rightly understand what they discourse, write, or read.

Collected and published by E. P.

For the greater honour of those Learned Gentlemen and Artists that have been assistant in the most Practical Sciences, their Names are affixed in the next Page.

Dedit Deus his quoque finem. Virgil.

London, Printed by *E. Tyler*, for *Nath. Brooke* at the Sign of the Angel in Cornhill, 1658.

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The names of those learned Gentlemen and Artists, as also of those Arts and Sciences, to which they contributed their assistance.

Antiquity's, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq;
Law Terms, Mr. *Herne*.

Magick, Mr. *Turner*.

Physick, *Dr. Sparks*.

Chirurgery and Anatomy, Mr. *Ed. Molins*. Mr. *Will. Molins*.

Chimistry, *Dr. Currer*

Herbary or *Botanicks*, Mr. *Morgan*. Mr. *Coles*.

Mathematicks, *Mr. Moore*.

Geometry, *Dr. Wybard*.

Astrology, *Mr. Lilly*. *Mr. Booker*.

Chyromancy, Physiogmony, } Mr. Sanders.

Navigation, Mr. Wilsford.

Fortification, Mr. Faulconberge.

The names of the Mathematical instruments. } Mr. Greatorex.

Surveying, } Mr. Eyre / Mr. Blagrave.

Musick, Dr. Coleman.

Architecture, Mr. Ed. Carter.

Perspective, Mr. W. Carter.

Heraldry, } Mr. Knight. / Mr. Nower. / T. Rawlins, Esq.

Jewelling, Mr. Gyffard.

Painting, } Mr. Walker. / Mr. Hales.

Graving, Mr. Fathorn.

Husbandry, Mr. Austen.

Cookery, Mr. May.

Horsmanship, Mr. Green.

Hawking and Hunting, } Mr. Gardener.

Fishing, Mr. Taverner.

TO THE

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS,

AND

IMPARTIAL SISTERS,

THE TWO

UNIVERSITIES.

Most Equal Sisters,

Never did any Volume raise it selfe to that heighth of reputation, at once to purchase every Reader for a friend or favourite: it is a known truth, and not to be denied that our Language hath in these later Ages been advanced to the admiration, if not the emulation, of other Nations, and whatsoever unnatural reproaches have been stuck upon her beauties by the petulancy of Criticks, hath strangely, but chiefly, proceeded from the unworthy attempts of those that have obtruded on this Age their transcriptions of Indexes, rather then Dictionaries, as if our Language were narrower then the rest of the Worlds, or to be confined to their short-hand Epitomes: A high miscarriage through which the learned and unlearned have most unhappily suffered; certainly the Regalia of our Language could not have been worse injured then by being vitiated and corrupted by such spurious and imperfect Editions: for

if the Grandeur of ſuch an undertaking be rightly conſidered, no ordinary induſtry will be required, next the conſulting with the Monuments of ancient Records and Manuſcripts derived to us from reverend Authours, there will be occaſion to peruſe the Works of our ancient Poets, as *Geffry Chaucer* the greateſt in his time, for the honour of our Nation; as alſo ſome of our more Modern Poets, as *Spencer*, *Sidny*, *Draiton*, *Daniel*, with our Reformers of the Scene, *Johnſon*, *Shakeſphear*, *Beaumont*, and *Fletcher*, and among the renowned Antiquaries, *Cambden*, *Lambard*, *Spelman*, *Selden*, and divers others: There will alſo be exacted from him that undertakes a task of this nature, a neceſſary knowledge of the Languages in which he is certain to incounter with a multitude of Criticiſms, nor muſt he be wanting in his ſtricteſt ſearch of moſt Dictionaries, that he may be able to diſtinguiſh the terms, ſeveral derivations, differences, definitions, interpretations, proper ſignifications of the words of our Tongue, how borrowed, how mixed with others, how with its own. Laſtly, forraign Authours are to be made uſe of, and amongſt them, the Germans are reputed moſt expert in the Mechanical Arts.

Thus, ever Honoured Siſters, you are not unacquainted what Siftings, Anvelings, Traverſings, there ought to be of Authours, ſo that he that undertakes this Enterprize ſhould firſt ſeriouſly perpend what difficulties he is to paſſe through, how dangerous it is for him to faile in ſuch a Deſign, what a weight of diſparagement he is likely to ſink under: a Volume of this nature being of no leſſe concernment, then not onely to informe young men in their deficiencies of the right knowledge of words, either for writing or diſcourſe, but alſo to eſtabliſh thoſe of riper years in their prudentials as an univerſally through-pac't Dictionary, and may ſerve for an Interpreter or Arbiter of their Studies and humane Tranſactions; ſo that a work thus rightly conſtituted may be ſaid in ſome kind, to approach near to a Divine Skill, and that the rather as it doth in it ſelfe contain all thoſe *Idea*'s that concern the Speech or Pen, ſuch as are uſefull to drive on and inforce with full vigour and ſtrength, the affaires of mankind.

Illuſtrious Siſters, if we look upon the exemplary incouragements

ments of ſome of our Laureate Worthies, whoſe noble ſpirits have not ſuffered the aſhes of Antiquity to be raked out of her ſacred Urnes, as at this time the admired Workes of Mr. *Dodſworth* and of Mr. *Dugdale* have informed the World. Some of theſe Heroick Perſons out of a farther zeal to preſerve our Language from the barbariſmes and ruinous deformities of the times, to preſent her in her native glories, from their own more practical and experienc't inſights in ſome of the Arts and Sciences, have contributed in what they were more particularly excellent, to the building up of this Volume; Their names I have affixed to their own learned indeavours, not onely as I my ſelf acknowledge their opportune and incomparable aſſiſtances, but that the Bookſeller ſo much obliged to them for ſo unuſual a curteſie, might expreſſe his humbleſt tenders of gratitude; as alſo that you, moſt Noble Siſters, would be pleaſed to take notice of this your learned Retinue: and that there are Benefactours ſtill ſurviving to celebrate your flouriſhing felicities.

I am not ignorant, that though I am thus fortified with the pregnant aid of thoſe exquiſite Perſons, to which my own inferiour, though ſtudious indeavours are joyned, that I ſhall nevertheleſſe fall ſhort of anſwering the curioſities of ſome critical expectations. Mr. *Minſhaw* that ſpent his life and eſtate in ſcrutinizing into Languages, ſtill remaines obnoxious to the miſconſtructions of many. But let ſuch invading cenſurers well conſider the infinity of mechanical words, how every Art hath its peculiar Terms, and then if they are in their right wits, it will ſeem almoſt impoſſible to them, for one man though a healthful perſon that hath ſpent the beſt part of the leaſure of his life, to erect ſuch a Pyramid, more eſpecially if thoſe difficulties are rightly pondered that are to be waded through; the conduct of coſts in that continued converſe that muſt be had with Artiſts, beſides the great labour, with which the moſt generous Forrainers that have gone about to manage ſuch happy deſigns, have been waſted and tired out; theſe conſiderations being ingeniouſly weighed by the wiſer ſort of men, I hope the learned & charitable Critick will intertain a favourable approbation of theſe labours, as he cannot find me wanting, at leaſt of a more than ordinary induſtry to compleat this Work, both in examining and right di-

geſtion

geſtion of my own papers, as alſo for that tender care that hath been had of thoſe happy contributions *I* received from others. Moſt Reverenced Siſters, my greateſt ambition is your affectionate eſteem, which having but obtained, *I* ſhall ever ſtrive to imploy the beſt ſtrength of my life and ſtudies in your ſervice; in the mean ſpace *I* queſtion not but *I* have already done my Country ſo much good ſervice as to have ſtript away thoſe obſolete termes that have defaced our language, not degrading too much from its primitive integrity, nor declining what with judge- I might inſert.

To conclude, *I* have illuſtrated and refined it, inſtated it in its proper majeſty, rendred it admirably uſeful for all perſons on all occaſions, worthy of the greateſt maſteries of Rhetoricians and the tongues of our Vernaculous Oratours: with a no leſſe honourable ſubmiſſion have *I* proſtrated theſe my Indeavours at your Learned Feet.

EDW. PHILLIPS.

To

To the truly Noble, and Perfect Lover and Incourager of Arts and Sciences, Sir *WILLIAM PASTON* Knight and Baronet.

SIR,

IT hath not been the leaſt of my care, that this preſent Work might be as happy in the fortune of its addreſſe, as in the publickneſſe of its deſign, which is the General advancement of Learning and Arts; nor could it have been more advantagiouſly fortified againſt the various and uncertain ſuffrages of the World, then by being adopted into the Patronage of ſuch a Perſon, whoſe accompliſhment in the Arts and Ingenuities renders him capable to judge of what is written well or amiſſe in any of them; and that this attribute doth belong properly to your ſelf, is evident to the World by more then a few inſtances. Your admirable skill in Phyſick manifeſted in your frequent Cures of the moſt deſperate Diſeaſes, and thoſe happy receits you have conſecrated to the benefit of mankind; Your exquiſite knowledge in Husbandry and Horſemanſhip; Your deep inſight into the Mathematicks, and the more delicate ſort of the Mechanicks, as appears by your excellent choice of Jewels, and your rare fancy and invention in Carvings, Turning, Paintings, and Annealings, in which the very Artiſts you have imployed have ſubmitted to your politer judgement; Your diligent ſearch into the greateſt curioſities of Nature; wherein how much you have exceeded all others of our Nation that have been famous in their Collections, your Muſæum abounding with an infinite variety of the moſt choice and admired Rarities, can ſufficiently teſtifie: And indeed, What qualities leſſe noble then theſe I have mentioned, could ſpring from the vertuous inclinations of your youth, which for many years was ſpent in uſeful travels (not ſo much to ſee faſhions, as to learn experience, and the true knowledge of men and manners) of which the Learned Mr. Greaves makes an honourable mention in his Survey of the Pyramids of Egypt? Theſe vertues, together with the enlargedneſſe of your mind in making your Houſe the Center of Hoſpitality to Strangers and Ingenuous Perſons, are no leſſe a true mark of the Nobleneſſe of your Family, then the Supporters of your Armes, a bearing which is very rare, and onely peculiar to the moſt ancient Houſes.

Upon this foundation it is that I build my confidence; but to me a perſon little meriting in my ſelf the honour of your acceptance, my propitious Stars have been aſſiſtant on this occaſion, and have ſo brought it about, that not I, but two Famous Univerſities and the greateſt Artiſts of our time, ſhould throw this Work at your feet, and in ſo doing they have obliged me by a favour which nothing can equal but the Honour of your receiving it from them by my hands. If what is here more particularly contained of the more Noble Mechanick Arts, come not up to that heighth as to ſatisfie the curioſity of your excellent judgement in them, yet thus much our Volume may without arrogance pretend to, That there is here a fairer way begun then ever, for the promoting of that moſt uſeful part of Learning; eſpecially ſince it could not intend that alone, but takes in all the other parts beſide: which all together with one conſent, like the needle tending towards the North, preſent themſelves to wait upon, you, who have ſo great an influence upon them, erecting a Monument to your fame, great as the glory I aſpire to in ſtiling my ſelf,

Sir,

Your moſt humble, and moſt

devoted ſervant,

EDW. PHILLIPS.

To

To the truly Noble and Acompliſht Gentlemen, Sir *ROBERT BOLLES* of *Scampton*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Baronet,

AND

EDWARD HUSSY of *Cathorp*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Eſquire.

AT ſuch a time chiefly it is, Moſt Honoured Sirs, that a Nation may be truly ſaid to flouriſh, when thoſe that are the moſt conſiderable in fortune and outward ſplendour, are alſo the moſt conſpicuous for Learning and inward Worth; nor can the greateſt Sciences and moſt noble Qualities be look't upon by any with ſo true an eſteem and value, as by thoſe who have themſelves attained the higheſt perfection in them: and among the reſt whom ſuch qualifications make to be reputed the Ornament of the Age, it had been impoſſible that the World ſhould be unacquainted with two ſuch Eminent Perſons as your ſelves; who, being as inſeparable in friendſhip and alliance as in the affinity of your vertues, could not, without injury to ſo happy an union, have been ſeparated in this addreſſe. Though decency will not permit me to ſpeak over-high of this Work wherewith I here preſent you; yet this I may ſay, That Fame hath uſher'd it into the World, with the atteſt of ſo many Worthy hands, that never yet in Engliſh any Piece came forth with happier Auſpices; to which there could have been nothing wanting to Crown its fortune abſolutely, but your moſt equal receptions, for which it is prepared, with this return of gratitude, That beſides all thoſe other Arts and Sciences, of which both of you are equal favourers and promoters, you will alſo have the ſatisfaction to finde a conſiderable account of thoſe accompliſhments which are more eſpecially agreeable to each of your peculiar fancies; namely of that Divine and Seraphic quality (which firſt brought order and civility into the World, which mollifies the moſt barbarous and ſalvage natures, and calmes the unruly paſſions of the Soul) of which one of you is ſo great a favourer, and ſo abſolute a Maſter in it, that your whole Retinue following your example, are

able performers in Muſick, and may as truly be called your Quire as your Family; As alſo (which chiefly delights the other of you) that moſt manly and generous Exerciſe of Hunting, the ſport of greateſt Kings and Princes in all Ages, by which the youth of all Warlike Nations have been alwayes ſpurred on to martial Diſcipline, and the atcheivement of the moſt Heroick actions: Having therefore ſo great a veneration to whatſoever is excellent and worthy of higheſt praiſe, I could not omit to celebrate with my utmoſt indeavours, the owners of ſuch perfections; nor could any conſideration have more abſolutely charmed unto your ſervice, the

Humble admirer of your Vertues

Edw. Phillips.

THE

THE
PREFACE,
By way of Introduction to the Right Knowledge of our Language.

THe very Summe and Comprehenſion of all Learning in General, is chiefely reducible into theſe two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of theſe two be, by all men, not without juſt cauſe, acknowledged the more ſolid and ſubſtantial part of Learning; yet ſince, on the other ſide, it cannot be denyed but that without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum* or conveyancer of all good Arts) *things* cannot well be expreſſed or publiſhed to the World, it muſt be neceſſarily granted, that the one is little leſſe neceſſary, and an inſeparable concomitant of the other; for let a Subject be never ſo grave, never ſo uſeful, carrying in it never ſo clear and perfect a demonſtration, yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain power and efficacy to the underſtanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjoynted phraſe, it will either not be underſtood, or ſo ſlightly and with ſuch indifference regarded, that it will come ſhort of working that effect which it promiſed to it ſelf. And it is a thing mainly obſervable, that all thoſe ancient Authours that have written the beſt things, have left them to poſterity in the pureſt and moſt genuine Language. Among the *Greeks*, who have better deſerved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livie*, *Cicero*, *Saluſt*? nor have all theſe been leſſe admired for the properneſs and elegancy of their ſtile, than for the nobleneſſe of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, eſpecially in theſe later Ages, thoſe, who are not onely juſtly eſteemed to ſtand in competition with the beſt of the Ancients for the verity and ſoundneſſe of their matter, but, have alſo refin'd our Language to that heighth, that, for elegance, for fluency, and happineſſe of expreſſion, I am perſwaded it gives

not place to any Modern Language, ſpoken in *Europe*; ſcarcely to the Latin and Greek themſelves. Now as for that ſubtile diſtinction uſed by ſome, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any conſideration of ſerious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwiſe but, That whatever kind of ſermocination is generally uſed in any Country, may very properly be termed a Language; for if the commixture of a Language eſteemed the moſt ancient, with that of a bordering or invading Nation cauſe it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, ſince it is no hard matter to prove that even that alſo deſcended from a Language yet more ancient than it ſelf; foraſmuch as that Latin which was ſpoken immediately after the expulſion of the *Roman* Kings, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*, was ſo altered in the time of *Polybius*, which was 350 years after, that it was hardly to be underſtood; and from the time of *Romulus* we muſt needs think it ſuffered a far greater change: yet it was ſo far from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its ἀκμὴ, or flouriſhing heighth of elegance, until the Age wherein *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not onely not deprave, but, refine a Language, much more will the alteration that is made by the interſperſion of forraign words, eſpecially coming from the more ſoutherly and civil Climates, conduce to the ſweetning and ſmoothing of thoſe harſh and rough accents which are peculiar to the moſt northerly Countries. And beſides, to find out the original and moſt unchanged Languages, we muſt have recourſe as far backward as the confuſion of *Babel*, which was the firſt nativity of Tongues; and ſo make a vain ſearch for things which perhaps are no where now extant.

True it is indeed, that *Scaliger* reckons up about 11 ſeveral Tongues (others 14) ſpoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the Greek and Latin, which are now no native but acquired Languages, are the Teutonick or Dutch, the Slavonian, the Cantabrian, the old Britiſh or Celtick; theſe are commonly called Mother Tongues, and thoſe which are any way compounded of any of theſe Mother Tongues, or derived from them, ſome think fit to call Dialects, although notwithſtanding this compoſition or derivation, ſuch a vaſt diſtance may be ſeen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other; whereas indeed a Dialect is but the ſelf ſame Language, ſpoken in ſeveral Provinces of the ſame Nation, with ſome ſmall difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader or finer, or ſome little variation of a word or ſyllable; in ſuch a manner the people of *Sommerſetſhire* ſpeak differently from thoſe of *Middleſex*, yet both may very well be underſtood of each other; and ſo the people of *Florence* from thoſe of *Rome*: No otherwiſe in the Greek Language did the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Attick*, *Æolick*, Dialects differ from one another.

But, not to inſiſt any longer upon ſo nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular ſcope and deſign of this Book, to ſpeak ſomething in general of the Original of our Engliſh Tongue, of the baſis or foundation of it, of the reaſon of its ſeveral changes,

changes, and how far it participates of other Languages, and of the peculiar Idiome or propriety thereof.

That, what was originally ſpoken in this Nation, was the ancient Britiſh Language, needs not to be doubted, nor is it improbable what ſome affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether the ſame with, the *Gallick*, or *Celtick*, ſince both theſe people were by the ancient Greeks called by one common name, *Celtæ*; beſides, if we conſider the ſolid arguments of *Verſtegan*, and thoſe that have writ moſt judiciouſly, concerning the Original of the *Brittains*, nothing ſeems to me more conſonant to truth, then that the *Brittains* anciently deſcended from the *Gaules*, and that *Brutus* rather a *Gallick*, then a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion* into that of *Brittain:* but certain it is that of this ancient *Britiſh*, there remains ſcarſely any track, or footſtep in the language ſpoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conqueſt to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Brittania*, or *Wales*, to which (being a mountanous Countrey, and ſtrong for defence, and which onely of all the reſt of the Iſland was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native inhabitants betook themſelves by flight, preſerving both their ancient race and ſpeech, which from the Countrey *Wales*, is now called *Welſh*. In the ſame manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient tongue of *Spain*, notwithſtanding the frequent invaſions of that Countrey by the *Carthaginians*, *Moors*, *Romans* and *Vandals*, is yet preſerved in *Biſcay*, *Guipuſcoa* and *Navarre*; and in the Mountains of *Granata*, called *Alpuxarras* the *Arabick* is ſtill retained, together with the off-ſpring of the *Moors*, that in times paſt poſſeſſed the greateſt part of *Spain*; as alſo in *Armorica*, or *Brittany* in *France*, the old *Gallick* is ſpoken at this day, which very near reſembling the *Welſh*, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of theſe two tongues.

From this ſo total a ſubverſion of the *Brittiſh* Empire by the *Engliſh-Saxons*, followed as total a ſubverſion of the *Brittiſh* language, and even of the very name of *Brittain* (which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Roman* nor the *Norman* Conqueſt, for neither the Provincial Latin could extinguiſh the Native *Brittiſh*, nor the *French* brought in by King *Williams* followers, the *Saxon* which was then in uſe, for it is obſervable that where the Conquerours over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their language alſo by little and little prevails over that of the Countrey, otherwiſe it waſts and ſpends it ſelf till it be in a manner utterly loſt, like a ſmall quantity of water thrown upon a heap of ſand. Since therefore theſe *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their ſpeech very little, if at all differing from the reſt of the *Germans*, it is hence evident that our language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutonick*, which ſeems to be of greater Antiquity then any other language now ſpoken in *Europe*, and to have continued the ſame without any conſiderable alteration, and in the ſame Countrey where it was firſt planted, through a long tract of many ages; for, not to urge the opinion of *Goropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the firſt language of the world, and ſpoken by *Adam* in *Paradiſe*; it is certainly the common conſent of moſt *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* tongue

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ſtill in uſe, and poſſeſſing a large compaſſe of ground, is no leſſe ancient then the very firſt coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuiſco*, which is no wonder, if we conſider that the *Teutones*, or *Germans*, being the very firſt people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the poſſeſſion of it to this very day uncorrupted, unſubdued and (as their language, ſo themſelves) unmixed with any forraigne Nation. Nor is the large extent of this language leſſe conſiderable, for as much as it is ſpoken throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norwey*, *Swethland*, *Belgia*, the Iland of *Thule*, now called Iſeland, and divers of the Northern Iles, beſides thoſe places into which it hath ſpread it ſelf by conqueſt, as into *Gallia* by the *Franck's*, and by the *Saxons* into this Iland, where it yet remaineth in a very great meaſure.

And though our Engliſh tongue hath of late ages intertained ſo great a number of forraign words, that every age it ſeemeth to ſwerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the Dutch, we ſhall ſoon finde that almoſt all the chief material words, and thoſe which are oftneſt uſed in the moſt familiar, and vulgar diſcourſe, are all, either meer Dutch, or palpably derived from the Dutch. For example, the moſt primitive and uncompounded words, appellatives, the names of natural things, animals, vegetals, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Winde*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, *&c.* words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monoſyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*, *Love*, *Give*, beſides all our numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning theſe words it is very remarkable, that moſt of them conſiſting but of one ſyllable; nevertheleſſe, the things that are underſtood by them are as ſignificantly expreſs't, as the ſame things in other tongues are by words of two, or more ſyllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either Ἀγαθὸς in Greek, or *Bonus* in Latin, a matter of no ſmall advantage: for if that ſentence be judged moſt praiſe-worthy that containeth moſt matter in feweſt words, why may we not commend that word, which conſiſting of feweſt ſyllables, is yet of as great force as if it had more. No leſſe conſiderable is the proper, and moſt pertinent ſignification of ſome words which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of theſe monoſyllables into one, as the word *Wiſdome*, which is compounded of theſe two words *Wiſe*, i. e. Grave, Sage, Prudent, and the old Saxon word *Dome*, i. e. judgement, or ſentence, ſince wiſdome may moſt properly be ſaid to be the reſult of a Grave, and ſolid judgement.

By this that hath been ſaid it is evident, that the Saxon, or Germah tongue is the ground-work upon which our language is founded, the mighty ſtream of forraigne words that hath ſince *Chaucers* time broke in upon it, having not yet waſh't away the root: onely it lies ſomewhat obſcur'd, and overſhadow'd like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with buſhes.

Whether this innovation of words deprave, or inrich our Engliſh tongue is a conſideration that admits of various cenſures, according to the different fancies of men. Certainly as by an invaſion of ſtrangers, many of the old inhabitants muſt needs be either ſlain, or

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forced to fly the Land; ſo it happens in the introducing of ſtrange words, the old ones in whoſe room they come muſt needs in time be forgotten, and grow obſolete; ſometimes indeed, as Mr. *Cambden* obſerves, there is a peculiar ſignificancy in ſome of the old Saxon words, as in ſtead of fertility they had wont to ſay *Eordſwela*, which is as much as the wealth, or riches of the earth, yet let us not bewail the loſſe of them for this, for we ſhall finde divers Latin words, whoſe Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon, as much reaſon, as in the word *intricate*, which (coming from *Tricæ* i. e. thoſe ſmall threads about Chickens legs, that are an encombrance to them in their going) ſignifieth entangled; and it is worth the taking notice, that although divers Latin words cannot be explained, but by a Periphraſis, as *Inſinuation* is a winding ones ſelf in by little and little, yet there are others, both French and Latin, that are match't with Native words equally ſignificant, equally in uſe among us, as with the French *Denie*, we parallel our *gainſay*, with the Latin *reſiſt* our *withſtand*, with *Interiour*, *inward*, and many more of this nature: So that by this means theſe forrainers inſtead of detracting ought from our tongue, add copiouſneſſe and varity to it, now whether they add, or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be referr'd to ſence and fancy, then to be diſputed by arguments. That they come for the moſt part from a language, as civil as the Nation wherein it was firſt ſpoken, I ſuppoſe is without controverſy, and being of a ſoft and even ſound, nothing ſavouring of harſhneſſe, or barbariſme, they muſt needs mollifie the tongue with which they incorporate, and to which, though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long uſe; in fine, let a man compare the beſt Engliſh, now written, with that which was written three, or four ages ago, and if he be not a doater upon antiquity, he will judge ours much more ſmooth, and gratefull to the ear: for my part that which ſome attribute to *Spencer* as his greateſt praiſe, namely his frequent uſe of obſolete expreſſions, I account the greateſt blemiſh to his Poem, otherwiſe moſt excellent, it being an equal vice to adhere obſtinately to old words, as fondly to affect new ones.

But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology, I ſhall now for the clearer Method proceed to the diviſion of them, there are not many Nations in *Europe*, ſome of whoſe words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the ancients in great abundance, ſome we take from the Italians, as *Abaſe*, *Abone*, *Abbord*, *Baluſtrade*, *Balcone*, ſome from the Spaniſh, as *Abandon*, *Envelope*, *Diſembogue*, *Chapin*; many from the French, as *Deſire*, *Deny*, *Command*, *Embelliſh*, *Emboſement*; among the ancient languages we have from the Greek not a few, as thoſe that end in μα, with us end in *m.* as ἐπίγραμμα *Epigram*, ἐνθύμημα *Enthymem*, thoſe in ον with us in *t*, as ἐπίθετον *Epithet*, thoſe in ος, with us end in *er*, as Ἀστρολογος Aſtrologer, thoſe in αστ with us in *aſt*, as παραφράστης *Paraphraſt*, thoſe in ιστα in *iſt*, γυμνοσοφιστα *Gymnoſophiſt*, thoſe in ικος in *ick*, as *Dramatick*, thoſe in ισκος in *iſk*, as Baſilisk, thoſe in αφον, or αφος in *aph*, as Chirograph *Paragraph*, thoſe in αρχα in *arch*, as Monarch, thoſe in ια, in *y*, or *ie*, as *Philoſophy*, *Rhapſodie*, thoſe in ισμος, or ισμα in *iſm*, as *Syllogiſm*,

gism, *Sophism*; also their verbs in ἱζειν, with us end in *ize*, as καυτηριζειν *Cauterize*; in imitation, of which some, out of a pretty Capricchio, have given common words the same termination, as *enfranchize*, *spiritualize*, *wantonize*. The next thing to be observed of Greek words is their manner of composition, they are either compounded of these following prepositions, as (1) ἀνα, correspondent to the Latin *Re*, which in composition signifieth *again*, as *Anaphora reductio*, or a bringing back again, 2 ἀντι, which, compounded with another word, implies an opposition, as *Antiperistasis*, an opposing of any quality against its contrary, 3 ἀμφι, *both wayes*, or *about*, as *Amphibious*, *i. e.* living upon either element, land, or water, 4 ἀπο, which in composition signifies a contrariety, as from κάλυψις, a hiding, *Apocalypsis*, a revealing, 5 Δις, implies a *dilating*, or a dividing, as *Diæresis*, a dividing of one syllable into two, 6 κατα, answering in composition to the Latin, *De* as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward, 7 επι, *in*, or *upon*, as *Epitaph*, an inscription upon any ones Tombe, 8 ἐκ, or ἐξ, *out*, as *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy, 9 ἐν, *in*, or *inward*, as *Engastrimyth*, one that speaks inwardly, 10 μετα, which implies a changing, as *Metamorphosis*, a changing of shapes, 11 παρα, which implies a comparison, as *Parabola*, a story brought for a similitude, 12 περι, *about*, as *Periperie*, a carrying about, 13 προ, *before*, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner, 14 προς, *to*, or *toward*, as *Prosthesis*, an adding unto, 15 ὑπο, *under*, as *Hypogastrick*, the lowermost part of the belly, 16 ὑπερ, above, as *Hyperphysical*; that which is above nature. Or else of other words, as πρῶτος, first, πολυς, many, ψεύδος, false, and the privative α, for example, *Prototype*, an Original, or first Copy, *Polygon*, a figure that hath many angles, or corners; *Pseudomartyr*, a false witnesse, or counterfeit Martyr; *Atrophy*, a want of the nutritive faculty, these are the most material, and all that are in use in our tongue.

But for the Latin words they will require a larger account to be given of them; these are the main body of our Army of forraigne words, these are so numerous that they may well be thought to equal, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; onely, here is the difference, That these are the more essential, those the more remote, and rather the superstructure then the foundation. Of these Latin words there are many (as also some of the French, and others before mentioned) that by long custome are so ingrafted, and naturaliz'd into our tongue, that now they are become free denizons, without any difference, or distinction between them and the Native words, and are familiarly understood by the common sort, and most unlearned of the people; as *nature*, *fortune*, *member*, *intend*, *inform*, *invent*, and the like, others there are which though frequently written, and used in common discourse by the politer sort, and infranchized at least, if not naturalized, are not yet so very trite as to be understood by all, since divers ingenuous persons, addicted to the reading of books, are nevertheless unacquainted with the Latin, and other forraign languages, and so are at a losse when they meet with unusual words, and some people if they spy but a hard word, are as much amazed as if they had met with a Hobgoblin, and these are they, more especially, the cognizance whereof is one part, though not the greatest, of this designe,

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but that there are in the book ſome words ordinary and trite enough, for I thought it better in ſuch a caſe as this, rather to exceed then to be too ſparing, ſince an exuberance is eaſilier cut off then a defect ſupplied; I had thought once to have omitted this branch of our following work, as having been performed by others before, and that not without ſome diligence, but I thought it not enough to have added many more things then were yet ever thought on; but alſo to have the quinteſſence of what ever was offer'd at before, in another caſt and better method, that it might be a complete work, and not wanting in any thing that could be deſired in a deſigne ſo uſefull to the Nation; beſides, that even of theſe ſorts of words there were many wanting before, which were requiſite to be inſerted, many not ſo properly rendred as was convenient, divers cram'd in by the head and ſhoulders without any diſtinction, but as if they had been as good as the beſt; whereas in works of this nature men ought to fly all Pedantiſmes, and not raſhly to uſe all words alike, that are met with in every Engliſh Writer, whether Authentick, or not, this is a bad example to the unadmoniſh't Reader, and might incourage him to ſuck in barbariſme as ſoon as Elegance, but by long experience out of a continued courſe of reading the beſt Authors, and converſation with the better ſort of company to examine throughly what words are natural, and ligitimate, and what ſpurious, and forc't; nor is it proper to quote an Authour for a word that long cuſtome hath ſufficiently authoriz'd, but either ſuch as are grown out of uſe, or ſuch as are uſed onely upon ſpecial occaſions, or as terms of Art; and not upon the credit of every one neither, nor to quote any modern, or trivial Authour for words uſed by thoſe more ancient, or of greater credit: I do not deny indeed, but that there are many words in this book (though fewer then in other books of this kinde) which I would not recommend to any for the purity, or reputation of them, but this I had not done, but to pleaſe all humours, knowing that ſuch kinde of words are written, & that the undiſtinguiſhing ſort of Readers would take it very ill if they were not explained, but withall I have ſet my mark upon them, that he that ſtudies a natural and unaffected ſtile, may take notice of them to beware of them, either in diſcourſe, or writing; and if any of them may have chanc't to have eſcap't the Obeliſck (as ſuch a thing may happen in ſpight of deligence) there can ariſe no other inconvenience from it, but an occaſion to exerciſe the choice and judgement of the Reader, eſpecially being forewarned, who if he have a fancie capable to judge of the harmony of words, and their muſical cadence, cannot but diſcern when a word falls naturally from the Latin termination, when forc't and torn from it, as Imbellick, which might indeed come from *Imbellicus*, if any ſuch word were, but how they can handſomely deduce it from *Imbellis*, is hard to reſolve, if this be bad *impreſcriptible* is worſe, being derived, neither I nor any body elſe knows how, ſince *Præſcriptus* is the neareſt they can go: there are alſo worth the pains of avoiding certain kinde of Mule-words propagated of a Latin Sire, and a Greek Dam, ſuch as *Acrilogie*, *Aurigraphy*, and others *ejuſdem farinæ*; but I have alſo met with ſome forged, as I ſhrewdly ſuſpect, by ſuch as undertook to explain them; ſo monſtrouſly barbarous, and inſufferable, that they are not worthy to be mentio-

ned, nor once thought on, yet that ye may gueſſe at *Hercules* by his foot, one of them I ſhall produce, which is *Suicide*, a word which I had rather ſhould be derived from *Sus*, a Sow, then from the Pronown *Sui*, unleſſe there be ſome myſtery in it; as if it were a Swiniſh part for a man to kill himſelf.

What cautions more to give for the avoiding of ſuch groſſe words as theſe I know not, onely this in general, To be ever converſant in the beſt Authours, as Sir *Philip Sidny*, Sir *Thomas More*, Sir *Water Rawleigh*, my Lord *Verulam*, *Ben Johnſon*, happy as well in his proſe as verſe, and for his inſtructions in well writing excellent; nor is this preſent age utterly barren: not to mention our late Romances, which for ſtile are not quite to be rejected, neither are they void of delight and ſome elegancies, onely intermixed with a kinde of grave majeſtical, and ſerious folly.

Now for thoſe words that are of a right ſtamp, and currant among us, that they may orderly be diſtinguiſh't by their Terminations, and not be known at randome, meerly, and by chance; I ſhall ſhew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain claſſes, or ranks, where note that the Characteriſtick of a word alwayes conſiſts in the end, or termination.

Firſt, Our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by caſting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Juſtus* Juſt, or changing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus*, Infatuated, or into *ous*, as *Obvius* Obvious, ſometimes into *an*, as *Plebeius*, Plebeian, or by changing *ilis* into *ile*, as from *Agilis* comes Agile, from *facilis* facile, *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax* efficacious, *bilis* into *ble*, as *tractabilis* tractable, *Docibilis* Docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans*, or *ens*, into *ant*, or ent, as *conſtans* conſtant, *eloquens* eloquent, *or* into *our* as *inferior* inferiour, *rius* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Tranſitorius* Tranſitory.

Secondly, Noun ſubſtantives derived from adjectives, participles, verbs; or otherwiſe; of which thoſe that in Latine end in *tas*, with us end in *tie*, or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas*, Imbecillity, *Probabilitas*, Probability, *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *ſubſtantia* ſubſtance, *reluctantia* reluctancy, *entia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia* confidence, *eminentia* eminencie, *ura* into *ure*, as *commiſſura* commiſſure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude, *or* into *our*, as *Author* Authour, words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number, have *n* added at the end, as *ſeparatio* ſeparation, *repletio* repletion, *inſtructio* inſtruction, *ambitio* ambition, ſometimes *us*, or *um*, is taken away from the latter end, as *Conventus* a Convent, *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monſtrum* a Monſter; to one, or other of theſe terminations, almoſt all Nouns whatſoever be reduced.

Thirdly, For our Verbes, ſome there be that may moſt aptly, and with beſt eaſe be formed from the indicative *mood*, preſent *tence* of the active voice, as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *præſcribo* to preſcribe, from *contemno* to contemne, from *alludo* to allude: Some fall more kindly from the infinitive mood, as from *convincere* to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, becauſe of the melting of the *c*. but there are other Verbs, ſuch as from *Colligere* Collect, from *inſtruere* inſtruct, from *conſulere* conſult, from *invenire* invent, which cannot

not, without much constraint, be deduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive mood, but seem much more probably, by their near resemblance, to be formable from the participle passive, as *Collectus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all those Verbs that come from the first conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in use) be formed, as to *coacervate*, to *consummate*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather then from the Infinitive, *coacervare*, *consummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* seems to be the Characteristick letter; there are also sundry other Verbes that appear to have been most anciently received, and most inured to our language, which, belike, were had from the Latins at the second hand, we taking them from the French, as they from the Lat. as chiefly those that end in *y* or *ie*: for example, to *signifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *signifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *significare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; besides, those both Verbes, and Nouns which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refresh*, to *discourage*, to *discharge*, to *furnish*, to *garnish*, to *refrain*, *despite*, *distresse*, *hostage*, *menace*, &c.

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be said but this, that whereas in Latin they most commonly end in *e*, or *er*, we retain our old termination *ly*, as for *successivè*, we use *successively*, for *diligenter*, *diligently*, these must be understood to be such onely as are derived from Nown Adjectives, for with the ordinary Adverbs of time, place, &c. our tongue meddles not. As for those in *tus*, as *divinitus*, and in *im*, as *confertim*, *viritim*, &c. we cannot expresse them by one word, except *partim*, i. partly.

Fifthly, and lastly, there are a sort of words and expressions, which we take from the Latins, whole and intire without any diminution, or change, either in the same nature as *Cicero*, and some of the Latin writers do from the Greeks (as namely when they had not a significant word of their own, wherewith handsomely to expresse what they intended) or else when a word falls not naturally into our termination; as in the words *elogium*, and *encomium*: for the first indeed we say indifferently, either an *elogium*, or an *elogie*, but with *encomium* we do not yet make so bold as to say an *encomie*, and to render it in English would be too tedious a *circumloqution*, As to say, a speech made in praise of an other man, and therefore it is better to use the very word *encomium*; so *Privado* in Spanish, and *Inamorato* in Italian, retain their own terminations with a better grace then any change could bring them, *Privad* or *Inamorat*, not sounding so agreeably to the eare; also by a certain odd, and strange construction we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and sometimes a sentence into an English Noun, especially with the help of an Article, as to give a *bene discessit*, to sing *Lachrymæ*, such a one was charged with a *non est inventus*, and many more of this nature, very acceptable to such as delight to have their writings and discourses larded with old ends of Latin; this manner of expression comes somewhat near that Grammar rule, where a whole clause comes before, or followes a Verb, and many times denotes the beginning of some publick form of words, of this sort are the Latin names of divers Writs, consisting of a tedious sentence, which put me in minde of the Spaniard,

whoſe long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I ſhall conclude this diſcourſe of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their compoſition, as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do that the Reader may not be puzled at the miſſing of every compound word, ſo long as he knows of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted that they differ not in their compoſition from the Original Latin words; being alwayes joyned with one of theſe following prepoſitions *a*, or *ab*, from, or away, as *Verſion* being a turning, *Averſion* is a turning from, *duction* a leading, *abduction* a leading away, *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the ſame Letter, that the word to which it joyned begins with, as from *plication* being compounded with *ad*, ariſeth *application* an applying, not *adplication*; *de* from, or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off, the reſt are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *ſub*, *ſupra* & *ultra*. Seldom it is that according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joyned in compoſition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, onely the word *ſemi* is often uſed, which, in compoſition, implies as much as half, as *ſemicircular* being in the form of a half Circle.

This is as much as needs to be ſaid of forraign words, in reſpect of their dependence upon our tongue, and their frequent uſe in ſpeaking and writing; I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the deſign, and that which was moſt wanting; but in regard that to do this handſomely, would require a particular diſcourſe of the Arts, and the diviſion of them, and becauſe that a ſufficient account of the book is given elſewhere, I ſhall paſſe them over briefly.

The words which we uſe in moſt Arts, are taken from one, or other of thoſe languages above mentioned; in thoſe which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very conſiderable number from the Greek; in Rhetorick all the Tropes and Figures, as *Synecdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*, in Logick, *Enthymeme*, *Sorites*, and the word *Logick* it ſelf; in Phyſick *Eupepſie*, *Dyſcraſie*, and the names of moſt diſeaſes; in Aſtronomie, *Antipodes*, *Periſcians*, and the word *Aſtronomie* it ſelf, and ſo in divers other Arts. In Aſtrology many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the moſt conſpicuous Starres in each conſtellation, viz. *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and ſome in Aſtronomy, as *Nadir*, *Almicantarats*. In ſundry of the Mathematical Arts, and the politer ſort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French* and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaſter*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. all our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailled*; and as alſo in Jewelling, Inlaying, Painting, as *Carrat*, *Naif*, *Boſcage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, *&c.* but for the Handycrafts, and ſeveral of thoſe, which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar onely to themſelves, *&c.* ſuch as are known to few but the ſeveral Profeſſours, as the names of Tools and Inſtruments, belonging to all kinde of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the ſearch of an age would ſcarce ſuffice, but very many of the chiefeſt are to be found in this book. Of this nature alſo are the Terms uſed by Sea-man; as *Abaft*, *Afmoſt*, *Larboard*, to *ſpring a Leak*; by Hunters

ters and Forresters; as *Lappiſe*, *Foreloin*, *Bloudyhand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which laſt, there are likewiſe not a few.

The laſt conſideration of words is our proper names, which have hitherto been wanting in *Engliſh*, and under theſe are comprehended both Mythology, Hiſtory, and Geography, to which may be added the explication of *Hebrew*, and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requiſite to ſay any more of it, then may conduce to the Readers direction in the finding out of words, which is that we many times uſe a ſingle *e*, where the Latins uſe an *æ*, or an *æ*, as *preparation* for *præparation*, *Amebean* for *Amœbæan*; but if the *æ*, or *æ* be obſerved, it is not amiſſe; ſome uſe either indifferently: in the ſame manner *i* is oft uſed for *y*, as *Limphatick* for *Lymphatick*, *o* for *u*, as *ſecondine* for *ſecundine*.

Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could deviſe, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forraign words, and have ranged them all into their ſeveral orders and diſtinctions; ſo that there is ſcarce any word, but may be reduced to one, or other of them, for I thought it in vain to publiſh to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not withall lead men the way to the right uſe of it, that they might inform themſelves diſtinctly, and not ſit down contented with a confuſed notion of things. In this work, which, for the generality of it, muſt ſtand the bront of many a curious inquiſition; both for the preſent, and future ages, I regard not my own fame equal to the renown and glory of the Nation, which cannot but be much advanced by ſuch like indeavours, and as I am not conſcious to my ſelf to have been wanting in induſtry; ſo I ſhall be ready without any difficulty to acknowledge what ever overſight I may be fairly convinced of; Provided, I may ſcape ſuch cenſures, as have any thing of the Pedant in them; nor ſhall I think it enough to have come off fairly here, without ſuddenly attempting other things of equal concernment with this preſent deſign, which I commend to the judgement of the learned, the ingenuity of thoſe that are inclined to learning, and the fortune of that intertainment, which the World ſhall think fit to give it.

Edward Phillips.

A Brief

A Brief and Familar
ADVERTISEMENT
TO THE
READER.

LEarned and Courteous Reader, continual experience confirmes that as Science is first derived to us by notions, so it is made known to us by words: without our right knowledge of the later it is impossible for us but that in our discourse, writing, or reading, we must either be gravelled, or strangly to seek; and though the knowledge of a precedent sentence in the turning over of an Authour cannot be denyed sometimes to be a more then ordinary help: yet without our more particular ingenuity, in respect of the various acceptance of words, there will be required a recourse to the Dictionary, as we cannot otherwise be advised or satisfied. Hence it hath proceeded a Maxim from the Learned, That he that is ignorant of words, shall never have his minde rightly instated to judge of things; so, true it is, That every mans judgement for the chusing of words ought like a finger in the Margent of a Book to point for the wisest election, more especially where Etymologies are not added, and Historical observations on antiquitated words are wanting.

Discreet Reader, not to insist on many particulars, I have endeavoured throughout this Work to be so far thy assistant, as that what others have omitted in all their former undertakings I have inserted, A large Poeticall, as also a Geographicall Dictionary, the later not onely for the most parts of the World, but also diligently reflecting and giving useful descriptions of the Antiquities of Cities, Towns, and other eminent Places of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *so that for a small expence Strangers as well as our own Countrymen may travell in this Dictionary. To include all words, especially those that relate to the Mechanicks, is an impossible task.*

Indeed

Indeed as I have indeavoured to wave obſolete terms which ſome make it their buſineſſe to pick up at any rate, ſo I hope I have not been wanting in uſeful words, but have ſo compleated this Volume, that he that hath but a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin, the Engliſh will quickly ſurrender it ſelfe to his interpretation. Some Critticks perhaps will expect the names of Authours in the traverſe of this Worke to be often ſet down as ſingle teſtimonies for the fantaſticalneſſe of their own words; ſuch an undertaking I look upon as no leſſe needleſſe, then abuſive and ridiculous.

Courteous Reader, I ſhall not triſle with ſuch niceties and impertinencies as one of our late Writers hath done, taking notice of hard words promiſcuouſly as they are ſcattered in Engliſh Bookes. To uſe his own words. In the Turkiſh Hiſtory I met with Janizaries, Baſhaes, Seraglios; in the French, in the Spaniſh, in the Roman, Hiſtories, in which he likewiſe inſtances particulars. *and ſo in other Subjects runnes on to what purpoſe I know not, waſting ſo much of his Readers time and patience, when he knowes thoſe words to be in his Alphabet, which if perſons are ſo learned as to finde out* A, B, C, *they may without his anticipating eaſily enforme themſelves of.*

To paſſe by ſuch vanities, the Saxon words, as in reference to our Lawes, cannot be accounted ſo obſolete as ſome would have them. For my own part, I have made it my buſineſſe with my greateſt care and diligence to conſult with ancient Manuſcripts; nor have I wanted in theſe ſcrutinizings the aſſiſtance of Grand Perſons. As touching ſome of our late Modern Authorizers of words. The Vicount of St. Albans, *Sir* Kenelme Digby, Mr. Selden, Dr. Brown, *and others, whatſoever Termes we have received from them, the Learned do acknowledge them to be good Bullion ſtampt and well minted, ſo that as they have paſt the cenſure of the preſent, they will command the teſt and honour of future Ages; and if we do but ſeriouſly conſider how our Language is inricht from forreign words, brought home to our doores, from the Greek, Latin, French Orators and Poets, even from ſuch a diſtance, we cannot but have more inlarged and proper reſpects to our own Native Laurels; it is our happineſſe that being a terror to other nations, we are now free from invaders that formerly altred our Language, otherwiſe our clothes ſhould not be more varied then our Speech, as the tyranny of Strangers if it were poſſible would apparel our very thoughts. Certainly it is a higher prerogative for our Nations to have theſe forreign Languages as it were onely in the Landskip, that though we honour the ſmoothneſſe of the French, the neatneſſe of the Italian, the gravity of the Spaniard, yet ſtill we remain ſo happy as to be our own Dictionary.*

Not to dwell longer on this diſcourſe, it is the expreſſion of Mr. H. B. *in his endeavours tending this way,* That a Dictionary for the Engliſh Tongue, would require an Encyclopedie of knowledge, and the concurrence of many Learned heads. *Such an Encyclopedy I preſent thee Reader with from the Muſes, as it was delivered me from the forked top of their* Parnaſſus; *for I ſhall ever*

acknowledge

acknowledge ſuch peculiar aides as I received from ſeverall Learned Perſons, otherwiſe I can faithfully aſſert for the building up of this Volume, next to the uſe of grand Dictionaries, I have onely been beholding to the imperfect remaines of a Gentleman who long ſince begun this Work: Firſt his ſickneſſe impeding, and then impartial death cutting him ſhort of finiſhing his Deſign, the beſt Schollars that then peruſed his Labours, did with one voice render him this honour; That his Collections were choice, That he had taken up nothing but what was Authentick, and that the Learned themſelves, in ſome reſpects, might be obliged to him for his Studies.

To conclude, Courteous Reader, this Volume which the ſo many years induſtry of my ſelf and others hath brought to ſuch a perfection, is for thine, and the general good, now at laſt, made publick; I wiſh thee all happineſſe in thy neceſſary ſearch and uſe of it. Farewell.

Courteous

COurteous Reader, faults are usual in the printing of Generall Tracts, but in Dictionaries and Works of this kind, I am truly sensible that, as they will seem more strange to thee, so they reflect more on the Authours credit; to purchase thy more favourable construction, I have collected an Alphabetical Index of the Capital Errata, *which is placed at the end of the Book.*

THE

THE

NEW WORLD

Of English Words.

Or, a General

Dictionary.

Containing the Terms, Etymologies, Definitions, and perfect Interpretations of the Proper significations of hard English words, throughout the Arts and Sciences, Liberal; and Mechanick, as also all other subjects, that are usefull, or appertain to the Language of our Nation.

A. A,

Aaron, the son of *Amram*, and brother of *Moses*, he was the first High-Priest of the Jews, being chosen to that dignity by the budding of his Rod, the word signifies in Hebr. a Teacher, or Mountain of fortitude.

Aaron, a great Emperour of the *Saracens*, who leading into *Asia* an Army of 300000. men, compelled *Nicephorus* the Greek Emperour, to make peace with him, on Ignominious, and dishonourable terms.

A. B.

Aba, a Tyrant of *Hungaria*, who being slain by his own subjects, and buried in the next Church, not long after was digged out of the earth again, where being found with his winding-sheet, and other cloathes uncorrupted, and unchanged, and all his wounds cured, he was honoured with a nobler burial, and his bones translated to a Monastery, built by himself, and there interred.

† *Abaction*, (Latin) a driving, or forcing away.

A. B,

Abaddon, an Hebrew word signifying a destroyer, and used in the New Testament for the Devil.

Abæ, a Town of *Phocis*, a Province in *Greece*, which was not destroyed by *Philip* of *Macedon*, because the people were known never to have committed sacriledge.

Abæa, a Town in the Bay of *Messena*, wherein was the most ancient Oracle of *Apollo*, burnt at length by the Army of *Xerxes*.

Abagas Can, King of the *Tartars*, he, having recovered the Dominion of the *Turks*, and taken *Parvana* Governour of *Turcia*, because he betrayed it to the *Soldan* of *Ægypt*, cut him in pieces, boyled him among his other viands, and eat him.

Abalus, an Isle in the *German* Ocean, in which it is reported, that there are Hills from which doth drop great store of Amber.

To *Abandon*, (*Ital.*) to forsake, also to resign one's self up wholly to any prevailing passion.

† *Abannition*, (*Lat.*) a punishment inflicted

ed by the *Greeks* upon the committers of Man-ſlaughter, namely the baniſhing them for a twelve-moneths ſpace.

Abantias, the Iſle of *Eubœa* near *Bœotia* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, ſo called from the *Abantes*, a people which coming out of *Thrace*, inhabited there.

Abarimon, a Countrey in *Scythia*, near the Mountain *Æmaus*, the people are very ſalvage, and although their feet are reverted, or turned backward, yet they are exceeding ſwift.

Abarſtick, (old word) inſatiable.

Abas, the ſon of *Metanira*, whom *Ceres* turned into a Lizard, becauſe he laugh'd at thoſe divine rites, which his Mother inſtituted to her worſhip; alſo the twelf King of the *Argives*, being the ſon of *Lynceus* by his wife *Hypermneſtra*, he was the Father of *Prœtus* and *Acriſius*, & Grand-father of *Perſeus*, that freed *Andromeda*.

To *Abaſe* (*Ital.*) to bring low.

Abaſt (a term in Navigation) when any thing is done, or placed toward the ſtern, in reſpect of any that are towards the ſtem.

To *Abate*, to make leſſe, or diminiſh.

Abatement, a term in Heraldry, being an accidental mark annexed to Coat-armour, denoting a ſtain in the bearer.

Abatos, an Iſland in *Egypt*, in the Mariſhes of *Memphis*, where King *Oſiris* was buried.

Abawed, (old word) daunted, aſhamed.

Abba, a word uſed in holy Scripture, and ſignifieth in the *Syriack* tongue, Father.

Abbington, ſee *Abington*.

To *Abbord* (*Italian*) to approach near the ſhore, alſo to grapple with a ſhip.

Abbot, a ſpiritual Governour over a religious houſe of Monkes.

To *Abbreviate* (*Lat.*) to abridge, to make ſhort.

Abdals, a kind of religious people among the *Perſians*, who make profeſſion of poverty, and lodge in Churches, they derive their name from *Abdala*, father of *Mahomet*.

Abdalmatalis, the Grand-father of *Mahomet*, a Man of ſo rare a beauty, and perfect compoſure, that he wonne the admiration & love of all the women that ſaw him.

Abdelmonus, a King of *Africa*, whoſe Father was a Potter; to whom, while he was a young man, *Aventumerth*, a famous Aſtronomer, foretold that he ſhould obtain the Kingdom, and afterward aſſiſted him in the compaſſing of the deſign.

Abdera, a Town of *Thrace*, where *Democritus* was born, the people whereof were counted a fooliſh people.

Abdevenam, the head of the twelf Manſion, a term in Aſtrology.

To *Abdicate*, (*Lat.*) to renounce, or refuſe.

Abdolonymus, a certain Gardiner of *Sydon*, by a long deſcent continuing of the bloud Royal, whom *Alexander* the Great, after he had taken that Citie, cauſed to be proclaimed King thereof.

Abdomen, in Anatomy, ſignifies all that part of the belly, that contains the natural bowels, being compoſed of a skin, fat, eight muſcles, and the *peritonæum*.

Abducted, (*Lat.*) led away.

Abecedary, belonging to the A. B. C.

To *Abedge*, (old word) to abide.

Abel, the name of one of *Adams* ſons, and ſignifieth in Hebrew vanity, alſo the name of a place, and ſignifieth in Hebrew mourning.

Abent, (old word) a ſteep place, or hanging Hill.

* *Abequitation*, (*Lat.*) a riding away.

Aberconwey, *q.* the mouth of *Conwey*, a Town in *Caernarvonſhire*, built upon the mouth of the River *Conwey*, by *Edward* the firſt, out of the ruines of an old Town, called *Caerhaen*, *i.* ancient Citie, in Latin *Conovium*.

Aberfraw, a Town in the Iſle of *Angleſey*, anciently a very famous place, and the Royal ſeat of the Kings of *Guineth*, or *North wales*.

Abergevenny, or *Abergenny*, ſo called, becauſe it is ſituate at the very meeting of the Rivers *Uſk*, and *Gebenny*, or *Gobanny*, it is called in Latin *Gobanium*, and is fortified with a very ſtrong Caſtle, which hath been the ſeat of many great Lords and Earles.

Aberration, (*Lat.*) a going aſtray.

Abeſſed, (old word) caſt down, humbled.

Abetting, (old word) a ſetting on, or incouraging.

* To *Abgregate*, (*Lat.*) to lead out of the flock.

Abhorrency, (*Latin*) a loathing, or hating.

Abidſt, (old word) ſuffered.

Abia, the daughter of *Hercules*, and Nurſe to *Hyllus*, the ſon of *Hercules* by *Deianira*, ſhe lived in a Citie called *Ira*, which afterward ſhe named by her own name, and built a Temple in it.

Abject, (Lat.) vile, or baſe.

Abii, a people in *Scythia*, who live without any houſe, and provide for nothing:

Homer

Homer calleth them the moſt juſt people.

Abject, (Lat.) vile, or baſe.

Abigail, a Womans name in the Old Teſtament, & ſignifieth in Hebrew a fathers joy.

Ability, (Lat.) power, ſtrength.

Abington, or *Abbendon*, a pleaſant Town ſituate upon the River *Iſis* in *Bark-ſhire*, and ſo called as ſome ſay from one *Abben*, an *Iriſh* Heremite, or rather from an *Abbay*, built here by *Ciſſa*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, whereas in old time it had been called *Sheoveſham*.

Abinteſtate, (Lat.) without a will.

Abit, (old word) dwelleth.

To *Abjudicate*, (Latin) to give away by judgement.

To *Abjure*, (Lat.) to forſwear, alſo in Common-Law it is to forſake the Realm for ever, when one hath committed felony, or to fly to the Church, or Sanctuary, or place priviledged for that purpoſe.

Ablactted, (Lat.) weaned.

Ablectick, (Lat.) adorned, or garniſhed for ſale, as *ablectæ ædes*, *Plaut*.

Ablegation, (Lat.) a ſending away.

Ablepſie, (Greek) blindneſſe of the mind.

Abligurie, (Lat.) ſpending in belly chear.

Ablocated, (Latin) let out to hire.

Ablution, (Latin) waſhing away.

Abnegation, (Latin) a ſtiff denying.

Abnodation, (Latin) untying of knots, alſo pruning of Trees.

Abode, (Latin) a place of habitation.

Abœcrites, a Captain of the *Bœotians*, who with a thouſand of his men, was ſlain near *Cheronea*, in a fight againſt the *Aetolians*.

Abogen, (*Saxon*) bowed.

Abolition, (Latin) an abrogating, or utterly deſtroying.

Abomination, (Latin) an abhorring, or deteſting.

To *Abone* (Ital.) to make ripe.

Aboord, (a Term in Navigation) within the ſhip.

Aborigines, a people brought into *Italy* by *Chamexenus* the *Egyptian* Saturn, and thought to have been the moſt antient people of *Italie*.

Abortion, (Latin) the birth of a Childe before its time.

Abradacarba, a ſpell in *Cornelius Agrippa* againſt Agnes.

Abraiamins, a kind of Enchanters among the *Indians*.

To *Abraſe* (Latin) to ſhave, or pare away.

Abravanus, a River in *Galloway* in *Scotland*, now called *Rian*.

Abricot, (French) a certain ſort of plum, requiring much of the Sun's warmth to ripen it.

To *Abridge*, (French) to make ſhort, to abreviate.

Abrodiætical, (Greek) feeding deliciouſly.

Abrogation, (Latin) an aboliſhing.

Abrotonum, (Greek) the name of an *Athenian* woman, the mother of *Themiſtocles*, alſo the herb Southernwood.

Abrupt, (Latin) ſuddenly breaking off.

Abſalom, the ſon of *David*, an Hebrew word ſignifying the father of peace.

Abſceſſion, (Latin) a going away.

Abſciſſion, (Latin) a cutting away.

Abſconſion, (Latin) a hiding out of the way.

Abſis, (a Term in Aſtronomy) is, when the Planets moving to their higheſt, or their loweſt places are at a ſtay. The high *Abſis* is called the *Apogæum*, the low *Abſis* the *Perigæum*.

Abſolute, (Latin) perfect.

Abſolution, (Latin) a pardoning.

Abſonant, (Latin) diſagreeing, ſounding from the purpoſe.

To *Abſorb* (Latin) to ſup up all.

Abſoris, a Town built by the *Colchians*, when they were ſent with *Abſyrtus* in purſuit of *Medea*.

Abſtemious, (Latin) temperate, ſober.

Abſtention, (Latin) the keeping back of an Heir from the poſſeſſion of his land, a Term in law.

Abſterſive, (Latin) cleanſing.

Abſtinence, (Latin) temperance.

Abſtorted, (Latin) wreſted by force.

Abſtract, (Latin) a ſmall book, or writing, taken out of a greater.

To *Abſtrude*, (Latin) to thruſt away.

Abſtruſe, (Latin) dark, obſcure.

Abſurd, (Lat.) fooliſh.

To *Abvolate*, (Latin) to fly away.

Abus, the name of a great and famous River in *York-ſhire*, commonly called *Humber*, whence *Northumberland* took its name.

Abyſſe, (Greek) a bottomleſſe pit.

Abyſſini, a people in *Æthiopia*, in the ſubjection of *Preſter John*, who is called in the *Æthiopian* language *Negaſch Chauvarianni*, *i. e.* Apoſtolick Emperour, and is accounted one of the Chief Monarchs of the World.

A. C.

Acacalis, a Nymph by whom *Apollo* had two ſons, *Philarides* and *Philander*.

Academia, a Wooddy place, about a mile from *Athens*, built by *Academus*, where *Plato* was born and taught Philosophy, whence the word *Academy* is taken for any publick Shool, or University.

Acadinus, a Fountain in *Sicily*, in which they used to try the truth of an Oath, by writing the words of him that swore upon a Table of wood, and if the wood did swim, they took the words for truth, but if it sunk, they took it to be a false Oath.

Acarnar, the bright Starre of *Eridanus*, *vide Eridanus*.

Acastus, the son of *Peleus*, King of *Thessaly*, a famous Hunter with Bow and Arrows, he married *Hippolita*, who loving *Pelius*, because he yielded not to her love, accused him to her husband, for having offered violence to her, wherefore *Acastus* threw him to be devoured of wilde beasts, but Mercury coming in the interim, freed *Pelius* with Vulcans sword, who returning slew *Acastus* and *Hippolita*.

Acatalepsie, (Greek) incomprehensibility, impossibility to be comprehended.

To *Accelerate*, (latin) to hasten.

Accent, (latin) due sound over any word, or letter.

Acceptation, (latin) acceptance.

Acceptilation, (latin) a verbal acquittance between the Debtour and the Creditour.

Accessary, (latin) a Term in Common-law, signifying guilty of a fellonious Act, not actually, but by participation, as by advice, concealment, or the like.

Accius Tullius, Prince of the *Volsci*, who with the help of *Coriolanus* made War with the *Romans*.

Accidental, (latin) hapning by chance.

Acclamation, (latin) an applause, a crying out for joy.

Acclivity, (latin) a stopping place, a steep descent.

Acco, an old woman, who beholding her face in a glasse, and seeing her beauty decayed, fell mad.

Accollade (French) a clipping about the neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing Knights.

To *Accommodate*, (latin) to fit, or to lend.

To *Accomplish*, (French) to fulfill.

Accomptable, (French) lyable to give an account.

Accordable, (latin) easie to be agreed on.

Accort, (French) heedy, wary.

To *Accost*, (French) to approach, to draw near.

Accoutred, (French) dress't, attir'd.

To *Accoy*, (old word) to asswage.

Accretion, (latin) a growing, or sticking unto.

To *Accrew*, (French) to increase, to be added unto.

To *Accumb*, (latin) to sit down at a Table.

Accumulation, (latin) a heaping together.

Accurately, (latin) exactly.

Accusation, (latin) an accusing, or blaming.

To *Accustome*, (Ital.) to be wont, to use.

Ace, that point in the dice where one onely is expressed, *ammez ace*, *quasi ambos as*, both an ace, or two aces.

Acephalick, (Greek) having no head, or beginning.

Acephalits, (Greek) a sort of Heretick's, whose first founder is unknown.

Acerbity, (latin) sharpnesse, or sournesse.

Acevote, course brown bread.

Acersecomick, (Greek) one whose hair is never cut.

To *Acervate*, (latin) to heap up.

Acetars, (latin) sallets of small herbs.

Acetosity, (latin) sharpnesse, or sournesse in taste.

Achapt, (French) a law Term used in contracts, or bargains, and signifieth to buy.

Achates, a stone of divers colours, resembling a lions skin.

Achelous, the son of *Oceanus* and *Terra*, he fought a single Combat with *Hercules* for *Deianira*, he first changed himself into a Serpent, then into a Bull, one of whose Horns *Hercules* cut, and dedicated it to plenty the Companion of Fortune, but afterward *Achelous* giving him *Amalthea's* Horn received his own again, also the name of a River in *Epirus* rising from the Mountain *Pindus*, and is said to be the first River that broke out, after the general Deluge.

Acheron, the son of *Ceres*, without a father, whom, when she had brought forth in a dark cave in *Sicily*, not daring to behold the light he was sent to *Tartarus*, and there turned into a River over which the Souls of men are carried, it is commonly taken for Hell.

To *Achieu*, (French) to perform.

Achilles, the son of *Peleus* and *Thesis*, whom his mother while he was an infant, dipt all over in the river *Styx*, so that he became invulnerable all over, save in that part of his heel, by which she held him, he was put to the *Centaur Chiron*, to be instructed

in

in warlike affairs and muſick; and being grown to age, his Mother hearing he ſhould die in the Trojan wars put him into Womans apparel and hid him among the Daughters of *Lycomede* where he raviſh'd *Deidamia*, and begot *Pyrrhus*, being ſeduced from thence by the craft of *Ulyſſes*; he fought againſt the Trojans, ſlew *Hector*, and performed many other great exploits in that war.

Acid, (Latin) ſharp, biting.

Acis, the ſon of *Faunus*, and the Nymph *Timethis*, the comlieſt of all the Sicilian Shepheards, whom *Polypheme* loved but afterwards kill'd him deſpiſing his love.

To *Ackele* (old word) to cool.

Acolaſtick, (Greek) Riotous.

Acolyte, (Greek) one that is forbidden to ſay Divine ſervice, yet may bring light, &c.

Acontius, a young man of the Iland of *Cæa*, who going to *Delos* to the Feaſt of *Diana* fell in love with *Cydippe*, but not being able to come at her, writ his mind upon an Apple and threw it to her.

Aconite, a poiſonous herb call'd Sibbards-bane.

Acquiſts, (French) things purchaſed or obtained.

To *Acquieſce*, to reſt or rely upon.

Acquiſition, (Latin) a purchaſing or obtaining.

Acre ſuch a quantity of Land as may be plow'd in a day by one yoke of Oxen.

Acrilogie (Greek) bitter ſpeaking.

Acrimony, (Latin) bitterneſs eagerneſs.

Acriſius, the ſon of *Abas* King of *Argos*, and father of *Danae Jove*'s *Paramour*; he, having heard that he was to be kill'd by the hand of him that ſhould be born of her, ſhut her up in a brazen Towr, but *Jupiter* deſcending in a ſhowr of gold through the lights lay with her and begat *Perſeus*, who afterwards cut off the *Gorgons* head, and coming with it to *Argos* changed *Acriſius* into a ſtone.

Acroamatick, (Greek) one that hearkens attentively to any thing, alſo harmonious.

Achronick, from the Greek Ἀκρονυκτος is when a Star ſets with the Sun and riſeth at Sun ſetting.

Acronycal, (Greek) a term uſed in Aſtronomy, the Achronycal riſing of a Star is, when it riſeth at the time of the Sun-ſetting.

Acroſtick, (Greek) a certain number of verſes which begin with the Letters of any ones name.

Actifs, an order of Fryars, that feed on Roots, and wear tawny habits.

Action, (Latin) a deed, alſo the right of reckoning that which is due and owing to a man.

Actiſanes, a King of the Æthiopians who beat *Amaſis* tyrannizing over the Ægyptians and depoſinghim, reigned over them himſelf very juſtly, and made many ſevere Law's for the governing of the Kingdome.

Act, (Latin) a deed, alſo a Decree of Parliament or Inferionr Court.

Actæon, the ſon of *Ariſteus* & *Autonoe*, who going a hunting and coming by chance to ſee *Diana*, as ſhe was bathing her ſelf in a Fountain, was changed into a Hart, and torn in pieces by his own Dogg's whence.

Actæoned, is often taken for hornified.

Activity, (Latin) nimbleneſs, ſtirringneſs, agility.

Actium, a promontory of *Epirus* where *Auguſtus* having overthrown *Antonie* and *Cleopatra*, built a City and called it *Nicopolis*.

Actius Navius, a South-ſayer, who in the preſence of *Tarquin* cut a Whet-ſtone with a Pen-knife.

Action Burnel, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire*, famous for having had a Court of Parliament call'd there in the time of *Edward* the Firſt, it was ſo called as belonging anciently to the Burnels, a family heretofore of great name and antiquity.

Actor, (Lat.) doer of any thing, alſo a Stage-player.

Actual, (Lat.) that which is diſpatched by act and deed.

Aculeate, (Lat.) carrying a ſting.

To *Acuminate* (Lat.) to ſharpen.

Acupictor (Lat.) a worker of needle-work.

Acute, (lat.) ſharp-pointed alſo, ſharp-witted. An Acute diſeaſe the Phyſitians call that which by reaſon of its vehemency immediately grows to a hight and ſo preſently decays or kils: alſo an Acute-angle is when two lines do incloſe leſs than a ſquare, thereby becoming more ſharp.

Acyrological, (Greek) ſpeaking improperly.

A D

Adacted (Lat.) driven by force.

Adage, (Lat.) a vulgar ſaying.

Adam, the name of the firſt man ſignifying in (Heb.) red earth.

Adjudication, (Lat.) an adjudging or determining.

Adamant, (Lat.) a precious ſtone, otherwiſe call'd a Diamond.

Adamantine, hard, inflexible, made of Adamant.

To *Adamate* (Lat.) to love tenderly.

Adamites, a Sect of Hereticks whoſe profeſſion was to come into their Synagogue ſtark naked both Men and Women. It was firſt inſtituted in *Bohemia* about two hundred years ago.

Adaſhed, (old word) aſhamed.

Adawed, (old word) awaked.

To *Adcorporate* (Lat.) to joyn body to body.

To *Addecimate*, (Lat.) to take Tithes.

Adderbourn, a River in Wiltſhire anciently called Nadder.

An *Addice*, a Coopers axe.

To *Addict*, (Lat.) to give our ſelf to any thing.

Additament, (Lat.) a Supply, a thing added.

Addomeſtique, (French) made tame or familiar.

To *Addoulez* (French) to ſweeten mollifie or aſſwage.

Addreſs (French) a dextrous carriage in the manageing of any buſineſs, alſo an application to any perſon, *Artamenes.*

Adelantado, (Spaniſh) The Deputy of a Province, for any King or General.

Adeling, an old Saxon word ſignifying a Kings ſon.

Adelrad, or *Ethelred*, (Sax.) Noble Advice, a proper name.

Ademption, (Lat.) a taking away.

To *Adent*, (old word) to faſten or joyn.

Adeption, (Lat.) a getting or obtaining.

To *Adequate*, (Latin) to make equal, to level.

Ades, King of the Moloſſians whoſe daughter *Cara* was raviſh't by *Pirithous.*

To *Adhere*, (Lat.) to ſtick faſt, or cleave unto any thing.

Adjacent, (Lat.) lying near unto, bordering upon.

Adiaphorie, (Greek) indifferent.

To *Adjourn* (French) to warn one to appear at the day appointed, alſo to put off a day. A word uſed in Common Law.

Adjument (Lat.) aſſiſtance.

Adjunct, (Latin) a quality adhering to any thing, as heat to fire, greenneſs to graſs, &c. a term uſed in logick.

To *Adjure*, (Latin) to ſwear earneſtly, alſo to put another to his oath.

Adjutant, (Lat.) ayding or aſſiſting to another.

To *Adjuſt*, (French) to make fit, to ſtate an account rightly.

Adjutory, (Latin) helpful.

Adle, (old word) empty, ſhallow.

Admetus, a King of Theſſalie, whoſe herds *Apollo* was ſaid to keep nine years together, he was degraded of Divinity, for killing the *Cyclops.*

To *Adminiſter*, (Latin) to diſpoſe, to guide, to do ſervice.

Adminiſtration (Latin) a Term in Law, the diſpoſing of a mans goods or eſtate, that died inteſtate, or without any Will.

Admirable, (Lat.) full of wonder.

An Admiral, (French) a General at Sea.

To Admit, (latin) to allow of.

Admonition, (French) a giving warning.

Adnihilation, (latin) a bringing or reducing to nothing.

Adoleſcency, (latin) the age of youth.

Adolph or *Hadulph*, (Sax.) happy help, a proper name.

Adon, or *Adonai*, an Hebrew word, ſignifying, Lord, or God.

Adonis, the ſon of *Cinaras*, & (King of *Cyprus* *Myrrha*) who hunting in the Italian woods, and being kill'd by the tuſk of a Boar, was afterwards by *Venus* turned into a Flowr.

Adoption (lat.) the chooſing of him, into ones family and inheritance, who is not a natural ſon.

Adorable (lat.) to be worſhip'd or ador'd, alſo being attributed to a mortal, it ſignifies worthy of all honour and reſpect. *Artam.*

Adornation, (latin) decking, adorning.

Adory, (Greek) inglorioufneſs, ſhame.

Adruming, (old word) churliſh.

Adraſtia, the daughter of *Jupiter*, and *Neceſſity* a ſharp puniſher of wickedneſs, otherwiſe called *Nemeſis*, whom the Egyptian Prieſts made to be Arbitreſs of all human affairs, and placed her above the Moon.

Adrian, a proper name, ſee *Hadrian.*

Adrian, or *Adriatique*, Sea, the Sea that parts *Italie* from *Dalmatia.*

Advancement, (French) a raiſing or promoting.

Advantagious, in favour of another, *Atramenes.*

Advectitions, (latin) that which may be brought from another place.

Advent, (latin) an arriving, whence Advent-Sunday is that Sunday wherein there

there us'd to be a preparation in the Church for the approaching Feast, and all suites in Law were remitted for that time.

Advenale, a Coat of defence, *Chaucer*.

Adventitious, (latin) coming unexpected or by chance.

Adventure, (French) chance, luck.

Adverse, (latin) contrary, opposite,

Adversant, Id.

To *Advertise* (latin) to give advice.

To *Advesperate*, (latin) to wax night.

To *Advigilate*, (latin) to watch diligently.

Adulation, (latin) flattery.

Adult, (latin) to come to ones, full ripeness of age.

To *Adulterate*, (latin) to corrupt.

To *Adumbrate*, (latin) to shadow.

Adumbration, signifies in Heraldrie a cleer exemption of the substance of the charge or thing born, in such sort that there remains nothing thereof to be discovered, but the bare proportion of the outward lineaments. This is also call'd Transparencie.

Aduncous or *Adunque*, (latin) hooked.

Advocate, (latin) a Term in Law, he that defendeth another mans cause.

Advouson, (French) signifieth in Common-law, a right, to present to a benefice.

Adust, (latin) burnt, parch't.

Adynamous, (Greek) weak, impotent.

A E

Aeacus, the son of *Jupiter* by *Aegina*, he was said to be so just, that, when he was dead, he was chosen one of the infernal Judges, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Aedone, the Wife of *Zethus* the Brother of *Amphion*, she slew her son *Itylus* in the night thinking him to have been *Amaneus* the son of *Amphion*, but afterwards acknowledging her error, she desired to die, and was changed into a Thistle.

Aeeta, the King of *Colchos* the son of *Sol* by *Persa* the daughter of *Oceanus*, he begat *Medea*, *Absyrtus*, and *Calciope*, to him *Phryxus* brought the golden Fleece, which, with the help of *Medea* was won from him by *Jason* and the Argonaut's and he deposed from his Kingdom.

Aega, a Nymph, the Daughter of *Olenus* and Nurse of *Jupiter*.

Aegæon the son of *Titan* and *Terra*, who at one lift threw a hundred Rocks against *Jupiter*, but being overcome, was bound by *Neptune* to a Rock in the *Aegæan*-Sea. *Aegæum*, or the *Agæean*-Sea is that Sea which is vulgarly call'd the *Archipelago*.

Aegeus, the son of *Neptune*, King of *Athens*, who had by his Wife *Aetha* the daughter of *Pitheus*, a son named *Theseus*, the greatest Hero of that time, whom he thinking to have been slain when he returned from *Crete* threw himself into the Sea, and was by the Athenians made one of the Sea-Gods.

Aegiale, the Wife of *Diomed*, who by reason of her adultery with *Cylleharus*, was forsaken of her Husband who after the war of *Troy* went into *Italy*.

Aegilope, (Greek) a kind of disease in the eye call'd the lachrymal fistule.

Aegina, the daughter of *Aesopus* King of *Bœotia*, whom *Juriter* injoy'd by turning himself into fire.

Aegipanes, (Greek) certain wooddy Deities adored by the Ancients, having feet like Goates.

Aegisthus, the son of *Thyestes* and *Pelopeia* his daughter, he slew *Atreus* by his fathers command, and afterwards kill'd *Agamemnon* at a banquet, by the help of his Wife *Clytemnestra*.

Aegle, one of the daughters of *Hesperus*, King of *Italie*, who with her sisters *Arethusa* and *Hesperethusa* possest most pleasant gardens in *Africa*, where there were golden apples, kept by a watchful Dragon whom *Hercules*, sent by *Euristheus*, slew, and took away the Apples.

Aegles, the name of a great Wrastler who though he were born dumb, being once to enter into the combat, and seeing a great deceit in the lots, he, through a great desire of speaking, spake distinctly and so continued while he lived.

Aegrimony or *Aegritude* (lat.) sickness of body or mind.

Aegyptus, the son of *Belus*, the brother of *Danais*. He having fifty daughters, gave them in marriage to his brothers fifty sons, but they having receiv'd instructions from their father *Danaus*, each one killed their Husband, the first night of their marriage, except *Hypermnestra* who saved her Husband *Lynceus*, who afterwards driving out *Danaus*, possest the Kingdome of *Argos*; also a famous Country of *Lybia*, once a great Kingdome, now a Province under the Turks dominion.

Aeneas, the son of *Anchises*, and *Venus*, who after much wandring came to *Latium*, overcame *Turnus*, married *Lavinia* the daughter of *Latinus*, and reigned thir-

ty

ty years after his Father-in-law's death.

Aeneator, (lat.) a Trumpeter.

Aenigmatical, (Greek) full of Aenigma's *i.e.* dark ſpeeches or riddles.

Aeolipile, a kind of Inſtrument called the Hermetical bellows, whereby it is experimented whether there be a *vacuum in nature*.

Aeolus the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Sergeſte* who was called the God of the winds.

Aepalius, a King who being reſtor'd by *Hercules* to his Kingdome, adopted *Hyllus Hercules* his elder Son into the ſucceſſion of his Kingdome.

Aequanimity, (lat.) equalneſs of ſpirit or temper.

Aequator, a great circle or line encompaſſing the Globe equally diſtant from the Two poles.

Aequilateral, conſiſting of equal ſides.

Aequilibrity, (lat.) an equal poiſing or weighing.

Aequiponderancy, (lat.) the ſame as Aequilibrity.

Aera, a Term in Chronologie ſignifying the beginning of a great Empire, or ſome remarkable event, from which people compute the number of years, as the Jews reckn'd from *Abraham*'s journey out of *Chaldea*, or from their deliverance out of *Egypt*, &c. the ancient Greeks from the firſt Olympiad, the Chriſtians from the birth of Chriſt.

Aerial, (lat.) belonging to the air.

Aeromancy, (Greek) a foretelling of things, by ſome certain ſign's in the air.

Aeruginous (lat.) ruſty, cancred.

Aerumnous, (lat.) full of troubles and miſeries.

Aeſacus, the ſon of *Priamus*, who being in love with a beautiful Virgin call'd *Heſperia*, never left following her in the Woods, but ſhe flying from him was at length kill'd by the bite of a Serpent, he impatient of his loſs threw himſelf from a high Rock into the Sea, where *Thetis* taking compaſſion on him, transform'd him into a Dive-dapper.

Aeſculapius, the ſon of *Apollo* and *Coronis*, he, being taught by *Chiron* the art of Phyſick, reſtor'd *Hippolitus* the ſon of *Theſeus* to life, who, becauſe the had refus'd the embraces of *Phædra* his Mother-in-law, was by her meanes torn in pieces by wild Horſes, but *Jupiter* was ſo incenſ't at this cure that he ſlew *Aeſculapius* with a thunderbolt.

Aeſica, an ancient City of *Cumberland* (upon the River *Esk*) where the Tribune of the *Auſtures* in old time kept watch and ward againſt the Northern enemies.

Aeſia, a River in *France* now call'd *Oyſe*.

To *Aeſtuate* (lat.) to burn; to rage like the Sea.

To *Aeſtivate*, (lat.) to keep ones ſummer in a place.

Aethalis, the ſon of *Mercurie* to whom it was granted, that he ſhould ſometimes converſe among the number of the dead.

Aetherial, pertaining to the sky.

Aethiopia, a large Country of *Africa*, firſt called *Aetheria*, afterward *Aethiopia* from *Aethiops* the ſon of *Vulcan*.

Aethon, the name of one of the Horſes of the Sun, alſo the name of a man ſo given to fart, that he could not abſtain in the Capitoline Temple.

Aethra, vide *Hyades*.

Aetna, a Hill in *Sicilie*, that always caſts up flames of fire.

Aetolia, a Country in *Greece* bordering upon *Epirus*.

A F

Affability (lat.) curteſie in ſpeech.

Affaire, (French) a buſineſs of importance.

Affectation, (lat.) an overcurious imitation.

Affectionate, (lat.) bearing a good affection to any one.

Affeerours, (a Term in law) ſignifying thoſe which are appointed in Court-leets upon Oath, to ſet Fines upon the heads of thoſe that, have committed crimes puniſhable by vertue of that Court.

Affiance (French) truſt, confidence, alſo a betrothing.

Affitious (lat.) diſſembled, counterfeited.

Affidavit, (a Term in law:) to make Affidavit, is to teſtifie a thing upon Oath.

Affinage, (French) a refining of metals.

Affinitie, (lat.) likeneſs, alſo kindred by marriage.

Affirmation (lat.) an abſolute maintaining or affirming.

To *Affix* (lat.) to faſten unto.

Affluence (lat.) plenty.

Affux, a flowing upon or a flowing together.

To *Afforreſt* (a Term in law) to lay waſte a piece of ground and turn it into forreſt.

Affray, (French) fear, alſo tumult or aſſault.

Affrica-

Affrication, (lat.) a rubbing against any thing.

Affront (French) wrong, or abuse.

Affrontedneſſe, impudence, ſhameleſneſſe.

Afgodneſſe, (Sax.) impiety, ungodlineſſe.

Africa, the third part of the world, ſo called from *Afer*, who peopled it with an army, it being before called *Libya*.

A. G.

A

Aga, a great Officer among the *Turks*, called the Captain of the *Janizaries*.

Agamemnon, the ſon of *Atreus* and *Europa*, King of *Argos* and *Mycenæ*, he was choſen General of the *Greeks* in the *Trojan* expedition, and after he came home, ſlain by *Aegyſtus* at a banquet, *vide Aegyſthus*.

† *Agamiſt*, (Gr.) a deſpiſer of marriage.

Aganippe, a Fountain in *Boeotia*, ſacred to *Apollo*, and the Muſes.

Agaric, a *Samarian* root, that helps concoction, alſo a ſoft excreſcence of the *Larix*, or larch tree.

Agaſt, (old word) diſmaid with fear.

Agate, a precious ſtone formerly found in *Ganges*, a River of *Lycia*.

Agatha, a Womans name, ſignifying in Greek good.

Agathonian, laſcivious, ſo called from *Agatho*, a minſtrel full of ribaldry.

Agathocles, a Tyrant of *Sicily*, whoſe father was a Potter, he firſt gave himſelf to robbing, but afterwards by his ſtourneſſe and eloquence, he was advanced to the Kingdom, he made war with the *Carthaginians*, but ſeeking to inlarge his Dominions, he was betrayed, and died for grief.

Agave, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, ſhe was married to *Echion* the *Theban*.

Age, the meaſure of mans life, from his birth to his death, a man, by the Common-Law, is liable to anſwer for any miſdemeanour, at the fourteenth year of his age, and to inherit at the 21th.

† *Agelaſtic*, (Greek) one that is perpetually ſad, one that never laugh's.

Agemoglans, the Children of Chriſtians, who while they are young, are ſeiz'd on by the *Turkiſh* Officers to be made *Janizaries*, or for ſome other ſervice of the Grand Signior, the word in the *Turkiſh* language ſignifieth untaught.

Agent, (Lat.) a Factor, or dealer for an other man.

Ageſilaus, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who overthrew *Tiſſaphernes* the *Perſian* General, at the River *Pactolus*, and the *Athenians* and *Bœotians* at *Coronea*; alſo a ſtout *Athenian*, and brother of *Themiſtocles*; he being judged to be ſacrificed at the Altar of the Sun, for killing *Mardonius*, held his hand a good while in the fire without changing his countenance, and affirmed that all the *Athenians* were ſuch as himſelf, whereupon he was ſet free.

To *Aggerate*, (lat.) to heap up.

To *Agglomerate*, (lat.) to rowl up together.

To *Agglutinate*, (lat.) to glue together.

To *Aggrandize*, to make great, alſo to cry up, or augment the fame of any action.

To *Aggravate*, (lat.) the ſame, alſo to burthen, alſo to make the worſt of a thing in ſpeaking of it.

To *Aggregate*, (lat.) to aſſemble together.

Aggreſſour, (lat.) an aſſailer of another, a beginner of a buſineſſe.

Agility, (lat.) nimbleneſſe.

An *Agiler*, a marker of men Chaucer.

Agilt, (old word) committed.

Aginatour, (lat.) a retailer of ſmall wares from *Agina*, that whereon the beam of a pair of Balances hangeth.

Agiographer, (Gr.) ſee *Hagrographer*.

Agipe, (old word) a Coat full of plaites.

Agis, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who made cruel wars with the *Athenians*, and was at length killed in Priſon by his own Countrey-men.

Agiſt, (a Term in Common-law) ſignifying to take in, and feed the Cattel of ſtrangers in the K. Forreſt, and to gather money due for the ſame, to the Kings uſe.

Agitation, (lat.) a frequent motion, alſo a diſturbance and inquietude of minde. *Artamenes*.

Aglais, one of the *Graces*.

Aglais, the Daughter of *Magacles*, ſhe would dayly devour ten pound of fleſh, half a peck of bread, and four Gallons of wine at a meal.

Aglet, (French) the tag of a point, alſo a little plate of metal.

Agnail, a ſore between the finger, or toe, and the nail.

Agnation, (lat.) kindred, or near relation by the fathers ſide.

Agnes, a womans name, ſignifying in Greek chaſte.

Agnition, (lat.) an acknowledging.

Agnodice, a Virgin, who putting her ſelf into mans apparel, grew famous in phyſick by the inſtruction of *Herophilus*.

Agnomination, (lat.) a ſurname, a name wherewith a man is ſignalized for any famous act.

Agnus Caſtus, an Herb which preſerveth chaſtity.

Agonalia, (latin) feaſts, in which there were great wreſtlings, and other exerciſes of activity.

Agony (Greek) anguiſh of minde.

To *Agonize*, (Greek) to play the Champion.

Agonothert (Greek) a Maſter of the Revell's.

Agramed (old word) aggrieved.

The *Agrarian* law, a law made by the Romans for the diſtribution of lands among the common people.

Agreeable, (French) ſuitable to a mans Genius, or Inclination.

To *Agredge*, (old word) to aggravate.

Agreſtical (lat.) clowniſh, rude.

Agriculture, (lat.) tillage, husbandry.

Agrippa, one that is born with his feet formoſt, alſo the name of ſeveral Kings.

Agriſe, (old word) afraid, aſtoniſhed.

Agroſe, (old word) grieved.

Agroted, (old word) cloyed.

To *Agryſe*, (old word) to cauſe one to quake.

A. J.

Ajax, the ſon of *Telamon*, and *Heſione* daughter of *Laomedon*, he was one of the ſtouteſt of all the *Greeks* that went to the *Trojan* War, he fought with *Hector*, and had a conteſt with *Uliſſes*, for the armes of *Achilles*, but *Uliſſes* having gain'd them by his eloquence, *Ajax* run mad, and made a huge ſlaughter among a flock of ſheep, thinking *Uliſſes* and *Atrides* to have been among them, alſo the name of the ſon of *Oileus* King of the *Locri*, who for vitiating *Caſſandra* in the Temple of *Pallas*, was ſlain with Thunder by the Goddeſſe, whoſe Prieſteſſe ſhe was.

Aide, (French) help, alſo a ſubſidy, or tax.

Aidoneus, King of the *Moloſſi*, he ſent *Theſeus* to priſon, becauſe he, and *Pirithous* would have taken away his daughter *Proſerpina*, not far from the River *Acheron*, which gave occaſion to the fable, to ſay that he deſcended into Hell to fetch away *Proſerpina*, the daughter of *Dis*.

Ailesbury, a Town ſituate not far from the River Tame in *Buckingamſhire*, it was won by *Cutwulph* the *Saxon*, in the year 572. and hath been famous in times paſt, by being the habitation of St. *Edith*, the daughter of *Frewald*.

Ailesford, a Town in *Kent*, not far from the River *Medway*, it was heretofore named in the *Britiſh* tongue *Saiſſenaeg-haibal*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Vortimer* the *Brittain*, ſon of *Vortigern* to *Hengiſt*, and his *Engliſh Saxons* in this place.

Aine, beſides, one of the four Elements, it ſignifies a certain diſtinction in the Garb and countenance, between one perſon and another.

Ayry, a neſt of Hawks.

Akmanchester, *i.e.* the City of *Sick-folk*, a name anciently given by the *Saxons*, to the Citie of *Bath*.

A. L.

Alabandic, a kinde of a Roſe with whitiſh leaves.

Alabandine, a kinde of blue, and red ſtone, provoking to bleed.

Alabaſter, a kinde of clear white Marble.

Alacrity, (lat.) chearfulneſſe.

Alahab, (Arab.) the Scorpions heart.

Alamac, (Arab.) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

Alan, a proper name, ſignifying in *Slavoniſh* a Greyhound, others contract it from *Aelian*, i. Sun-bright.

Alaſtor, the name of one of the ſunnes horſes.

Alata Caſtra, the Citie of *Edenborough* in *Scotland*.

Alay, (a Term in hunting) when freſh Dogs are ſent into the cry.

Alazony, (Greek) vain-glory.

Alba Julia, the Citie of *Weſtenbergh* in *Germany*.

Alba Regalis, a Citie in *Hungary*, now called *Stolwiſtenbergh*, where the Kings uſe to be Anointed, and Crowned.

Albania, a Countrey between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*, whoſe chief Citie is *Dyrrachium*, now called *Durazzo*, there is alſo another *Albania* in the Eaſt, between *Cholcos* and *Armenia*, from whence the people of the former *Albania* are ſaid originally to ſpring; alſo the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in ancient times called *Albania*.

Albanus, a River in *Armenia*, alſo a Lake in *Italy*, called *Lago di Caſtel Gandolf*, alſo the name of the firſt *Britiſh* Martyr from the *Lat. Albus*, i.e. white.

St. *Albans*, a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, ſo called from the *Britiſh* Martyr above mentioned, whereas formerly it was called *Verulam*.

Albe, a white Garment, which the Prieſts were wont to wear.

Albeito,

Albeito, (Arab.) the mouth of the Swan.

Albert, a *Saxon* proper name, signifying all bright.

Albion, the ancient name of *England*, by reason of the white Rocks upon the Sea-side, or from *Albion* the son of Neptune, or from *Albina*, one of *Diocletians* 50 daughters.

Albugineous, (lat.) belonging to the white of the eye, or to any other white substance.

Albutius, the name of a very covetous man, who would beat his servants before they had committed a fault, telling them that perhaps he should not be at leasure, when they had committed any.

Alcaic, verse, a certain kinde of verse, so called from *Alcæus* the first Inventor, consisting of two dactyls, and two trochees.

Alcakengi, a winter Cherry.

Alcander, a young *Lacedemonian*, who having put out one of *Lycurgus* his eyes, yet being intertained by him as his near servant, loved him afterwards with a great deal of respect.

Alcathous, the son of *Pelops*, who being suspected to have slain his brother *Chrysippus* fled to *Megara*, where killing a Lion that had slain *Euripus* the son of *Megareus*, he was by *Megareus* made his son in law, and succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Alceste, the wife of *Adonetus* King of *Thessaly*, who willingly offered her self up to die for her husband.

Alchedi, (Arab.) a Star in the goat.

Alchenit, (Arab.) a Star in the right side of *Perseus*.

Alchobel, see Reception.

Alchocodon, is an *Arabian* word, and signifies the giver of years, and is plac't that he hath most essencial dignity in the place of the *Hyleg*, and with some aspect doth behold that place.

Alchorad, (Arab.) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

Alchimy, (Greek) the art of dissolving metals, to separate the pure from the impure.

Alcippus, vide *Damocrita*.

Alcithoe, a *Theban* woman, who was turned into a Bat, for contemning Bacchus his Orgies.

Alcmena, vide *Amphytryo*.

Alcmæon, the son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphite*, he killed his mother for having betrayed *Amphiaraus*, and afterwards runne mad; but being cured by *Phlegius*, he married his daughter *Olphestbæa*, giving her a Bracelet of his mothers, but afterwards falling in love with one of *Achetous* his daughters, called *Callirhoe*, he promised her the Bracelet which he had given his former wife, on condition she would marry him, but going to fetch it, he was slain by *Temon* and *Axion*, *Alphesibæas* brothers.

Alconor, one of the 300. Argires, who fought against the *Lacedemonians*, onely he, and *Chromius* being left alive, and all his enemies killed, excepting *Othryades*.

Alcoran, (Arab.) the book wherein the *Turkish* religion is delivered, first written by *Mahomet*, the *Turks* great Prophet.

Alcyon dayes, quiet times.

Alcyone, the daughter of Nephtune, the wife of *Ceyx*, who sayling to the Oracle, was drown'd by the way, and chang'd into a bird, called a *King-fisher*.

Alduas dubis, a River dividing the *Helvetians* from the *Sequani*, called in *French Leo doux*.

Aldborrow, see *Isurium*.

Aldingham, a Town in *Lancashire*, an ancient Hereditament belonging to the family of the *Haveringtons*, or *Hartingtons*, unto whom it came from the *Flemmings* by the *Cancefelds*.

Aldebaran, (Arab.) the south eye of the Bull.

Alderanainim, (Arab.) the right shoulder of *Cepheus*.

Alderanainim, vide *Pap*.

Alectryomancy, (Greek) a certain kinde of divination among the ancients, which was done by a Cock.

Alectorius, a precious stone of a watery colour, found in the maw of an old Capon.

Alectryon, a young man, who kept the door, while Mars was familiar with Venus, but Mars incensed that he was taken through his negligence, changed him into a Cock.

Alegement, (French) ease, releasment.

Aleger, a Liquor made of sowr Ale.

Alembick, (lat.) a Still.

Alestake, (old word) a Maypole.

Alexander, son of *Philip*, King of *Macedon*, he overthrew the *Persian* Monarchy, took *Babylon Susa*, and *Persepolis*, and after he had extended his Conquests as farre as *India*, he returned to *Babylon*, and there died, the word signifies in Greek helper of men.

Alexandria, a Famous Port Town of *Egypt*.

Alexipharmac, (Greek) a Medecine against poyson.

Alferes, (Spaniſh) an Enſign bearer.

Alfred, (a Saxon word) ſignifying all peace.

Alfreton, q. *Alfreds* Town, a Town in *Darbyſhire*, built by King *Alfred*, as ſome think, the Lords whereof were called *Barons de Alfreton*, the ſecond of whom built the *Abbay de Bello Capite*, or *Beauchief*.

Algareb, (Arab.) the Star in the right wing of the Crow.

Algarfe, (Arab.) the head of the fifteenth manſion.

Algate, (old word) if ſo be, notwithſtanding, altogether.

Algates, (old word) ever, even now, for all that.

Algebar, the left foot of Orion.

Algebbe, (Arab.) the head of the tenth manſion.

Algenib. (Arab.) the right wing of *Pegaſus*.

Algebra, a Syriac word, ſignifying the art of figurative numbers, or equation.

Algid, (Lat.) num with cold, chill.

Algomeiſſa, (Arab.) the little Dog.

Algon, (Arab.) the head of *Meduſa*.

Algorithme, (a word compounded of *Arabick* and *Spaniſh*,) the art of reckoning by Cyphers.

Algrim, (old word) the ſame as *Algebra*.

Alguze, the left foot of Orion, an *Arabick* word.

Alhabar, (Arab.) a Star in the mouth of the great Dog.

Alhibade, a rule on the back-ſide of a Geometrical inſtrument to take heights and depths.

Alicante, one of the chief Towns of *Valentia* in *Spain*, where there is plenty of Mulbery's, of which they make Alicant wine.

Alice, (Germ.) a womans name contracted from *Adelize*, i. noble.

Alienation, (Lat.) an eſtranging.

Alifed, (Sax word) alowed.

Aliment, (Lat.) nouriſhment.

Alimony, (Lat.) a penſion alowed for ſubſiſtance, from a husband to his wife, being parted from him.

Alioth, (*Arab.*) a ſtar in the tail of *Helice*, or the Bear.

All-a-bone, (old word) a made requeſt.

Allaborate, (Lat.) to labour much about a thing.

Allantoides, the tunicle that wraps, and covers the head, buttocks feet, and more eminent parts of the birth.

Allabanny, the ſame as *Albany*, that part of *Scotland*, called the Highlands, ſo called either from *Albion*, or from the *Britiſh* words, *Ellan Ban*, i. white Iſland.

Allay, a mitigation, or aſſwaging alſo the tempering of gold, or ſilver, with a baſer metal to augment the weight of it.

Allective, (Lat.) alluring, inciting.

Allegation, (Lat.) a proving, an alleaging.

Allegory, (Greek) a myſterious ſaying, wherein there is couched ſomething that is different from the litteral ſenſe.

Alleluja, (an Hebrew word) ſignifying, praiſe ye our Lord, alſo the name of an Herb, called Wood-ſorrel.

An *Alley* (French) a narrow paſſage.

All-good, a pot Herb, otherwiſe called good Henry.

All-heal, an Herb, otherwiſe called clowns woundwort.

Alliance, (French) an aſſociation, either by kindred, or by Covenant.

† *Alliency*, (Lat.) an inticing unto.

Alligation, (Lat.) a binding unto.

Allington, a Town in *Hamtſhire*, ſcituate upon the River *Avon*, anciently called *Allaun*.

Alliſion, (Latin) a daſhing againſt any thing.

Alliteration, (lat.) a word uſed in *Rhetorick*, being a playing upon the ſame Letter.

Allobroges, the people of *Savoy*, and *Dauphine* in *France*.

Allocamel, (Greek) a beaſt in the *Indies*, having the head of a Mule, and the body of a Camel.

† *Allocation*, (lat.) a placing towards.

Allocations, the allowances of Officers under a Prince, or great man.

Alloquie, (lat.) a talking unto, or parlying with any one.

Allodial, lands (a Term in law) free lands for which no fines, or ſervices are due.

Allome, a kinde of mineral, being a ſalt ſweat of the earth.

Allot, to aſſign to every one his proper patrimony.

Alluſion, (lat.) a ſpeaking in reference to another thing.

An *Almain*, a German, alſo (a Term in Muſick) being a kinde of aire, which hath a ſlower time then either *Corant*, or *Saraband*, alſo *Almain* Rivets are a certain kinde of Armour riveted with braces of mail.

Almanack, (a German word) ſignifying as much as Calender, or a Prognoſtication by obſerving the courſe of the ſtars.

Almaner,

Almaner, (Arab.) the sight of a Planet in his Epicycle.

Almantica, (Arab.) see Zodiack.

Almansor, (Arab.) Defender, it being the name of divers Princes, and great men among the *Moors*.

Almicantarats, (Arab.) a Term in Astronomy, being those lines which passe through the Meridian paralel with the Horizon.

Almner, a Kings, or Princes Officer that looks to the distribution of *Alms*, or fragments of meat to the poor.

Almond, a certain kinde of *Thracian* Nut so called.

Almugia, (Arab.) the scituation of Planets in the Zodiack, so as to behold each other face to face.

Almuten, of a house, is that Planet, which hath most dignities in the signe ascending, or descending from the Cusp of any house, but *Almuten* of a figure is that Planet, which in essential dignities, or accidental is most powerfull in the whole Scheme of Heaven.

Alnath, (Astronomick) a star which is to be seen in the Horns of *Aries*.

Alnewick, a Town in *Northumberland*, scituate upon the River *Alne*, famous for a battel between *William* King of *Scots*, and the *English* under *Henry* the second, it is fortified with a strong Castle, where *Malcolm* the third was slain when he besieged it, it is also called *Alanwick* and *Anwick*.

Aloes, Sea Housleek, Bitterwort, an Herb whose juyce congeals in a Gum very profitable in Physick, also a Wood called *Lignum vitæ*-*Aloe*, *Zocotrina*, is that which is brought out of the Island *Zocotara*.

Alogie, (Greek) a being irrational, or void of reason.

Alopecie, (Greek) a disease called the Scurf, or Foxes evil, wherein the hairs fall off from the head by the roots.

Alosha, a certain drink made of water and hony, much used in *Spain* in hot weather.

Alpha, the first of the Greek letters.

Alphabet, the order of letters, A.B.C.

Alpharaix, (Arab.) the right shoulder of *Pegasus*.

Alpharez, (Arab.) the navel of *Pegasus*.

Alpheta, (Arab.) the shining star of the Crow.

Alpheus, a famous River of *Arcadia*, which running a great way into the Sea, meets at length with *Arethusa*, a River in *Sicilie*, neare unto *Siracuse*.

Alphitomancie, (Greek) a divination by Barly meal.

Alphousus, from the Gottish word *Helphuns*, i. our help, the name of divers great Kings of *Spain* and *Naples*.

Alphonsin-Tables, certain Astronomical calculations invented by *Alphonsus* King of *Aragon*.

Alphrad, the bright star in *Hydra*.

Alps, great Hills that divide *France* from *Italy*.

Alrameck, (Arab.) a star in the constellation of Bootes.

Aliacabe, (Arab.) the Pole-star, or the tayl of cynosure.

Alresford, a Town in *Hantshire*, given by *Kinewulfe* the religious *Saxon* King to the Church at *Wenta*.

Alteration, (lat.) a changing.

Altercation, (lat.) a contentious dispute.

Alternation, (lat.) a changing by turns.

Althea, see *Meleager*.

† *Altiloquent*, (lat.) speaking loftily.

† *Altitonant*, (lat.) an Epithet anciently given to *Jupiter*, and signifies thundring from on high.

Altitude, (lat.) heighth, also a Term in *Astronomy*, being the heigth of the sun, or any of the stars from the Horizon.

† *Altivolant*, (lat.) soaring, or flying aloft.

Alveary, (lat.) a Hive of Bees.

Alveated, (lat.) channelled, or trenched from *Alveus*, a channel.

Alume, a certain astringent mineral, somewhat whitish and transparent.

Alumnation, (lat.) a fostering, or nourishing.

† *Alutation*, (lat.) a tanning, or dressing of leather.

Alytarch, (Greek) a keeper of rule and order in publick Games and Ceremonies.

A. M.

Amayne, a Term used by men of War incountring another ship, and bidding them yield.

Amalgaminge, an old word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a mixture of Quicksilver, with other metals.

Amalthea, the Nurse of *Jupiter*, she fed him with Goats milk, and he afterwards as a reward gave her the horn of a Goat, which had this faculty, that whatsoever she desired she should have it, whence *Amalthea* horn hath been taken for an emblem of plenty.

Amand, (lat.) to send one away.

Amanuensis, (lat.) a Secretary, one that writes for another.

Amaritude, (Lat.) bitterneſſe.

Amaſſement, (French) a crouding, or heaping of ſeveral things together.

Amate, to diſcourage.

Amazons, certain warlike women of *Aſia*, that dwelt near the River *Thermodoon*, who burnt off their right paps, and killed all their Male Children, that they might have no man among them, their moſt renowned Queens were *Mathesia*, *Orithya*, *Penthesilea*, whom *Achilles* ſlew, coming to help the *Trojans*, *Menalippe* and *Hippolyta*, whom *Hercules* overcame, and gave *Theſeus* to wife.

Ambacii, among the ancient Gauls, were thoſe ſervants and dependants, which belonged to their chief Nobility.

Ambage, (Lat.) a far-fetch't circumſtance of words.

Amber, a hard yellow Gum, of which they make beads and bracelets, ſome think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees, others the juyce of a certain ſtone that grows like Corral.

Ambergreece, a ſweet perfume, or Aromatick juyce, which ſome hold to be a kinde of bitumen, riſing from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea, and becoming hard by floating upon the water.

Ambianum, the Citie of *Amiens* in *Picardie*.

Ambidexter, (Lat.) one that uſeth both hands alike, alſo (a Term in Common-law) ſignifying a Juror that taketh of both parties for the giving of his verdict.

Ambient, (Lat.) encircling, compaſſing round, an *Epithete* properly belonging to the aire.

Ambifarious, (Lat.) that which hath a twofold meaning.

Ambiguous, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtfull.

† *Ambilogy*, (Lat.) an obſcure ſaying, a dark ſpeech.

Ambition, (Lat.) an exceſſive thirſt of honour.

Amblotbridium, a Medicine provoking travel before the time.

Amblygone, (Greek) a Term in Geometry, ſignifying a figure that hath a blunt, or obtuſe angle.

Ambracia, a Citie of *Epirus*, vulgarly called *Lacia*.

Ambresbury, q. *Ambroſe*, his Town, a Town ſcituate upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltſhire*, built by *Ambroſe Aurelian*, here *Alfritha* King *Edgars* wife erected a ſtately Nunnery to expiate the murther of her ſon in Law King *Edward*, in this Nunnery afterwards *Eleanor* widow of K. *Henry* the third, devoted her ſelf to God.

An *Ambrey*, a cup-board.

Ambroſe, the name of an ancient Biſhop of *Milain*, and one of the fathers, the word ſignifieth in Greek Divine, or immortal.

Ambroſia, an Herb called *Artimiſia*, Wood ſage, it is a word often uſed by the Poets to ſignifie the meat of the Gods.

Ambulatory, (Lat.) a place to walk in.

Amburbial, ſacrifices were certain ancient ſacrifices wherein the beaſt went about the Citie before he was ſacrificed.

Ambuſcado, (Spaniſh) an ambuſh, or men ſecretly ſo diſpoſed as to ruſh out upon an enemy unawares.

Ambuſtion, (Lat.) a ſinging, or burning round about.

Amen, (a Syriack word) ſignifying verily, or ſo be it, and therefore it is uſed after every prayer.

Amenity, (Lat.) delightfulneſſe, pleaſure.

Amenuſed, (old word) diminiſh't.

Amercement, or *Amerciument*, (a Term in Law) a penalty, or pecuniary puniſhment ſet upon the head of an Offender againſt the King, or Lord in his Court.

America, the fourth part of the world diſcovered about the yeat 1492. by *Americus Veſputius*, a *Florentine* and *Chriſtopherus Columbus*, a *Geneeſe*.

Amery, in (Lat.) *Almaricus*, a proper name, from the *German* word *Emeric*, *i.* alwayes rich and powerfull.

An *Ameſſe*, a Prieſts hood, or Cap, which he weareth in the Quire.

Amethyſt, (Gr.) a precious ſtone, ſo called, becauſe it is ſaid to repreſſe drunkneſs.

Amiable, (Lat.) lovely.

Amicable, (Lat.) friendly.

Amiti, ſee *Ameſſe*.

Amy, in (Fr.) *Aime*, *i.* beloved, a name common, both for man and women from *Amadeus*, by which name many of the Dukes of *Savoy* have been called.

Amiſſion, (Lat.) loſſe.

Ammodite, a creeping inſect of a ſandy colour, and full of black ſpots.

Ammoniac, a kinde of Gum, which is brought from *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Ammon*, alſo a kinde of Salt like Allum, which is found in *Africa*.

Amneſty, (Greek) a burying in ſilence, and Oblivion, all former injuries and dammages.

Amnios, the ſecond Tunicle that enwraps the birth, and covers it all over.

Amœbean, (Greek) *Amœbean* verſes are thoſe which anſwer one another.

Amoriſt, a lover, an amorous man.

Amoroſo, (Ital.) the ſame.

Amort,

Amort, (French) dead, whence, one that is melancholy, or in a dumps, is said to be all *Amort*.

Amortize, to kill, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Amotion, (Lat.) a removing out of the way.

Ampelite, a kinde of pitchy, cleaving, and black earth, wherewith they use to anoint Vines to kill the worms.

Ampelusia, a promontory in *Mauritania*.

Amphiaraus, the son of *Oileus*, he was a great Prophet, who was desired by *Adrastus*, to go to the War of *Thebes*, but he knowing he should not return, kept himself private, till being betrayed by his wife *Eriphile*, who was bribed with a golden bracelet, he was forced to go, but the first day he came to *Thebes*, he was swallowed up alive by the earth.

Amphibious, (Greek) living indifferently upon both Elements, land and water.

Amphibologie, (Greek) see *Amphilogie*.

Amphictions, (Greek) the Councel of *Greece*, consisting of men chosen out of the twelve chief Cities, for the making of laws, and deciding of all controversies: It was instituted by *Amphyction* the son of *Hellen*, or as others say by *Acrisius*.

Amphion, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, who being married to *Lycus*, and after vitiated by *Epaphus*, was imprisoned by *Dirce Lycus*'s 2. wife, but being set at liberty by *Jupiter*, she fled to the Hill *Cytheron*, where she brought forth Twins, *Zethus* and *Amphion*, who to revenge their mothers injuries, tormented *Dirce* by tying her to a wilde Bull's tale, but *Bacchus* pitying her, changed her to a Fountain, *Amphion* became so rare a Musician, that he was said to build the *Theban* Walls, by playing upon *Mercuries* Harp.

Amphiscians, (Greek) those people that live under the Equator, where the shadow's are cast both wayes, North and South.

Amphitheater, a place made for the acting of stage-playes, and publick spectacles differing from a common Theater, as being more perfect, and built in a full circle, the other onely in a semicircle.

Amphitrite, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, the wife of Neptune, she sitting at the foot of *Atlas*, was brought to him by a *Dolphin*, and made Queen of the Sea.

Amphitryo, the son of *Alceus* Prince of *Thebes*, who married *Alcmena*, daughter of *Electryon* and *Lysidice*, upon that condition that he should revenge the death of her brothers upon the *Teleboans* and *Taphians*, but while he was in the War, *Jupiter* coming to her in the likeneſse of her husband, and lying with her, she brought forth Twins, *Hercules* son to *Jupiter*, *Iphiclus* to *Amphitryo*.

Amphiction, a King of *Athens*, the son of *Deucalion*, he succeeded *Cranaus* in the Kingdom.

Amphora, an ancient measure of liquid things, the Italick *Amphora* contained five Gallons, the Attick *Amphora* seven Gallons and a half.

Ampliation, (Lat.) an enlargement, also a deferring of judgement, till the cause be better examined, a word used in Common-law.

Amplification, (Lat.) a making large, or amplifying.

Amplitude, (Lat.) largeneſse, also a Title of Honour used among the *Latins*.

Ampullous, (Lat.) swelling like a bottle also puft up with pride.

Amputation, (Lat.) a curtailing, a lopping off.

Amsanctus, a place in the midst of *Italy*, where are many waters full of Brimstone, which send forth a pestilent and noisome smell, and are inclosed round about with Woods, which gave occasion to the Poets to faign that the infernal Ghosts had their abode there.

Amstelodamum, the chief Citie of *Holland*, now called *Amsterdam*.

Amulet, (Lat.) a kinde of composition somewhat like a Pomander to wear about one, which preserveth from the plague, poyson, or inchantment.

Amulius, King of the *Latin's*, he dispossest his brother *Numitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Vestal of his *Neece Rhea Silvia*, but she being got with Childe by *Mars* (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned.

Amycus King of the *Bebrycii*, the son of Neptune and *Melie*, who challenging all strangers to fight with him with whirlebats, was at length slain by *Pollux*.

Amymone, one of the fifty daughters of *Danae*, she was ravish't by Neptune, and brought forth *Nauplius*.

Amyris, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, who foretelling the ruine of his Countrey fled away with all his goods.

A N

Ana, a Greek adverb, used by Physitians in their bills to signifie the like quantity of each, also a kind of *Indian* beasts with long teeth, and sharp nails.

Ana-

Anabaptiſts, a Sect of Hereticks firſt begun in *Germany*, as ſome ſay, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. their chief Tenet is that men ought not be baptized, till they are able to render an account of their faith.

† *Anabathrum*, (Greek) a place whereunto we aſcend by ſteps.

Anacardium, (Greek) a kinde of bean growing in *Malaga*.

Anachorite, (Greek) a kinde of religious perſon that gives himſelf up to a religious life.

Anacreon, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Teus* in *Jonia*, who was choaked with the husk of a raiſon.

† *Anacriſis*, (Greek) queſtion of the guilty, either by torment, or by interrogation.

Anachroniſme, (Greek) a word uſed in Chronology, ſignifying a falſe collection of time.

Anadem, (Greek) a Garland.

Anadeſme, (Greek) a ſwath, a cloath, to tie up wounds.

Anadiploſis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick, *i. e.* when one verſe begins with the ſame word the laſt ended with.

Anætis, a Goddeſſe among the Lydians, to whom the chiefeſt Noble men uſed to Dedicate their daughters.

Anaglyphick (Greek) belonging to the art of Carving, or Emboſſing.

Anagnoſtick, (Greek) a Curate, or one that ſerveth to read to another.

† *Anagogical*, (Greek) skilled in deep matters, well read in myſterious learning.

Anagram, (Greek) a tranſpoſing the letters of any ones name, ſo as to make another word of it, which art ſome ſay was invented by Lycophron.

Anagraph, (Greek) a regiſter, an inventory.

Analects, (Greek) ſcraps, which are gathered from the Table, alſo Metaphorically taken for any collections.

Analemme, (Greek) a Mathematical inſtrument to finde out the courſe, or elevation of the Sun, or any Planet.

Analogiſme, (Greek) a logical argument from the cauſe to the effect.

Analogie, (Greek) proportion, correſpondence.

Analyſis, (Greek) a reſolution of doubtfull matters, alſo a diſtribution of the whole into parts.

Ananias, (Hebr.) the grace of the Lord a proper name.

Anapæſt, (Greek) a foot in a verſe, conſiſting of two ſhort ſyllables and one long.

Anaphora, (a Rhetorical figure) being a repetition of the ſame ſound, in the beginning of ſeveral ſentences, or verſes, alſo the aſcention of the ſigns, from the Eaſt by the dayly courſe of the firmament.

Anapologetical, (Greek) having no excuſe, without any Apology.

Anarchy, (Greek) a diſorder in government, a being without ruſe, or Prince.

Anarand, a *Britiſh* proper name, corrupted from *Honoratus*, *i.e.* Honourable.

Anaretas, ſee Interfector.

Anathema, (Greek) with *e* ſhort, is a perſon ſolemnly curs'd, or devoted to deſtruction.

Anathema, (*Gr.*) that which is offered to an Idol.

Anatociſme, (Greek) the yearly receipt of uſury, when at the years end the uſe is become principal.

Anatomy, (Greek) the diſſection of a body, for the more exact diſcovery of all the inward parts.

Anaxarete, a beautifull Virgin of *Salamis*, who diſdaining the love of *Iphis*, was the cauſe that he hang'd himſelf before the her door, and was afterwards, for her hard heartedneſſe turned into a ſtone.

Anaximander, a great *Mileſian* Philoſopher, the Succeſſour of *Thales*.

Ancæus, the ſon of Neptune, he being much given to *Agriculture*, and going to drive a wilde Boar out of a Vineyard he had planted, was ſlain by the Boar.

Ancaſter, a Town, or long ſtreet in *Lincolnſhire*, by *Antoninus* called *Crocolana*, in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the Roman Coines, and Vaults under ground oftentimes diſcovered.

Anchiſes, the ſon of *Capys*, he was carried by his ſon *Aeneas* from the ſack of *Troy*, but died in his journy toward *Italy*.

Anchoret, ſee *Anachorite*.

Anchurus, the ſon of *Midas*, he after *Midas* was warned by the Oracle to throw what he had moſt precious into a great gap of the earth, about *Celenon* in *Phrygia*, & had thrown in his gold in vain, her rode into the *Abyſſe*, which had ſwallowed many men, and afterwards it cloſed up.

Ancus Martius, the fourth King of the Romans.

Ancil, (Lat.) a kinde of ſheild, or buckler, made after the faſhion of a decreſcent Moon, the firſt of this form was reported to fall from heaven into the hands of *Pompilius Numa*, in the time of a great plague, who by the inſtinct of the Goddeſſe *Egeria*

ria caused eleven more to be made, and committed them to the keeping of the 12. *Salii*.

Ancona, the chief Citie of *Picenum* in *Italy*, first built by the *Sicilians*.

Andaluſia, a Countrey in *Spain*, first called *Bætica*.

Andradſwald, a Wood in *Suſſex*, aciently 120 miles in length, memorable for the death of *Sigebert*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, who having been depoſed, was ſtabbed in this place by a Swinheard.

Andrago, (Lat.) a woman of manly countenance and carriage.

Andraſtes, or *Andate*, a certain Goddeſſe worſhipt by the ancient *Brittains*, as the Goddeſſe of victory.

Andrew, (Greek) a proper name, ſignifying manly.

Androdamant, (Greek) a kinde of precious ſtone.

Androgyne, (Greek) one of both Sexes, one that is both man and woman.

Andromache, wife to *Hector*, ſhe was after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet and ſon of *Priam*.

Andromeda, the daughter of *Cepheus* King of *Aethiopia*, ſhe was for her pride expoſed to the cruelty of a Sea-monſter, but delivered by *Perſeus*.

Androna, (Greek) a place that was anciently made in ſhips, onely for men to be in.

Anelate, a kind of a wood knife.

Anemone, (Greek) a kind of flower, called a wind flower.

Anfractuoſity, (Lat.) an intricate turning and winding.

Angel, in gold, is a piece of Coyn that hath an Angel ſtamp't upon it, and beares the value of 10 ſhillings.

Angelica, an Herb ſo called.

Angelical, (Greek) belonging to an Angel, *i.* a meſſenger, the Angels are alſo taken in holy Scripture for thoſe immortal ſpirits, which wait upon Almighty God in the higheſt heavens, they are divided by Saint *Paul*, into nine ſeveral orders, *Seraphim*, *Cherubim*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Virtues*, *Powers*, *Principates*, *Arch-Angel*, and *Angel*.

Angelot, (French) a kind of ſmall Cheeſe commonly made in *France*.

Angle, a corner, alſo a Term in Geometry, being the concurſe of two lines meeting together, ſo as that they do not make one line.

Angles, alſo are the moſt powerfull houſes; for a Planet therein hath more power, and efficacy then another (in any other houſe) that is but equally dignified. The Angles are theſe, *viz.* The firſt houſe, or the Eaſt Angle, the tenth, or the South Angle, the ſeventh houſe, or the Weſt Angle, and the fourth, or the North Angle.

Anglia, a part of great *Brittain*, now called *England*.

Angleſey, an Iſland lying over againſt *Caernarvon* in *Wales*, it was anciently the ſeat of the *Druides*, and was called by the *Brittains*, *Ynis Dowil*, and the land of *Mon*, in Latin *Mona*. It was firſt attempted by *Paulinus Swetonius*, and afterwards brought under the *Roman* Empire by *Julius Agricola*, many ages after it was Conquered by the *Engliſh-men*, and thence derived this name as it were the *Engliſh-mens* Iſland.

Anguineous, (Latin) pertaining to a ſnake.

Anguiſh, (*Latin* Anguor, *French Angoiſſe*) grief, agony.

Angular, (Lat.) full of Angles, or Corners.

Angus, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Anguſia*, anciently *Aenia*.

Anguſt, (Lat.) narrow.

Anhelation, (lat.) a difficulty in fetching ones breath.

Anility, (lat.) feminine old age.

Animadverſion, (lat.) a lending ones attention, as it were a turning ones mind that way, alſo a correcting.

Animal, (lat.) a creature indued with life and ſence.

Animalillio, (Spaniſh) a little animal.

Animoſity, (lat.) ſtoutneſſe, ſtomack, willfulneſſe.

Anlace, (old word) a dudgeon, a half dagger.

Annals, (lat.) Hiſtories of paſſages acted from year to year.

Annandale, a County in the North part of *Scotland*, ſo called as it were the Vale by the River *Anan*, it was in old time inhabited by a people called *Selgovæ*.

Annarian law, a law among the *Romans*, concerning the age, wherein a man might ſue for, or exerciſe any publick Office.

Annates, (lat.) firſt fruits paid out of ſpiritual benefices.

Anne, (Hebr.) the proper name of a woman, ſignifying gracious, full of mercy.

Anneal, to paint upon glaſſe.

Annexation, the uniting of lands, or other Rents of the Crown.

Anſelm, (Germ.) defence of Authority, a proper name.

Annibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians*, and the ſon of *Amilcar*, he overthrew *Sempronius* at *Trebia*, *Flaminius* at the Lake *Thraſymene*, and *Paulus Aemylius*, at *Cannæ*, he was beaten by *Marcellus*, and afterwards at *Zama*, by *Scipio Africanus*, at laſt flying to *Pruſia*, King of *Bythinia*, he there poyſoned himſelf.

Annihilation, (latin) a reducing to nothing.

Anniverſary, (lat.) down yearly, at a certain time, or celebrated every year.

Annon, a Carthagian that coveted to be a God, and taught birds to ſing *Annon* is a God.

Anodynous, as much as to ſay pain-eaſing or without pain. *Anodynous* Medicaments are ſuch as are appropriated to give eaſe by ſtupifying the ſences, ſuch are *Soporifics*, and *Narcotics*.

Annotation, (lat.) a noting, or marking, an Expoſition upon any writing.

Annoy, to trouble, hurt.

Annueler, (old word) ſecular.

Annuity, (lat.) a yearly Penſion; in Common-law, the difference between Annuity and Rent, is this, that Rent is payable out of land; *Annuity* charges onely the perſon of the Grantor.

Annul, (lat.) to make void, *q.* annihil.

Annulet, (lat.) a little Ring, or any thing made in the form of a Ring.

Annunciation, (lat.) a telling, or declaring a thing, as it were a doing, a meſſage unto, alſo the day of the Virgin *Marie*, which falls on the 25th. of *March*.

Anoyſance, or *Nuſance*, (French) a hurt, or damage in law, it ſignifieth a treſpaſſe upon a Neighbours ground, by ſtopping up his water, or hindring his light.

Anomalous, (Greek) unequal, uneven.

Anonymous, (Greek) nameleſſe, without a name.

Anopſie, (Greek) privation of ſight.

Anorexy, (Greek) one of the *Symptomes* of the ſtomack, being a want of appetite.

Antæus, the ſon of Neptune and *Terra*, who fighting with *Hercules* recovered ſtrength as often as he touch't his mothers earth, but at length *Hercules* holding him up from the ground killed him.

Antagoniſt, (Greek) an adverſary.

Antalope, a *Syrian* Heart, ſwift of foot, and having long Horns.

Antarctick, (Greek) a word uſed in Aſtronomy, the *Antarctick* Pole, being the Southern Pole, ſo called, becauſe it is contrary to the *Arctick* Pole, & the *Antarctick* Circle, contrary to the *Arctick* Circle.

Antares, (Arab.) the Scorpions heart, a Term in Aſtrology.

Anteacts, (lat.) deeds, or actions done in times paſt.

Anteambulation, (lat.) a walking before.

Antecedaneous, (lat.) foregoing.

Antecedent, (latin) the ſame alſo excelling, having a relative, alſo a Term in Logick, the firſt propoſition of a Syllogiſme.

Anteceſſours Forefathers, Aceſtors, as it were, Foregoers.

Antecurſor, (lat.) a forerunner.

Antedate, to date a Letter before the time.

Antedeluvian, (lat.) being before the floud.

Anteloquie, (lat.) a Preface, alſo a Term among ſtage players, ſignifying their turn, or cue.

Antemeridian hour, (lat.) hour before-noon.

Antenor, a *Trojan* Prince, who coming into *Italy* with the *Heneti*, and *Paphlagones* built *Antenorea*, ſince called *Padua*.

Anteoccupation, (lat.) ſee præoccupation.

Anterior, (lat.) foremoſt, on the foreſide.

Antevene, (lat.) to prevent, to come before.

Anthem, (Greek) a Divine ſong, wherein each verſe is ſung by Church-men in their courſes.

Anthologie, (Greek) a treating of flowrs, alſo a florid diſcourſe.

Anthony, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Greek flouriſhing.

Anthropomorphites, (Greek) a Sect of Hereticks that began in *Ægypt*, in the year 395. their chief Tenet was, that God had a Corporeal ſhape.

Anthropopathy, (Greek) a being indued with the paſſions, or affections of men.

Anthropophagi, (Greek) men eaters.

Antiaxiomatiſme, (Greek) that, which is againſt any known Axiome.

Antichriſt, (Greek) an oppoſer of Chriſt.

Antichthones, (Greek) a people that dwell on that part of the earth, which is oppoſite to ours, going with their feet directly againſt ours.

Anticipated, (lat.) prevented.

Anticlea, the daughter of *Diocles*, who being defloured by *Siſyphus*, brought forth *Ulyſſes*.

Antidicomarians, a ſort of Hereticks that were againſt the Virgin *Mary*.

Anti-

Antidote, (Greek) a Medicine given to preſerve one againſt poyſon, or infection.

Antigonus, one of *Alexanders* Captains, who afterwards became poſſeſſour of *Aſia*.

† *Antigraph*, (Greek) a Copy, a Counterpane.

Antike work, a Term in paintiug, or Carving, it being a diſorderly mixture of divers ſhapes of men, birds, flowr's, *&c.*

Antilogie, (Greek) a contradicting, or oppoſing.

Antimony, a certain kinde of ſtone inclining towards ſilver, and found in ſilver Mines.

Antinomians, (Greek) a Sect of people that hold legal ſervices to be unprofitable, and that God ſees no ſin in children, this Sect was begun ſomewhat above a hundred years ago, by one *John Iſlebius* a German.

Antioeci, thoſe that dwell under half of the Meridian, and paralels of a like diſtance from the Æquator, but the one Northward, and the other South-ward.

Antipagments, (lat.) garniſhings in Poſts or Doors wrought in Stone, or Timber.

Antipaſt, the firſt diſh that is ſerved up at a meal.

Antipathy, (Greek) a ſecret contrariety in nature, a contrariety of humours and inclinations.

Antiperiſtaſis, (Greek) a philoſophical word, ſignifying the ſtrengthning, and oppoſing of any quality againſt its contrary, as of cold againſt heat, or the like.

Antiphraſis, (Greek) a figurative ſpeech, having a contrary meaning.

Antiphone, (Greek) ſee *Anthem*.

Antipilanes, or *Antepilani*, (Lat.) a ſort of Souldiers in the fore part of the Roman Army.

Antipodes, (Greek) ſee *Antichthones*.

Antiquate, (Lat.) to aboliſh, to abrogate.

Antique, (Lat.) old, out of faſhion.

Antiſabbatarians, a ſort of Hereticks, who deny the Sabbath.

Antiſcions, are degrees beholding one another equally diſtant from the two Tropicks, and ſo much as a Planet ſhall want of either of the Tropicks, ſo much on the other ſide the Tropick ſhall the Antiſcion of the Planet fall, and ſhall give virtue to any Star, or Planet that is in the ſame degree, or caſteth any Aſpect thereto.

Antiſtrophe, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, namely when ſeveral Members of a ſentence end all with the ſame word.

Antitheſis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein one letter, or word is put for another.

Antitheſis, (Greek) things oppoſed.

Antitrinitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, which deny the Trinity, which comprehend under them, the *Arians*, *Sabellians*, and others.

Antitype, (Greek) an example like to the pattern.

Antiveſtæum, the utmoſt promontory of *Brittain*, lying upon the Weſtern Ocean, it hath been called in former times by the *Brittiſh* Bards *Penringnaed*, the Promontory of bloud, by the *Welſh* Hiſtorians *Penwith*, *i.* the Promontory on the left hand.

Antonians, an order of religious men, inſtituted by Saint *Anthony*, an *Ægyptian* Monk, in the year 1324.

Antonomaſia, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein inſtead of a proper name, another name is put.

Antrim, the name of a County in *Ireland*.

Antwerp, a famous Citie in *Brabant*, which was pull'd down by the Duke of *Alva*, but reſtored again by the the Duke of *Parma*.

Anubis, a Heathen God, whom the *Ægyptians* worſhipped for *Mercurie* in the ſhape of a Dog.

Anweald, (Sax.) Authority.

Anxiety, (Lat.) vexation, anguiſh, grief.

Anyger, a River of *Theſſaly*, where the *Centaures* waſhed their wounds after they had been wounded by *Hercules*, which cauſed the waters ever after to have an ill taſte.

A O

Aonia, a part of *Bœotia*, where the Muſes Well is, whence the Muſes are called *Aonides*.

Aoriſt, (Greek) indefinite, alſo among the Greek Verbs there are two tenſes *Aoriſtus primus*, and *Aoriſtus ſecundus*.

Aornus, a Lake in *Italy*, near the River *Po*, whoſe waters are infected with a deadly noyſomneſſe: into this Lake, the Poets feign that *Phaeton* fell being ſtruck with thunder, and that his ſiſters weeping for him were changed into poplars dropping *Amber*.

A P

Apamia, a Town of *Bythinia*, ſo called by *Nicomed*, the ſon of *Pruſia*.

Apatny, (Greek) freeneſſe from paſſion, or affection.

Apelby, a Town in *Weſtmorland*, anciently called *Abballaba*, memorable for its pleaſant ſcituation upon the River *Eden*, and for its Antiquity, the *Aurelian Maures*

keeping their ſtation there in the time of the Romans.

Apelles, a famous painter of the Iſland *Cous*, who having the picture of *Venus* unfiniſh't, no man durſt undertake it after him.

Apennage, (French) a Childes portion, the Law of Apennages in *France*, is that, which forbids the Kings younger ſons to have partage with the Elder.

Apennine, a great Hill running through the midſt of *Italy*.

†*Apepſie*, (Greek) incoction, crudity of the ſtomack.

Apheresis (Greek) the taking away of a letter from the beginning of a word.

Aphelium, a point wherein the Sun, or any other Planet is moſt diſtant from the Earth.

Aphetical, (Aſtrological Term) belonging to the Planet, that is diſpoſer of life in a Nativity.

Aphoriſme, (Greek) a brief ſelect ſentence, expreſſing the property of a thing.

Aphrodite, (Greek) the name of *Venus*, as being ingendred of the froth of the Sea.

Apina, and *Trica*, two Towns of *Apulia* deſtroyed by *Diomed*, with ſo much ignominy, that they became a proverb of contempt.

Apis, King of *Argos*, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Niobe*, he was otherwiſe called *Oſiris*, and took to wife *Iſis*, leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Ægialeus*, he went into *Ægypt*, and civilizing the people reign'd there.

Apocalyps, (Greek) a revelation, or unfolding of a dark myſtery, a title given to the laſt book of the holy Scriptures, written by St. *John* in the Iſle of *Patmos*.

Apocryphal, (Greek) doubted of, whoſe original is unknown.

Apodictical, (Greek) demonſtrable, eaſie to be made plain.

Apogæum, (Greek) a Term in Aſtronomy, being that point of Heaven, where the Sun, or any Planet is fartheſt from the Center of the earth.

Apograph, (Greek) a Copy taken from another pattern.

Apollo, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos*, at one birth with *Diana*, coming to age, he ſlew the Serpent *Pytho*, and afterwards the *Cyclops*, for which he was deprived of his Divinity, and kept the ſheep of *Admetus*, King of *Theſſaly*, upon the banks of *Amphryſus*, he loved *Daphne*, who flying from him was turned into a Lawrel-Tree, alſo he loved *Hyacynthus*, a boy of a rare feature, whom killing by miſchance, he turned into a flowr; he was called the God of phyſick, of Muſick and Archery, and guided the Chariot of the day.

Apollyon, (Greek) a name in Scripture, attributed to the Devil, it ſignifying, deſtroyer.

Apologue, (Greek) a tale, a moral fable, ſuch as that of *Menenius Agrippa*, and thoſe of *Æſop*.

Apologie, (Greek) a juſtifying anſwer, an excuſe, or defence.

Apopheret, (Lat.) a preſent, a New years gift.

Apophlegmatiſme, (Greek) a Medecine, to purge away flegme, and wateriſh humours.

Apophtegme, (Greek) a ſhort and witty ſentence.

Apoplexy, (Greek) a taking away of ſence and motion from the animal parts of the body: for which reaſon the dead palſie is called by this name.

Aporetick, (Greek) doubting.

Apoſtaſie, (Greek) a revolting, a falling away, or defection from ones duty, or firſt profeſſion.

Apoſteme, (Greek) the gathering of corruption into any one part of the body.

Apoſtle, (Greek) a Meſſenger, a word moſt peculiarly appropriate to the twelve Diſciples of Chriſt, who were ſent to preach the Goſpel.

Apoſtrophe, (Greek) a figure, wherein there is a converting ones ſpeech from one party to another, a mark of the cutting off ſome Vowel at the end of a word.

†*Apotheke*, (Greek) a ſhop, or ſtore houſe, wherein any thing is laid up.

Apotomy, (Greek) a Mathematical word, a cutting off part of a line.

Apozeme, (Greek) a decoction, a Term uſed in Phyſick.

Appal, to diſmay, alſo to decay.

Appareil, (French) a preparation, a making ready, alſo the ſumme at the foot of an account, which remains charged upon a houſe, or Colledge.

Apparitour, (Lat.) one that ſummons people to appear at a Court.

Appartment, (Ital.) a diviſion, or ſeparation, alſo ſo much of a great houſe as is ſet apart for the intertainment of one perſon, or one family.

Appeach, to accuſe one of any crime.

Appeal, a word uſed in Common-Law, and ſignifies to remove a cauſe from an inferiour Judge, to a Superiour, alſo a ſuing within a year and a day, of one, who is next of kin to a party that is murthred.

Apel-

Apellative, (Lat.) a Noun Appellative, is a Term uſed in Grammar, ſignifying a name that's common to a great many.

Appellour, vid. *Approver*.

Appendant, (Lat.) a Term uſed in Civil Law, and in Logick, as when a field is appendant to a freehold, an adjunct to a ſubject.

Appendix, (Lat.) an Addition, a thing that depends upon another.

Appetency, (Lat.) earneſt deſire.

Appeteth, deſireth, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Appian way, a high-way leading from *Rome* through *Campania*, as far as *Brunduſium*, which *Appius Claudius* in his Conſulſhip paved and walled.

Applauds, expreſſions of extraordinary praiſe and congratulation toward the performers of great atchievements. *Artam*.

Application, (Lat.) the making an addreſſe to any perſon, or the applying of one thing to another.

† *Applombature*, (Lat.) a ſoldering with Lead.

Appoaſt, (French) to ſubborn, to procure.

Appoſen, to demand.

Appoſite, (Lat.) put to, alſo to the purpoſe.

Appoſtile, (French) a ſmall addition to a diſcourſe in writing, ſet down in the margent.

Apprehenſion, (Lat.) underſtanding, alſo according as it is uſed with expreſſions, either of danger, or happineſſe, it denotes either fear, or joy. *Caſſandra*.

Apprentice, skill, *Chaucer*.

Appretiation, (Lat.) a high valueing, a ſetting a high price upon a thing.

Approbation, (Lat.) liking.

Approperate, (lat.) to haſten.

Appropinquate, (lat.) to draw nigh.

Appropriation, (lat.) a taking to ones ſelf, alſo a Term in law, a converting the profit of an Eccleſiaſtical living to ones proper uſe, onely maintaining a Vicar.

Approver, (Lat.) a Term in Law, one who confeſſing himſelf guilty of Felony, accuſeth another, he is alſo called *appellour*.

† *Appuyed*, (French) ſtayed, ſupported.

Aprication, (Lat.) basking in the Sun.

Aprize, (old word) adventure.

Apſonus, a Citie near the *Euxin* Sea, where *Medea* ſlew her brother *Abſyrtus*.

Ap-thanes, the Superiour ſort of the Nobility of *Scotland* were anciently ſo called, the lower ſort *Under-Thanes*.

Aptitude, (Lat.) fitneſſe.

Aptote, (Greek) a Term in Grammar, being a Noun not declined with caſes.

Apulia, a Region in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Puglia*, formerly called *Iapygia* from *Iapyx* the ſon of *Dædalus*.

A Q

Aqua Cæleſtis, a liquor which the Chymiſts call rectified wine.

Aquarius, one of the twelve ſigns in the Zodiack, whereinto the Sun enters in *January*.

Aquatile, (Lat.) that lives in the water.

Aqueduct, (Lat.) a Conduit that convey's water by a pipe.

Aqueous, (Lat.) wateriſh.

Aquila, (Lat.) (an Eagle) in Aſtronomy, it is one of the heavenly ſigns.

Aquileia, a Citie in *Italy*, which being beſieged by *Maximinus* held out ſo ſtoutly, that when they wanted ropes for the moving of their Engins, the women ſuffered their hair to be cut to ſupply the want.

Aquiliferous, (Lat.) an Epithete of the Roman ſtandard, that bears the picture of an Eagle upon it.

Aquiſgrane, a Citie in *Gulick*, now called *Aixcovit*, built by *Granus*, as ſome ſuppoſe, the brother of *Nero*.

Aquitania, the third part of *France*, now called *Guien*.

Aquite, (old word) to match.

Aquiter, (old word) a Needle caſe.

Aquoſity, (Lat.) wateriſhneſſe.

A R

Arabeſque, (French) a curious flouriſhing, or branched work in painting, or Tapeſtry.

Arabia, a Countrey in *Aſia*, ſo called from *Arabus* the ſon of *Apollo*, reaching from *India* to *Ægypt*, it is divided into three parts, *Arabia Petræa*, *Arabia deſerta*, and *Arabia fœlix*.

Arable, (Lat.) plowable.

Arace, (old word) to deface.

Araneous, (Lat.) full of Spiders webs.

Arauſia, the Citie of *Orange* in *France*, now under the Princes of *Naſſau*.

Aray, order, from the (French) *Arroy*.

Aray, to apparel.

Arbela, (Hebr.) a womans name, ſignifying, God hath revenged.

Arbitratour, (Lat.) an Umpire, a Commiſſioner, choſen by mutual conſent to decide controverſies between party & party.

Arblaſter, a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying a Croſs-bow.

Arboriſt, (Latin) he that hath skill in Trees.

Arcadia, a Countrey of *Peloponneſus*, famous for ſhepherds, and for the reſidence of *Pan*, the God of ſhepherds, it was firſt called *Pelaſgia*, from *Pelaſgus* an ancient King, afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arcas*, ſon of *Jupiter* and *Caliſto*, daughter of *Lycaon*, King of this Countrey.

Arcade, (French) an Arch.

Arcane, (Lat.) myſterious, ſecret.

Arch Dapifer, a chief ſewer, one of the prime Offices of the Empire, which belongeth to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhene*.

Arch Duke, a title belonging to the houſe of *Auſtria*.

Archebald, ſee *Erchembold*.

Arches, or Court of *Arches*, the chief Conſiſtory belonging to the *Arch-biſhop* of Canterbury for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes.

Archetype, (Greek) the firſt figure, or Original.

Arch-flamin, Prince, or chief of the Prieſts among the Heathens, by ſome called *Pontifex Maximus*, of whom *Numa Pompilius*, was the firſt inſtituter.

Archimandrite, the chief of a Hermitage.

Architectonick, belonging to the chief Overſeer of buildings.

Architecture, the Art of building, containing under it all thoſe Arts that conduce any thing to the framing of a houſe, or Temple.

Architrave, a word much uſed in *Architecture*, the chapiter of a Pillar, or chief beam in a building.

Archive, a place where ancient Records are kept.

Archontes, (Greek) certain Governours created in *Athens*, after Kingly Government was aboliſh't.

Archonticks, certain Hereticks, ſo called from *Archon* the firſt of that Sect, which began in the year 334. they denied the Reſurrection, and held the world to be the work of Princes.

Archytas, a famous Mathematician, whom *Horace* mentions in one of his Odes, he made a wooden Dove to fly by art.

Arcitenent, (Lat.) carrying a Bow and Arrow's.

Arctation, (Lat.) a ſtreightning.

Arctick, as the *Arctick* Pole, or Northern Pole, and the *Arctick* Circle, or Northern Circle, ſo called from the Star *Arctos*, or the Bear.

Arcturus, a conſtellation near the North-pole.

Arcuare, to bend, to make after the faſhion of an Arch.

Arcubaliſt, an Engine, anciently uſed in war, which was to caſt forth great ſtones.

Ardenna, a great Forreſt in Germany, reaching from the River *Rhene*, to the Citie of *Turney*, which is 500 miles. There is another great Forreſt in *Warwick-ſhire*, ſo called, the word ſignifying in the ancient, and *Gallick* tongue a Wood.

Ardour, (Lat) heat, vehemency, burning deſire.

Arduity, (Lat.) ſteepneſſe.

Arefaction, (Lat.) a drying.

Arelatum, a Citie of *France*, in the Province of *Narbon*, now called *Arles*, the ſeat of the Kings of *Baſilica*, the laſt wherof called *Boſo*, was thruſt into a Monaſtery by the Emperour *Otho*, for ſtriking the Biſhop.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Council in *Athens*, inſtituted by *Solon*, they were ſo called from *Areopagos*, a ſtreet in *Athens*, where they ſate.

Aret, (old word) an account.

Aretaphila, a womans name, ſignifying in Greek a friend of virtue.

Arethuſa, the daughter of *Nereus*, and *Doris*, the wife of *Alpheus*, ſhe was fain'd to be a River of *Sicily*. Alſo a Fountain in *Armenia*, wherein nothing can be made to ſink.

Argent, Silver, or Coin, alſo a Term in *Heraldry*, whereby they expreſſe white.

Argentina, a Citie in Germany, by the *Rhine*, firſt ſubdued by *Caſar*, afterwards by *Allila*, who called it *Stratsburgh*, which name it retains to this day.

Argile, a County of the North part of *Scotland*, lying over againſt the Coaſt of *Ireland*, and therefore called by the Natives *Arguithil*, *i.* near the *Iriſh*, in Latin, *Argathelia*.

Argiletus, a place near the Palace in *Rome*, ſo called from *Argos*, Captain of the *Argives*, who having been intertained by *Euander*, was at length ſlain, and buried there.

Argillous, (Lat.) clayie, of a clammy ſubſtance.

Argoil, Clay, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Argonautes, ſee *Jaſon*.

Argos, a Citie of *Peloponeſus*, not farre from *Athens*, where many famous Kings reign'd.

Argus, the ſon of *Actor*, whom *Juno* ſet as a ſpy, over *Io*, being turned into a Cow.

Argute, (lat.) full of wit, ſubtile.

Argay-

Argyra, an Iſland in *India*, full of Gold and Silver. Alſo a Nymph, whom *Selenius* being in love with died for grief, and was changed by *Venus* into a River.

Ariddne, the daughter of *Minos* and *Paſiphae*, ſee more of her in *Theſeus*.

Aridel, (Arab.) a Term in Aſtrology, the tail of the Swan.

Aridity, (lat.) dryneſſe, ſterility.

Aries, (lat.) an Engin anciently uſed for the battering down of Citie walls, ſo called from *Aries* a Ram, by reaſon of the likeneſſe it had to that beaſt, alſo one of the twelve ſigns.

Arietation, (lat.) a butting, a battring with the Engine *Aries*.

Ariminum, an ancient Town of *Flaminia* in *Italie*, now called *Rimini*.

Ariobarzanes, one of *Darius* his Captains, who was ſlain by the *Greeks*.

Ariolation, (lat.) a ſooth-ſaying.

Arion, a famous Muſician of the Iſle of *Lesbos*, he was in great favour with *Periander* Tyrant of *Corinth*, as he was ſayling from *Italy*, the Mariners conſpired to kill him for his riches, but he caſting himſelf into the Sea, was carried by a Dolphin to *Tenarus*, a Town of *Laconia*.

Ariſt, (old word) he aroſe.

Ariſtæus, the ſon of *Apollo* and *Ceres*, he was King of *Arcadia*, and found out the uſe of Bees, but becauſe *Euridice* flying from him, was ſlain by the bite of a Serpent, the Nymphes deſtroyed his Bees, to appeaſe, whom he having ſacrificed four Oxen, and four Heifers, a multitude of Bees ſprung from the dead Oxen.

Ariſtides, an *Athenian*, famous for Juſtice.

Ariſtocracy, (Greek) the Government of a Common-wealth, wherein the Nobles bear chief ſway.

Arite, (old word) to Areſt, or ſtay.

Arithmetick, (Greek) the art of numbring.

Arithmancy, (Greek) a divination by numbers.

Armada, (Span.) a great Navy.

Armagh, a County in *Ireland*.

Armenia, a Countrey of *Aſia*, divided into the greater, and the leſſer *Armenia*.

Armiger, (lat.) a Squire, one that beareth a Knights Arms.

Armilet, a little Bracelet for the arm.

Arminians, a Sect of Hereticks inſtituted by *Jacobus Arminius*, in the year 1605. they hold free grace, and univerſal redemption.

Armipotent, (lat.) ſtrong in arms, powerfull.

Armoniack, or *Gumme Armonick*, a certain Gum iſſuing from a plant, called fennel Gyant.

Armorick, a Countrey in *France*, now called *Brittain*.

Armory, a place where armes are laid up and kept.

Armuzia, a Countrey on the Borders of *Carmania*, along the River *Andanis*, where are many pleaſant Vineyards.

Arobe, a *Portugal* meaſure of Sugar, containing 25 Buſhels.

Aromatick, (lat.) Odoriferous, having a ſpicy ſmell.

Arquebuze, a little Gun, a Caleever.

Arragon, a great Province of *Spain*, heretofore a Kingdom by it ſelf.

Arraigne, to ſet at the Bar of Juſtice, to make guilty.

Arran, a County in the North-part of *Scotland*, anciently called *Heglota*, as being ſcituate in the River *Clata*, now called *Cluid*.

Arraſſe, a certain rich cloath, ſo called from *Arras*, a Town of *Arteſia*, where it was made.

Arrearages, (French) a debt due upon an old account.

Arrendare, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, to ſet lands to any one for yearly Rent.

Arreptitious, (lat.) ſuddenly caught, alſo ſnatching away privily.

Arrere, (old word) apart, aſide.

Arreſt, (French) a ſtay, a reſting quiet in a place, alſo a putting a ſtop to proceedings, in Common-law it ſignifieth an execution ſerved upon a mans goods, or perſon, alſo a decree, or final ſentence of a Court.

Arretteth, layeth blame, an old word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Arrians, a Sect of ancient Hereticks inſtituted by one *Arrius* a *Lybian*, about the yeat 315. they deny the ſon to be of the ſame ſubſtance with God the father.

Arride, (lat.) to manifeſt ones conſent of a thing by ſmiling.

Arrogate, (lat.) to aſſume too much to ones ſelf.

Arſenal, (French) a kinde of *Cittadel*, where Armour and Ammunition is laid up.

Arſenick, a mineral, called Orpiment, in *Engliſh* Ratſ-bane.

Arſeverſie, upſide down, prepoſterous.

Arſmart, an Herb, otherwiſe called water pepper.

Arſon, (French) a ſaddle-bow.

Artaxerxes, the ſon of *Xerxes*, King of *Perſia*, he had three ſons by his wife, and

112 by his Concubines, he made *Darius* his Succeſſour, who rebelling from his father, becauſe he had taken from him his Concubine *Aſpaſia*, was ſlain with 50 of his brothers.

Artemiſia, Queen of *Halicarnaſſus*, and wife to *Mauſolus*, ſhe built ſo ſtately a Sepulcher for her deceaſed husband, that it was held for one of the ſeven wonders of the world, *Artemiſia* is alſo the name of an Herb, called Mugwort.

Artemiſian (moneth) the moneth of *May*.

Arten, to conſtrain, an (old word) uſed by *Chaucer*.

Arteries, (Lat.) thoſe hollow membranous Veſſels like to veins, in which the moſt thin, and hotteſt part of the bloud together with the vital ſpirits paſs through the body.

Arteriotomy, (Greek) a cutting of an Artery.

Arthritical diſeaſe, the Gout from *Arthritis*, a Greek word which ſignifies a joynt.

Arthur, a famous, warlike King of the *Brittains*, who beat the *Saxons* in divers ſet battails, this word ſignifieth in the *Brittiſh* tongue ſtrong man.

Articular, (Lat.) joynted.

Articulate. (lat.) to joynt, alſo make Articles of agreement.

Artificer, (Lat.) a work-man.

Artillery, great braſſe Guns, Cannons.

Artiſan, or *Artiſt*, a maſter of his Art.

Arval brothers, a fraternity of Roman Prieſts, twelve in number, who beſides their performance of publick ſacrifices, were appointed Judges of Lantl-marks.

Arviſian wine, a ſort of *Greek* wine from *Arvis*, now called *Amiſta*, in the Iſland *Chios*.

Arundel, in *Latine Aruntina vallis*, a Town in *Suſſex*, ſo called as it were *Arundale*, *i.* a dale lying upon the River *Arun*, it hath a ſtrong Caſtle, which *Robert de Beliſmo*, keeping againſt King *Henry* the firſt, he thereupon forfeited his eſtate, and was proſcribed.

Arundiferous, (Lat.) bringing forth Reeds.

Aruſpicy, (Lat.) a certain kinde of divination (anciently much in uſe among the Romans) by looking into the bowels of beaſts.

A S

Aſabaracca, the Herb called Folefoot.

Asbate, (old word) a buying.

Asbeſtes, a people of *Lybia* about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* was.

Asbeſtos, a kinde of precious ſtone of an Iron colour, which being once fir'd cannot be quencht.

Aſcanius, the ſon of *Aeneas*, by *Creuſa* the daughter of *Priamus*, he raigned in *Italy* 30 years, and built *Alba*.

Aſcauinces, (old word) as though.

Aſcendant, an Aſtrological Term, it being the point of the *Ecliptick*, which riſeth at ſome determinate moment, when any one is born, it is alſo called the *Horoſcope*, it ſignifieth alſo Metaphorically, a predominant, or powerfull influence over any one: *Cleopatra*.

Aſcertain, to aſſure.

Aſcetick, (Greek) belonging to a Monk, or Monaſtery.

Aſclepiad, a verſe conſiſting of four feet, Spondee, Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

Aſcribe, (Lat.) to attribute, to impute.

Aſhdown, or *Aſſendown*, which ſome interpret the Mount of *Aſſes*, a Town in *Eſſex*, where a great battel was fought between *Edward Iron-ſide*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*.

Aſia, one of thoſe four parts, into which the whole world is divided, it was ſo called from, *Aſia*, wife, to *Iapetus*, and daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*.

Aſinine, (Lat.) belonging to an Aſſe.

Askaunce, (old word) if by chance.

Askaunt, (old word) as, to look askaunt, to look ſide-wayes.

Askes, (old word) aſhes.

Aſmodeus, (Greek) a friend of carnality, the name of a certain ſpirit.

Aſmotographers, (Greek) compoſers of leſſons to any inſtrument.

Aſopus, a River of *Baotia* running by *Thebes*, which the Poets faign'd to have been the father of *Aegina*, whom *Jupiter* deflowr'd.

Aſotus, (Greek) prodigal, intemperate.

Aſpect, (Lat.) a ſight, alſo ones countenance, or preſence, alſo a poſition of the ſtars, one toward another.

Aſpectable, (Lat.) that may be ſeen, or beheld.

Aſper, a certain kinde of coyn, bearing the value of a penny farthing of our money.

Aſperation, (lat.) a making rough, or ſharp.

Aſperity, (lat.) roughneſſe.

Aſpernate, (lat.) to deſpiſe, to ſcorn.

Aſperſion, (lat.) a ſprinkling, or beſpattring, it is alſo taken Metaphorically, for a caſting a blemiſh upon other mens reputation.

Aſphal-

Asphaltites, a Lake in *Judæa*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrha* stood, having been full of brimstone, ever since it rained down upon those Cities.

Asphodil, the name of a certain flowr, otherwise called *Daffadil*, or *Narcissus*.

Aspick, a little venemous Serpent.

Aspiration, (lat.) a breathing, also a note over a Greek vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

Asportation, (lat.) a carrying away.

Assail, to set upon, to assault.

Assart, a Term in law, signifying an offence committed in a Forrest by plucking up the Woods by the roots, also to *Assart*, is to set in order, to make glades in a Wood, to lop off the branches of a Tree, to clear a ground of shrubs.

An *Assassine* (Ital.) a Robber, or Murtherer that kills another for gain.

Assay, (French) to prove, to try; an Assayer of the King is an Officer of the Mint, for the true trial of silver.

Assectation, (lat.) a following any one, an adhering to anothers opinion.

Assentation, (lat.) a complying with anothers opinion out of flattery, or dissimulation.

Assert, (lat.) to affirm, to maintain.

Assesse, (Fr.) to set down a rate, to tax.

Assestrix, (lat.) a Midwife, a woman that is assistant to another.

Assets, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying goods sufficient wherewith the Heir, or Executor may discharge the Ancestors, or Testators Debts, or Legacies.

Asseverate, (lat.) to affirm earnestly.

Assiduous, (lat.) dayly, observant, diligent.

Assigne, (French) a term in law, he that is constituted by another, to do any businesse, an assign indeed is he whom the person appoints, assign in law is he, whom the law appoints.

Assimilation, (lat.) a likening, a resembling.

Assise, Order, *Chaucer*.

Assised, sure, firm, *Idem*.

Assist, (lat.) to help.

Assize, (French) a Term in law, signifying a sitting of Justices upon their Commission, it is taken also for a Writ, also a setting down the price of any commodity.

Association, (lat.) a being frequent in company with another.

Assoyle, to acquit, to pardon, also to answer, *Chaucer*.

Assoylen, to declare; *Idem*.

Assuefaction, (lat.) an inuring, a bringing one to any thing by custome.

Assuetude, (lat.) use, custome.

Assume, (lat.) to take to ones self.

Assumpsit, a voluntary promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

Assumption, (lat.) a taking to, also the minor propolition of a syllogisme.

Astarites, a certain Chrystalline stone having in the midst of it the resemblance of half a Moon.

Asterisme, (Gr.) a constellation of stars.

Asterisk, (Greek) a little star, also a mark in writing, having the form of a star.

Asterius, the name of a certain King of *Creet*.

Asterlagour, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying an Astrolabe.

Astert, (old word) passed.

Asthma, (Greek) a certain disease, which causeth difficulty of breathing.

Astipulation, (lat.) an agreement, an assent, also a witnesse.

Astonish, (lat.) to dismay, to stupifie.

Astræa, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, or as some say of *Astræus* and *Aurora*, she was, for her Justice, taken up into heaven, and plac't among the twelve signs.

Astræus, the son of *Crius* (one of the *Titans*) and *Eurybæa*, he married *Aurora*, and begat the winds, and the stars.

Astragal, a word used in *Architecture*, as also in fortification, being a certain ring, or circle about the neck of a Pillar, or a piece of Ordnance.

Astriction, (lat.) a binding to.

Astriferous, (lat.) star-bearing.

Astringent, (lat.) binding, or making costive.

Astroit, a precious stone, called in Latin *Asteria*, wherein little streakes like the beams of a star appear.

Astrolabe, a Mathematical instrument, to finde the motions, and distances of stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

Astrologie, (Greek) the art of foretelling things to come, by the motions and distances of the stars.

Astromela, a Citie of the Province of *Narbon* in *France*.

Astronomy, (Greek) an art teaching the knowledge of the courses of the stars.

Asturia, a Province of *Spain* near *Portugall*, so called from the River *Astura*, the *Pyrenean* Mountains are also called *Asturias*.

Astute, (lat.) subtle, witty, crafty.

Astyages, the father of *Mandana*, and Grand-father of *Cyrus*.

Asyle, (Greek) a sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

Asyndeton, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, where comma's are put instead of conjunction copulatives.

A T

Atalanta, the daughter of *Schœneus* King of *Scyrus*, she being swift of foot, it was proposed among her suiters, that he, who could out-run her, should have her for his wife, but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes* the son of *Megacles*, who had received three golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gathered in the *Hesperian* Garden, let them fall in the midst of the Race, and by that means arrived at the end before her, also the name of a great Huntresse of *Arcadia*, who gave the first wound to the *Caledonian* Boar, and was afterwards married to *Meleager*.

Atchievement, (French) the performance of some great exploit.

Atcheked, (old word) choaked.

Ateles, an Island famous for the abundance of precious Oyntments that grew there.

Aterst, (old word) in earnest, in deed.

Athamas, the son of *Aeolus*, and King of *Thebes*, he had by his wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus*, and *Helle*, who were so persecuted by *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, whom their father married that they fled away upon the Golden Ram, but *Helle* falling off into the Sea, gave the name to *Hellespont*, see *Ino*.

Atheisme, (Greek) ungodlinesse, a being of no Religion.

Athelney, or *Athelingy*, *i.* the Isle of Nobles, a little Island made by the River *Thone* in *Sommersetshire*, where King *Alfred* shrouded himself, when the *Danes* overran the Kingdom, as *Marius* did anciently in the Lake of *Minturnus*.

Athens, a famous Citie of *Greece*, first called *Cecropia* from *Cecrops*, afterwards *Athenæ* from *Athenæa*, or *Minerva*, who first found out the use of the Olive-tree.

Athletical, (Greek) belonging to wrastling.

Athol, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*, bordering upon *Perth*, and watered by the River *Amund*.

Athos, a high Hill between *Macedon*, and *Thrace*, which casts a shadow as far as the Isle of *Lemnos*, upon the top of this Hill is a Citie, now called *Monte Sancto*.

Athrpted, (old word) cloyed.

Atlantick Islands, two Islands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly called the Fortunate Islands, or the *Hesperides*, where were said to be the *Elysian* fields.

Atlantick-Sea, a part of the *Mediterranean-Sea*, lying West-ward, it begins at the River *Molucha*, and finishes at the promontory *Ampelusia*.

Atlas, the son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*, daughter of *Oceanus*, who was faign'd by the Poets to support heaven upon his shoulders, also a Mountain of *Mauritania*, now called *Anchisa*, by others *Montes Claros*, into which the Poets faign *Atlas* King of *Mauritania*, to have been turn'd.

Atmosphære, (Greek) that same Region of the aire, where vapours and exhalations are ingendred.

Atom, (Greek) a mote in the sun-beams, also a word used in Philosophy, being the smallest part of a body that can be imagined.

Atonement, as it were, a making at one, a reconcilement, or causing to agree.

Atramental, (Lat.) belonging to Ink.

Atrate, (Lat.) made black, also one in mourning.

Atrick, an Usher of a Hall.

Atrocity, (Lat.) fiercenesse.

Atrophy, (Greek) a kinde of consumption of the body, which is caused by the meat, not turning into nourishment.

Attachment, (French) a laying hands on, in Common-law it signifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ, it differeth from an Arrest, which lieth on the body, and from a distresse which is upon land and goods, this being upon body and goods.

Attainder, (French) a Term in law, signifying the conviction of any person of fellony, or any Crime whereof he was not convicted before.

Attaint, try'd, found out.

Attamed, (old word) set on broch.

Attaque, (French) an assault, an incounter.

Attemperate, (Lat.) to make fit. to mix a just proportion.

An *Attendant*, a servant.

Attenes (old word) at once.

Attentive, (Lat.) diligently hearkning.

Attenuation, (Lat.) a making lesse.

Atterly, (old word) extreamly.

Attestation, (lat.) a proving by witnesses.

Atthis, the daughter of *Cranaus*, King of *Athens*, she died unmarried, and from her the Countrey was called *Attica*, whereas it was formerly called *Actica* from *Actæus*, the first King thereof.

Attick,

Attick, neat, elegant, from *Attica*, or *Athens*, which was the Nurſery of Eloquence.

An *Attiring*, a dreſſing, or apparelling, from *Tiara*, a *Perſian* Ornament for the head, alſo a Term in *Heraldry*.

Attoure, (old word) towards.

Attournment, (French) a Term in Common-law, a turning Tenant to a new Lord.

Attraction, (Lat.) a drawing to, an allurement.

Attraits, (French) the ſame, alſo thoſe charming qualities, which have power to draw the affections of men. *Artamenes.*

Attrebatii, the ancient name of thoſe people that inhabited that part of *England*, now called *Bark-ſhire*.

Attrectation, (Lat.) handling, alſo a wanton carriage towards a woman.

Attribute, (Lat.) to give, to impute.

Attrition, (Lat.) a rubbing, or wearing againſt another thing.

Attwitte, (old word) to make blameworthy.

Atwin, (old word) aſunder.

A V

Available, profitable.

Avant, (French) forward, alſo a Term of diſdain, as much as to ſay, away, out of my ſight.

Avarice, (Lat.) covetouſneſſe.

Avaricum, a Town of *Gallia*, *Aquitanica*, now called *Bourges*, by ſome *Chaſteauneuf*.

Aubades, (French) ſongs, or inſtrumental muſick, ſung, or play'd under any ones Chamber-window in the morning, from *Aube* the morning.

Aubeney, or *Albeney*, ſee *D'anbeney*.

Auctour, (Lat.) an increaſer, alſo the ſame as Author.

Aucupation, (Lat.) fouling, alſo a greedy looking after gain.

Audacity, (Lat.) boldneſſe.

Audley, ſee *Awdley*.

Audience, (Lat.) hearing, alſo a great concourſe of people coming to hear any Oration delivered in publick.

Auditor, (Lat.) a hearer, alſo an Officer of the King, or any other great perſonage, appointed to hear, and examin the accounts of all under Officers, and to make up a general book, which ſhews the difference between their receipts and allowances.

Audry, the name of an *Engliſh* Saint, the firſt foundreſſe of *Ely* Church, ſome think it contracted from the *Saxon* word, *Ethelred*.

Avenant, agreeable.

Avenage, (French) a certain quantity of Oates, which a Landlord receives in ſtead of ſome other duties.

Avenio, a Citie of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, which hath been the ſeat of divers Popes, now called *Avignon*, this Citie hath ſeven Palaces, ſeven Pariſhes, ſeven Monaſteries, ſeven Colledges, ſeven Inn's, and ſeven Gates.

Aventinus, one of the ſeven Hills of *Rome*.

Avenue, (French) a Term in fortification, ſignifying the ſpace that is left for paſſage to and fro, in, and out a Camp, Garriſon, or Quarrer.

Aver, (old word) bribery.

Aver, (French) affirm, to juſtifie.

Average, from the old *Latin* word *Averia*, which ſignifies a beaſt; it being a ſervice, which a Tenant does unto the Lord by horſe, or carriage of horſe, and ſo the Kings *Averages* are the Kings carriages by horſe, or cart, it is alſo a contribution that Merchants and others make, towards the loſſes of thoſe, who have their goods caſt into the Sea for the ſafeguard of the ſhip.

Averdupois, (French) it ſignifies in Common-law, a weight of 16 Ounces, whereas Troy-weight hath but 12. alſo ſuch Merchandizes as are weighed by this weight.

Averie, a place where Oates, or Provender for the Kings horſes was kept, or a Chriſtian name, ſignifying as much as given in wiſh from the Dutch *Alberia*.

Averment, a Term in law, when the Defendant offers to juſtifie an exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiffs act.

Avernus, a Lake in *Campania* near *Baiæ*, whoſe vapours were ſo deadly, that birds were kill'd as they flew over, which made the ancients think it to be a deſcent into Hell.

Averpenny, money contributed towards the Kings *Averages*.

Averruncation, (Lat.) a Term in Husbandry, it being a lopping off of ſuperfluous branches.

Averruncus, a certain God among the Romans, who was ſaid to avert all evils, as *Hercules* among the *Greeks*, was called *Alexicacus*.

Averſion, (Lat.) a ſecret hatred without any apparent reaſon, it may be taken in the ſame ſence as Antipathy. *Artamenes*, alſo a turning away.

Auſidena, a Citie of *Italy* among the *Caraceni*, which is yet ſtanding.

Augeas, King of *Elis*, the ſon of *Sol* and *Nauphridame*, he had a ſtable which held 3000 Oxen, which *Hercules* cleanſed by bringing in the River *Alpheus*, but being denied his pay, he killed *Augeas*, and made his ſon *Phileus* King.

Augmentation, (Lat.) an increaſing, the Court of augmentation, was a Court erected by *Henry* the eighth, for the increaſe of the Revenues of the Crown, by the ſuppreſſion of Abbies and religious houſes.

Augre, a Carpenters tool, a wimble.

Augrim, the ſame as *Algorithme*, skill in numbring.

Augrimſtones, ſtones to caſt account with.

Augurie, (Lat.) South-ſaying, Divination by the voices, or flying of birds.

Augures-ſtaff, a certain wand, which the *Augures* uſed to hold in their hand, when they made their divinations.

Auguſt, Royal, Majeſtical, Illuſtrious, from *Octavius Auguſtus*, the ſecond Roman Emperour, after whom all the ſucceeding Roman Emperours, were honoured with that Title, alſo the name of the ſixth moneth from *March*, otherwiſe called *Sextilis*.

Auguſtal's, (Lat.) feaſts kept in honour of *Auguſtus*.

Auguſtan Confeſſion, (Lat.) the confeſſion of faith made by the Proteſtants at *Auſpurgg* in *Germany*, in the year 1530.

Auguſtin, or *Auſtin*, the name of one of the fathers, who was Biſhop of *Hippo*, alſo a proper name of divers men from *Auguſtus*, *i. Majeſtical*.

Auguſtin, or *Auſtin* Fryers, an Order of Fryers, of the inſtitution of St. *Auſtin*.

Auguſtinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwiſe called Sacramentaries, who hold that Heaven Gates are not opened till the general Reſurrection, they were inſtituted by *Andreas Carloſtadius*, in the year 1524. afterwards confirmed by *Auguſtin* a *Bohemian*.

Aviary, (Lat.) a great Cage, or place where birds are kept.

Avice, a womans name, in Latin *Hawiſia*, or *Helwiſa*, contracted from *Hildevig*, ſignifying in *Saxon*, Lady Defence.

Avidity, (Lat.) covetouſneſſe, greedineſſe of gain.

Aviſo, (Spaniſh) an advertiſement, or advice.

Aulick, (Lat.) belonging to the Court.

Aulis, a Haven in *Bœotia*, where the *Grecian* Princes met, and joyned forces to go to the ſiege of *Troy*.

Aulnegeor, (French) an Officer of the King, who looks to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloath, made throughout the land, and hath two Seals ordained him for that purpoſe.

Aumener, (old word) a Cupboard.

Aumer, (old word) Amber.

Auncient demeaſn, a Term in Common-law, ſignifying a publick Tribute by a Tenure, whereby all Mannours belonging to the Crown, in the dayes of *Edgar*, or Saint *Edward* did hold.

Auntreth, (old word) maketh adventure.

Avocation, (Lat.) a calling away.

Avoirdupois, ſee *Averdupois*.

Avouch, (French) to maintain, to juſtifie.

Avowable, juſtifiable.

Avowry, a Term in law, when one takes a diſtreſſe for Rent, and he, who is diſtrained ſues a Replevy, now he that took the diſtreſſe juſtifying the act, is ſaid to avow.

Aurea Cherſoneſus, a Peninſula of *India*, by ſome called *Melepa*, by others *Japan*.

Aureat, (lat.) Golden.

Aurelia, a Citie of *Gallia Celtica*, ſo called from *Aurelius* the Emperour, now called *Orleance*, it is ſcituate upon the bank of the River *Loir*.

Aurenches, the name of an ancient family, who were heretofore Barons of *Folkſtone* in *Kent*, they are ſtiled in *Latin*, Recordes *de Abrincis*.

Auricular, (lat.) belonging to the ear, whence Auricular confeſſion.

Auriferous, (lat.) Gold-bearing, an Epithet belonging to the River *Tagus*.

Auriflamb, the holy Standard of *France*, which uſed to be born in the Wars againſt Infidels, having on the top a purple Enſign, it was loſt in a battle againſt the *Flemings*.

Auriga, a Conſtellation in the firmament upon the *Horns* of *Taurus*.

Aurigation, (lat.) the guiding of a Chariot, or Coach.

Aurigia, a Town of *Hiſpania Bætica*, now called *Arion*.

Aurigraphy, (Greek) a writing in Gold.

Aurney, or *Aurigney*, contracted from *Alderney*, an Iſland in the *Britiſh* Sea, anciently called *Arica*.

Aurora, the daughter of *Hyperion* and *Thea*, mother of Lucifer and the windes, ſhe ſnatch't away *Tithonus*, the brother of *Laomedon*, whom, when he was old, ſhe reſtored to youth by the virtue of Herbs, and had *Memnon* by him.

Aurum potabile, Gold made liquid, and Medicinable.

Auſcul-

Auſcultation, (lat.) a hearkning unto, or obeying.

Auſes, a people of *Africa*, among whom the Virgins uſed to combat in honour of *Minerva*, thoſe that were killed were accounted no maids, and ſhe that fought moſt valiantly was carried in a Triumphant Chariot, about the River *Tritonis*.

Auſones, a very ancient people of *Italy*, Neighbours to the *Oſci* and *Circeii*, being that part where now ſtands *Beneventum*, they were ſo called from *Auſon*, the ſon of *Ulyſſes* and *Capſo*, who built *Arunca* thereabouts.

Auſpical, (lat.) belonging to Sooth-ſaying.

Auſpitious, (lat.) lucky, happy, from *Auſpices* Sooth-ſayers.

Auſtere, (lat.) ſour, crabbed, ſtern.

Auſtral, (lat.) Southern.

Auſtraſia, that part which contains *Brabant* and *Lorrain*, it was anciently reckoned a part of *France*, and was a Kingdom of it ſelf, having *Mets* for its chief ſeat, there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms, *Auſtraſie*, *Soiſſons*, *Orleans*, and *Paris*.

Auſtria, a part of *Germany* by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*, in this Countrey is ſeated the imperial Citie of *Vienna*.

Auſtromancy, (Greek) a kinde of divination by obſerving the South-winde.

Authentick, (Greek) allowed, approved by good Authors.

Autoleon, a Captain of the *Crotoniates*, making war againſt the *Locri*, who always left a room void for *Ajax*, as if he had been preſent himſelf, but *Autoleon* breaking into the empty place, was wounded by *Ajax* his Ghoſt.

Autolicus, the ſon of *Mercury* and *Telauge*, the daughter of *Lucifer*, he received this gift from his father, that whatſoever he ſtole he might change it into what form ſoever he would to keep himſelf from being deprehended, he raviſh't *Anticlia*, the daughter of *Siſyphus*, who being with childe was given to *Laertes*, and brought forth *Uliſſes*.

Autology, (Greek) a ſpeaking of, or to ones ſelf.

Autogeneal, (Greek) ſelf-begotten.

Autocraſie, (Greek) ſelf-ſubſiſtence.

Automatous, (Greek) having a motion within it ſelf.

Antonoe, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes* and *Hermione*, ſhe was married to *Ariſteus*, and brought forth *Actæon*.

Autonomy, (Greek) a living after ones own law.

Autoptical, (Greek) ſelf beholding.

Autremite, another attire, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Autumnal, (Lat.) belonging to Autumne, one of the four quarters of the year.

Auturgie, (Greek) a ſelf-working.

Avulſion, (Lat.) a pulling away from.

Aux, (a Term in Aſtronomy) the ſame as *Abſis*, ſee *Abſis*.

Auxiliary, (Lat.) aiding, or aſſiſting, as auxiliary forces were ſuch as were ſent the Romans from other Countreys, their confederates, and ally's.

Auxilium ad filium militem faciendum, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriffe of every County, where the King, or other Lord hath Tenants, to leavy of them reaſonable aid toward the Knighting of his eldeſt ſon, or marrying of his eldeſt daughter.

Award, judgement, arbitration.

Awaite, a watching circumſpection, alſo a tarrying.

Awaites, ambuſhments.

Awdley end, the name of a ſtately houſe in *Eſſex*, once an *Abby*, afterwards the dwelling houſe of the *Aldethelighe*'s, or *Awdly*'s, an ancient family, it is now in the poſſeſſion of the Earles of *Suffolk*.

Awhaped, (old word) amazed.

Awhere, (old word) deſire.

Awning, a ſayl made of Canvaſſe, which is ſpread over the ſhip above the deck to keep away the ſun.

Awreketh, (old word) revengeth.

Axillary, (Lat.) belonging to the arm pit.

Axinomancy, (Greek) a divination by hatchets.

Axiome, (Greek) a poſition in a ſentence, a maxim in any art.

Axicle, (Latin) a little board, lath, or ſhingle.

Axis, (Lat.) an Axel-tree, the Diameter of the world.

Axminſter, or *Axanminſter*, a Town in *Cornwall*, famous for the Tombs of the *Saxon* Princes, ſlain at the battle of *Brunaburg*.

Ay, (old word) an Egg.

Ayde, the ſame as aid, help, ſuccour, alſo a Term in law, ſignifying a ſubſidy, lone, or tax due from ſubjects to their Soveraign, or from Tenants to their Landlord.

Aye, (old word) for ever.

Azamoglans, thoſe that are deſtined to be Janizary's are ſo called, before they are inrolled in pay.

Azebone, (Arab.) a Term in Aſtrology, the head of the 16th. manſion.

Azimeck, (Arab.) the ſtarre, called the Virgins ſpike.

Azemen, degrees in Aſtronomy, are thoſe degrees, which, when the native is infected with any inſeparable diſeaſe, as blindneſſe, dumneſſe, *&c.* or defective in any member, are ſuppoſed to aſcend at his birth.

Azimuth, a Term in Aſtronomy, the *Azimuth* Circles are thoſe, which meet in the vertical point, and paſſe through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azure, a sky-colour, a light blue, it is moſt properly termed *Azure* in *blazon*, or *Heraldry*.

Azyme, (Greek) unleavened, unmingled.

Azymes, a ſolemne feaſt kept for ſeven dayes, wherein it was not lawfull to eat leavened bread.

B

Baal, an *Aſſyrian* word, ſignifying *Jupiter*, or Lord.

Babel, or *Babylon*, ſo called from the confuſion of languages, which was there cauſed, it was anciently the chief ſeat of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*, it is now called *Bagadeth*, or *Bagda*.

Bablac, a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Iſis*, where Sir *R. Vere*, Earle of *Oxford*, Marqueſſe of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favour and Authority with King *Richard* the ſecond, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to ſwim over the River, and to fly his Countrey.

Babys, the brother of *Marſyas*, he committing the like inſolency as his brother, was alſo to have been flead by *Apollo*, but that he was ſaved at the interceſſion of *Pallas*.

Bacchanals, the feaſt of *Bacchus*.

Baccharach, or *Bachrag* wines are thoſe, which we call Rheniſh wines, from *Baccharag*, a Citie ſituate upon the Rhine *Bacchus*, the inventour of wine, he was the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, who deſiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being cut out of her Womb, was inſerted into *Jupiter*'s Thigh, untill the birth were mature, he is alſo called *Dionyſius*, *Liber Pater*, and *Oſiris*.

Bacciferous, (Lat.) bearing Berries.

Bacheler, (French) an unmarried man, alſo a Bacheler of a Company, a Bacheler of Arts, is he, who takes the firſt degree in the profeſſion of any Art, or Science, the ſecond being licenciate, and the laſt Doctor, *A Bacheler* Knight, *vide* Knight.

Backberond, (Saxon) a Term in Common-law, ſignifying a Thief that is taken with the manner, (being followed with huy and cry) with thoſe things he hath ſtollen, whether it be money, or any thing elſe, it is by ſome taken for an offender againſt Vert, or Veniſon in the Forreſt.

Bactriana, a Provice of *Scythia*, beyond *Aſſyria*.

Badbury, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Cozin *Aethelwald*, who had conſpired with the *Danes* againſt him.

Badge, the ſame as Armes, or Cogniſance.

Badger, a Carrier of Corn, or like proviſion from one place, to tranſport it to another.

Badinage, (French) foolery, buffonry.

Badonicus, the ancient name of a Hill in *Sommerſetſhire*, now called *Banneſdown-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the Engliſh *Saxons* in a great battail.

Bætica, a part of *Spain*, formerly ſo called from the River *Bætis*, now called *Gnadalquivir*.

Bagatel, (French) a toy, a trifle.

Baggeth, (old word) diſdaineth.

Baile, (French) a Term in Common-law, ſignifying the taking charge of one arreſted upon action, either Civil, or Criminal, under ſurety taken for his appearance at a day, and place certainly aſſigned. See *Mainprize*.

Baily, or *Bailiffe*, (French) a Magiſtrate appointed, within a Province, or præcinct, to execute Juſtice, to maintain the peace, and to preſerve the people from wrongs and vexations, and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supream Lord, alſo the Officers of each hundred, and of Towns Corporate are called Bayliffs, there are alſo Bayliffs of husbandry belonging to private men, who are Lords of Mannours.

Bailywick, the Juriſdiction of a Baily.

Bain, (French) a bath, or hot houſe.

Bainards Caſtle, a houſe in *London*, belonging at this day to the Earles of *Pembrock*, it was ſo called from *William Bainard*, Lord of *Dunmow*, whoſe poſſeſſion formerly it was.

Baiſemaines, (Fr.) kiſſing of the hands, Complementing.

Baiton Kaiton, the belly of the Whale, an *Arabick* word.

Baize, a fine ſort of Freeze, from *Baii*, a Citie of *Naples*, where it was firſt made.

Balade,

Balade, (French) a Ballet, or roundelay, alſo a Dance.

Balaſſe, a *Saxon* word, ſignifying Gravel, laid in the bottom of a ſhip, to keep it upright.

Balatron, (Ital.) a babler, a prating knave.

Balcone, (Ital.) a bay-window.

Baldwin, (Germ.) a proper name, ſignifying bold victor, and anſwering to the Greek *Thraſymachus*.

Bale, (French) a pack of Merchants wares.

Balefull, ſorrowfull, woefull.

Balk, (Dutch) a ridge between two furrows.

Ball, (French) a dancing meeting.

Balladin, (French) a dancer of Galliards.

A Ballance, (French) a pair of Scales.

Ballaſt, ſee *Balaſſe*.

Balliol Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol* of *Bernards* Caſtle, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and father of *Balliol*, King of *Scots*.

Balliſt, (Lat.) an Engin to caſt, or ſhoot ſtones.

Ballon, (French) a Term in *Architecture*, ſignifying the round Globe of a Pillar, alſo a great Ball.

Ballotation, a kind of caſting lots, or making election by Balls.

Balluſtrade, a Term in Architecture, ſignifying a jutting out of a window, or portal.

Balm, the juyce, or Oyl of a certain plant growing in *Judæa*, otherwiſe called *Balſamum*, or *Opobalſamum*.

Balmerinoch, an Abby in *Fife*, a County of *Scotland*, built by Queen *Ermengard* wife to King *William*.

Balneary, (Lat.) a bathing place.

Balthaſar, an Hebr. word, ſignifying without treaſure, it was the name of one of the wiſe-men, who came out of the Eaſt to worſhip our Saviour. See *Sands* his Travels 181.

Baltia, an Iſland in the German Ocean, by *Xenophon* called *Lampſacenus*, now *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, from this Iſland the *Baltick* Sea derives its name, which *Philemon* calls *Marimorusa*, *Hecataus Amalchium*.

Bambalio, a faint-hearted fellow.

A Band, (French) a Company of foot Souldiers.

Bandie, (French) to follow a faction.

Banditi, (Ital.) out-laws from *Bando*, a Proclamation, becauſe they are condemned by Proclamation, the *Dutch* call them Nightinghals, and Free-booters.

Bandle, an *Iriſh* meaſure of two foot in length.

A Bandog, a Maſtive.

Bandon, (French) free Licence, or liberty, alſo a company, or Sect.

Bandore, (Ital.) a kinde of Muſical inſtrument.

Bane, poyſon, deſtruction.

Banes, (French) in Canon-law are Proclamations, but more eſpecially taken for the publick proclaiming of Marriage in Churches.

Bangle-ear'd, having hanging ears like a Spaniel.

Bangue, a pleaſant drink uſed in the Eaſtern Countreys.

A Banker, one who in forreign Countreys delivers forreign money for his own Countreys Coyn.

Bankrout, or *Bankrupt*, a decoctor, one that hath conſumed his eſtate.

Bannavenna, or *Bennaventa*, a Town in *Northhamptonſhire*, anciently ſo called, now *Wedon* in the ſtreet, once the Royal ſeat of *Wolpher*, King of the Mercians, and by his daughter *Werbury*, a holy Virgin converted into a Monaſtery.

Banner, (French) a Standard, or Enſign.

Banneret, or Knight Banneret, *vide* Knight.

Banneroll, (French) a little Flagge, or Streamer.

Baptiſme, (Greek) a Sacrament uſed in the Church, for the initation of children into the Chriſtian Religion, it ſignifies a waſhing, or dipping in water.

Baptiſt, (Greek) a proper name, firſt given to St. *John*, who was the firſt that baptized.

Baptiſtery, (Greek) a Veſſel to waſh in, a Font to baptize in.

Barbara, the name of a holy woman, martyred under the Emperour *Maximian*, the word ſignifieth in Latin, ſtrange, or unknown.

Barbaria, the chief part of *Africk*, which is divided into four Kingdomes, *Morocco*, *Feſſe*, *Teleſſina*, and *Tunis*.

Barbariſme, (Greek) a rudeneſſe of behaviour, a clowniſh pronunciation of words.

Barbe, a mask, or viſard.

Barbel, a kinde of fiſh, a little Sammon.

Barbican, (French) a Term in architecture, and fortification, an out-work in a building, a bulwark, a watch Towr.

Bar-

Barbitiſt, a Lutiniſt.

Barce, the chief Citie of *Lybia*.

Bards, the ancient Poets among the *Brittains*, and the *Gaules*, *Bardes* alſo, or barbes, ſignifie the trappings, or capariſons of horſes.

Bardulph, (Germ.) from *Bertulph*.

Bargaret, (old word) a Sonnet, or Ballet.

Barkary, a tan houſe, or houſe where they put barks of Trees.

Bark, the Forreſters ſay a Fox barketh.

Bark-fat, a Tanners tub.

Bark-man, a Boat-man, from *Bark*, a little ſhip, or boat.

Barm, yeſt, the flowring, or over-decking of Beer, alſo a lap.

Barm-cloath, an Apron, *Chaucer*.

Barn, or Bern, a Northern word, ſignifying a childe.

Barnabas, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Hebrew a ſon of comfort.

Baroco, a Term in Logick, being one of the moods of the ſecond figure of a Syllogiſme, wherein the firſt propoſition is a univerſal affirmative, the two ſecond particular Negatives.

Baron, (French) a title of Honour, as much as Lord, Barons are of three ſorts. Firſt, by Dominion and Juriſdiction, Barons of the King, whoſe Baronies were Capitales. Secondly, Barons of the ſubjects holding not of the King, but by meſnalty. Thirdly, Lords of Manrours.

Baronage, a tax, or ſubſidy of aide, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

Barre, a Term in Common-law, is, when the Defendant in any action pleadeth a Plea, which is a ſufficient anſwer; alſo place where cauſes are pleaded, alſo a Term in *Blazon*, being compoſed of two equidiſtant lines drawn overthwart the Eſcutcheon, and differeth from the Feſſe, in that it is not confined to the Feſſe-point.

Barfee, a fee of twenty pence, which every Priſoner acquitted of Felony payeth to the Goaler.

Barratour, (French) a Term in Common-law, ſignifying a common wrangler, one that ſetteth men at variance, cauſing them to implead one another at the Barre of Juſtice.

Barren ſignes are *Libra*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

Barricado, (Spaniſh) a defence againſt an enemies aſſault, made of empty barrels fill'd with earth.

Barriers, (French) a certain martial exerciſe (in *Latin* called *palæſtra*) of armed men fighting with ſhort ſwords, within certain limits, or liſts which ſever them from the ſpectators.

Barriſter, a pleader at the Barre, thoſe who after ſeven years ſtudy of the Law are admitted to plead; and ſtand without the Barre, are called utter Barriſters, but a Serjeant, or Princes Attorny, or any of the Kings Councel, are admitted to plead within the Bar, and are called inner-Barriſters.

Barſalona, or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Faventia*, the chief Citie of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

Barter, from the *Latin* word *vertere*, to truck, or change.

Bartholomew, (Hebr.) a proper name, ſignifying the ſon of him that maketh the waters to mount.

Barton, a place to keep Poultry in, from the Dutch word *baert* to bring forth, and Hoen a Hen.

Barulet, a Term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a Bar.

Baſcuence, (Spaniſh) the language of a Countrey of Spain, called *Biſcay*.

Baſe, the bottom, or foundation of any thing, alſo the foot of a pillar, alſo the deepeſt part in Muſick, being the foundation of the reſt, alſo a kinde of fiſh, called a Sea-wolf.

Baſe-Court, a Term in Law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court-Baron.

Baſe eſtate, or baſe fee, is a holding at the will of the Lord.

Baſelards, (old word) Daggers, Wood-knives.

Baſil, an Herb ſo called, or a very fragrant ſmell, alſo a proper name ſignifying Royal, or Kingly.

Baſilical, (Greek) Royal, Magnificent.

Baſilick vain, ſee vein.

Baſiliſk, (Greek) a kinde of a Serpent, called a Cockatrice, alſo a long piece of Ordnance, called in *Italian* Baſiliſco, alſo a ſtar, called the Lions heart.

Baſinet, a little baſin.

Baſis, ſee *Baſe*.

Baskervil, the name of a very eminent family, deſcended from a Niece of *Gunora*, that famous Norman Lady, they had their ancient ſeat at *Erdſley*, a Town in *Herefordſhire*.

Baſſa, a Commander over Souldiers among the *Turks*.

Baſtard, ſignifies in the Common-law, one begotten out of Wedlock.

Baſtardiſe, to corrupt, to adulterate, to change out of its own kinde into a worſe.

Baſtile, or *Baſtillion*, (French) a fortreſſe, or

or fortification, the chief fortreſſe of *Paris*, is called *la Baſtile*, being alſo the chief priſon of the Kingdom of *France*.

Baſtinado, (Spaniſh) a banging with a Cudgel.

Baſtion, (French) a Skonce, or Blockhouſe, called alſo a Cullion head.

Baſton, (French) a Bat, or Cudgel, it ſignifieth alſo in the Statute Law, one of the ſervants, or Officers, to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the Kings Court, for the taking of ſuch men to Ward, as are committed by the Court.

Baſtonado, ſee *Baſtinado*.

Batavia, a part of lower Germany, ſcituate upon the River *Rhene*, called *Holland*.

Bath, a famous Citie in *Sommerſetſhire*, ſo called from the hot Baths of Medicinal waters, which are there by *Antoninus* called *Aquæ ſolis*, by *Ptolomy* Ὑδατα θέρμα, ſome report them to have been found out by *Bleyden* a Magician, others by *Julius Cæſar*, others by an ancient *Britiſh* King.

Battail-field, a place near *Shrewsbury*, ſo called from the great battail fought there between King *Henry* the fourth, and *Edmund Mortimer*, Earle of *March*, where Sir *Henry Piercy*, called *Hotſſpur* was ſlain.

Battalion, (French) the main battle of an Army.

Battle-bridge, a place in *York-ſhire*, otherwiſe called *Stanford-bridge*, where *Harald* King of *England* ſlew *Harald Hardreak* King of *Norwey*.

Battlements, the Turrets of houſes built flat.

Battology, (Greek) a vain repetition of words.

Battus, a certain keeper of Mares, to whom Mercury delivered ſeveral Oxen, which he had ſtollen from *Apollo*, keeping *Admetus* his heards, and coming to him afterwards in another ſhape, he corrupted him with gifts to deliver the Oxen, but ſeeing his perfidiouſneſſe, he turned him into a ſtone, called *Index*.

Batune, a Term in Heraldry, and ſeemeth to be the fourth part of a bend Siniſter onely, it toucheth not the chief, nor the baſe point.

Bavaria, a great Dukedom in Germany.

Baubels, (old word) Jewels.

Baucis, the wife of *Philemon*, who intertained *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. See *Philemon*.

Baud, a brave, a Ruffian, from the *French* word Ribaud.

Baudkin, a kinde of tinſel, or ſtuff that gliſters like ſparkles.

Baudon, cuſtody, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Baudrick, furniture, alſo a ſword-girdle, alſo an old faſhion'd Jewel.

Baulk, (old word) to croſſe.

Baulm, a certain Herb called Beewort.

Bawſin, (old word) bigge, groſſe.

Bay, a ſtop for water, a road for ſhips, alſo a brown red colour, being the colour of the Palm-tree, *Chaucer* alſo uſeth it for a ſtake.

Bay-window, a window that boundeth out in a round form.

B E

Beacon, from the Dutch word Bekennen to give notice, a light faſtened upon a high pole to give warning of an enemies approach.

Beaconage, money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Beads, from the Dutch word beden to pray, a certain number of prayers, at the end of which it is the cuſtome to drop a bead.

Beadle, (from the Dutch word Bedel, a Cryer) one that waites upon a Magiſtrate with a white wand to make any Summons, an Officer, eſpecially belonging to a Univerſity, alſo an Officer of the Forreſt, that makes all manner of garniſhments for the Court of the Forreſt, and makes all manner of Proclamations, as well within the Court of the Forreſt as without.

A Beadroll, (Saxon) a liſt of ſuch as Prieſts uſe to pray for in the Church.

Beakehead, in Navigation, is that which is faſtened to the ſtem of the ſhip, and is ſupported with a knee which is faſtened into the ſtem.

Beam, in hunting, is that whereon the ſtarts of a Stags head grow.

Bearesfoot, an Herb otherwiſe called Brank Urſin, or Beares claw.

Bearers, a term in Law ſignifying maintainers or abettors; alſo a term in Heraldry, ſignifying thoſe that have coat-armours, diſtinguiſht from others by tincture and differences.

Bear in, is when a ſhip ſailes before, or with a large wind into a harbour, or channel, ſhe is ſaid to bear in with the harbour or channel.

Bear off, when a ſhip goes more room than her courſe doth lie, ſhe is ſaid to bear off from the land.

Beaſel or collet of a ring, that wherein the ſtone is inchac't.

Beaſtail, (French) all manner of cattel or beaſts, as oxen, ſheep, *&c.*

Beate, a term in hunting, a hare or cony when they make a noiſe, are ſaid to beat or tapp.

Beatitude, (Lat.) bleſſedneſſe, happineſſe.

Beatrix, (Lat.) a womans name, ſhe that makes happy.

Beavis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Belloveſus*.

Beauchamp, a name of great honour and eminency from the time of King *Henry* the ſecond, eſpecially ſince *Cicily de Fortibus* deſcended from the Earles *de Ferrariis* matcht into their Family of this name were anciently the Earles of Warwick, the Barons of Kidderminſter, and of Powick. Of late ages, the Title of Vicount Beauchamp, hath been conferred upon the Family of Seimours. In old Records it is written *de Bello Campo*.

Beaumont, the name of one of the greateſt Families of the Nation, deſcended from John County of *Brene* in *France*, who for his valour was preferred to the kingdom of *Jeruſalem*.

Beaupleading, a term in Law, fair pleading.

Beau Sir, fair ſir, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Bec, a Phrygian word, ſignifying bread, which was the firſt word pronounced by certain children, whom *Pſammeticus* the Egyptian King cauſed to be brought up in a forreſt, by which he concluded the Phrygians to be the moſt ancient people.

Becebick, medicaments, ſuch as are compoſed for the aſſwaging of a cough, as Lozenges, Licorice, Pills, *&c.*

Becomingneſſe, neatneſſe, handſomeneſſe, *Artamenes*.

Bede, the name of a learned Engliſh Monk, who lived near Newcaſtle upon Tine; he had the title given him of venerable *Bede*, as well in his life time, as ſince his death.

Beddeth, (a term in hunting) applied to a Roe when it lies down in any place.

Bedellium, a kind of gum.

Bedlem, or *Bethlem*, (an Hebr. word, ſignifying a houſe of bread) a place where mad people are kept.

Bedoheer, (Sax.) a bedfellow.

Beemot, the flat key in muſick.

Beeſom, a broom.

Beeſtings, *quaſi* breaſting, the firſt milk after birth.

Beet, a certain Garden herb.

Beglerbeg, a Supream Commander under the Great Turk: there are but two who have this command, the one is called *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, the other of *Natolia*.

Beguines, an order of Religious women who are all old.

Behight, (old word) promiſed.

Beknew, (old word) learnt out.

Behiram, a Feaſt among the Turks, where they uſe to pardon all injuries.

Belamy, (French) fair friend.

Belchier, (French) good countenance.

Belchoſe, (French) fair thing.

Beleagre, to beſiege, from the Dutch Belegren, to ſit near.

Belgia, the Country of the *Belgæ*, or Low-countrymen, lying between the River *Sequana*, and the *Rhene*. It is divided into 17 Provinces, alſo the people anciently inhabiting that part of England now called *Sommerſetſhire*, *Hantſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*, were called *Belgæ*, in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

Belides, the fifty daughters of *Danaus*, who married the fifty ſons of *Ægyptus*, who all killed their husbands except one.

Belizarius, Captain of the Emperour Juſtinians armies, who overthrew the Perſians in the Eaſt, the Vandals in *Africa*, the Goths in *Italy*, and at laſt had his eyes put out by Juſtinian, and was forc't to beg his bread in a poor cottage.

Bell, in the Chaldæan language ſignifies the Sun who was worſhipped under that name by the Caldæans and Aſſyrians.

Bellatrice, (Lat.) a woman warriour.

Bellatrix, the left ſhoulder of Orion.

Bellerophon, the ſon of *Glaucus* King of *Epire*, againſt whom *Sthenobæa* the wife of *Prætus* King of *Argos* conſpired, becauſe he refuſed her inticements; but he having overcome all difficulties, was commanded at laſt to kill the Chimæra, which he did with the help of *Neptune*, who ſent him a flying horſe called pegaſus, which was afterwards plac't among the celeſtial Signs.

Belleth,

Belleth, a term in hunting, as when the Forresters say, a Roe Belleth.

Bellipotent, (Lat.) strong in armes, powerful in war.

Belligeration, (Lat.) a waging war.

Bellona, who is also called *Enyo*, the Goddesse of War, and sister of *Mars*, some think her to be the same with *Minerva*.

Bellow, the Foresters apply this word to the Hart, and say, the Hart belloweth.

Belluine, (Lat.) pertaining to beasts, of a cruel bestial disposition.

Bel-vedere, (Ital.) pleasant to behold, the name of the Popes Palace in Rome.

Belus, the second, or, as some say, the first King of *Assyria*, who when he died, was worshipped as a god. Also the son of *Epaphus* and *Lybia*, was called *Belus Priscus*, who married *Isis*, and had two sons, *Ægyptus* and *Danaus*, *Belus* hath also been taken for *Jupiter*, as *Nimrod* for *Saturn*.

Belzebub, an Hebrew word, signifying the god of flyes, and is used in Scripture for the prince of the Devils.

Bement, (old word) lamented.

Bemes, (old word) trumpets.

Benacus, a lake in *Lombardy*, which is said to have golden sands.

Benan, a Star in the taile of *Helme*.

Bend, used by *Chaucer* for a muffler, a caul, a kercher. Also a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary extended between two opposite points of the Escutcheon : *viz.* the dexter chief, and the sinister base.

Bendlet, is also a term in Heraldry, being a subdivision of the bend.

Benedictines, certain religious Monks instituted by St. *Benedict*.

Benefice, (Lat.) a spiritual promotion.

Benes, (old word) bones.

Benefactour, (Lat.) a doer of good turnes.

Benet, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Benedictus*.

Beneplacitie, (Lat.) a well pleasing.

Benevolence, (Lat.) good will.

Benevolent Planets, are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Benjamin, an Hebr. name, the son of the right hand, as also a gum.

Benigne, (Lat.) favourable.

Benimmeth, (old word) bereaveth.

Benisons, (French) blessings.

Bennavenna, see *Bannavenna*.

Benoni, an Hebr. name, signifying the son of sorrow.

Bereft, (old word) deprived of.

Berenice, the daughter of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* and *Arsinoe*, whom *Ptolemæus Lagus* her brother married. She when her husband made an Expedition, vowed to dedicate her hair to *Venus* if he returned safe, which afterwards not being to be found, *Conon* the Mathematician feigned to have been translated to heaven and plac't among the Stars.

Beris, a high hill in *America*, on the top of which some hold that many people were saved in the great Deluge.

Berkhamsted, a Town in *Hertfortshire*, where *Frederick* Abbot of St. *Albans*, ministered an oath to *William* the Conqueror, in presence of Arch-Bishop *Lanfranc*, to observe inviolably the ancient laws of this Nation.

Bern, the chief City of *Helvetia*, or *Swizzerland*.

Bernacles, a sort of birds which breed out of the rotten wood of trees growing by the sea side, especially in the North parts of Scotland, and the Islands thereabouts ; They are also called Claik-geese, and Soland-geese.

Bernard, from the Dutch word Beornhart, *i. e.* beares heart, the proper name of a learned Monk of *Burgundy*, who entred into the Monastery of *Cisteaux*.

Bernard Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, re-edified by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and called by a new name, *Trinity Colledge*, as *Durham Colledge* was repaired by Sir *Thomas Pope*, and dedicated to St. *John Baptist*.

Bernardines, an Order of Monks, instituted by *Robert*, Abbot of the above-named Monastery, whereof St. *Bernard* was the chief: they were also called *Cistertian* Monks.

Bernet, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, famous for the great battle fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where *Rich. Nevil* Earle of *Warick* was slain.

Berry, a Saxon word, signifying a dwelling house, a Lord of a Mannours seat.

Berth, convenient room at sea to moor a ship in.

Bertha, a womans name, signifying in the German tongue, bright or famous.

Berthinsec, or *Birdinsec*, a law in *Scotland*, whereby a man cannot be hanged for stealing a sheep, or so much meat as

he can carry upon his back in a ſack, but onely ſcourged.

Bertram, an herb called pellitory of *Spain*, alſo a proper name. See *Ferdinando*.

Berubium, a Town in *Strathnahern* in *Scotland*, now called *Urehead*.

Beſant, an ancient coin of Gold, otherwiſe called *Biſantine*, from *Byzantium*: i. e. *Conſtantinople*, where it uſed to be coined. It is uncertain what value it is of; ſome attribute to it the value of a Ducket. It is alſo a term in Heraldry, by which they underſtand plates of Gold, containing 104 pound and two ounces of Troy weight, in value 3750 pound ſter. They were round and ſmooth, without any repreſentation on them.

Beſieging, is when a Planet is placed between the bodies of the two malevolents.

Beſeſtein, or *Biſeſtano*, the name of the chief Exchange or Market-place in *Conſtantinople*.

Beſyen, trouble.

Bet, (old word) better, alſo quickly.

Bete, (old word) help, boot.

Beten, (old word) to kindle.

Bethlem, ſee *Bedlem*.

Betle, or *Betre*, a kind of Indian plant, called Baſtard-pepper.

Betonie, a medicinal plant, ſo called, having many ſoveraign vertues.

Betraſſed, (old word) deceaved.

Betreint, (old word) ſprinkled.

Betroth, from the Dutch word Betrouwen, to make ſure, to promiſe one in marriage.

Beverage, (French) a mingled drink.

Bevy, a troop, a company. The Forreſters ſay, a *Bevy* of Roes.

Bewreck, (old word) revenged.

Bewryen, (old word) bewray'd.

Bezill, ſee *Beaſel*.

Bezoar, a pretious ſtone, bred in the maw of a Goat.

B I

Bialacoyl, (old word) fair welcoming.

Biace, or *Bias*, (French) that which makes the boule to run obliquely.

Bibacity, (Lat.) the immoderate love of drink.

Bibliopoliſt, (Greek) a Book-ſeller.

Bibliotheque, (Greek) a ſtudy of books, a library.

Bice, a certain blue colour uſed by Painters.

Bid, a boon, (old word) to deſire a requeſt.

Bid-ale, the ſetting up of one decayed in his eſtate, by the liberality of friends invited or bid to a Feaſt.

Bicipital, (Lat.) having two heads.

Bicorporeal, ſignes are thoſe ſignes which repreſent two bodies, or double bodied, as *Gemini* and *Piſces*.

Biennial, (Lat.) of two years continuance.

Bifarious, (Lat.) twofold, or that may be taken two wayes.

Biformed, (Lat.) having two ſhapes.

Bifront, (Lat.) having two foreheads.

Bifurcous, (Lat.) twoforked.

Bigamy, (Greek) the marriage of two wives at the ſame time, which according to Common law, hinders a man from taking holy Orders, or one that is a priſoner from having the benefit of his Clergy.

Bigat, a certain ſilver coin among the Romans, from *Bigia*, a chariot drawn with two horſes, which was ſtamped upon it.

Bigot, (French) a ſcrupulous ſuperſtitious fellow.

Bilanciis deferendis, a writ directed to a Corporation for the carrying of weights to a Haven to weigh the wools that are licenc't to be tranſported.

By-laws, Orders made in Court leets, or Court barons, by common aſſent, farther than the publick law binds. In *Scotland* they are called Birlaw, or Burlaw.

Bilbilis, an ancient City of *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis* famous for the birth of *Martial* the Latin Poet, now called by ſome *Calatayn'd*.

Bilboa, or *Bilbo*, a City of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, where the beſt blades are made.

The *Bildge*, or *Buldge* of a ſhip, is the breadth of the flooce whereon the ſhip doth reſt when ſhe is a ground.

Bilinguis, (Lat.) double-tongued; alſo a Common law term, ſignifying the jury that paſſeth betwixt an Engliſhman and Alien, whereof part are Engliſh, and part Strangers.

Binarie, (Lat.) the number of two.

Binarchy, (Greek) a government, where two onely bear ſway.

Bindeweed, a certain herb, otherwiſe called With-wind.

Binne, (old word) a manger, alſo a place to put bread in.

Bint,

Bint, (old word) bound.

Bipartite, (Lat.) divided into two parts.

Bipatent, (Lat.) open on both sides.

Bipedal, (Lat.) two-foot long.

Biquintile, is an Aſpect conſiſting of 141 degrees, thus Characterd *Bq.*

Brigandes, a kinde of wilde Gooſe.

Birlet, (old word) a Coife, or Hood.

Biſexons, (Lat.) of both Sexes.

Biſmare, (old word) curioſity.

Biſon, (French) a wilde one, great-eyed, and broad-fac't.

Biſque, a fault at Tennis, alſo a compound diſh.

Biſſextile, Leap-year, which is every fourth year, wherein one day more then ordinary is added to *February*, having commonly but 28 dayes, and that odd day they call *dies Intercalaris*.

Biſumbres, ſee *Amphiſcii*.

Biton, and *Cleobis*, the two ſons of *Argia* the Prieſteſſe, who for want of horſes drew their Mothers Chariot to the Temple themſelves, whereupon their Mother requeſting of the Gods a reward agreeable to their piety, they were both found dead the next morning.

Bitreſſed, ſee *Betraſſed*.

Bittakle, a cloſe Cubbard, placed on the ſteerage before the tiller, whereon the Compaſſe doth ſtand.

Bits, two ſquare pieces of Timber, commonly placed abaft the manger, in the loof of the ſhip.

Bittour, a bird ſo called, a kinde of *Heron*, which they ſay hath three ſtones.

Bitume, a kinde of ſlimy clay, almoſt of the nature of brimſtone, or pitch, alſo a kinde of liquor flowing out of *mare mortuum* that burns like Oyl.

Bituriges, a certain people of *Gallia aquitanica*, whoſe Countrey is now called *Berry*, and their chief Citie Bourges.

Bizantin, ſee *Beſant*.

B L

Black book of the Exchequer, a book which treateth of all the ancient Ordnances, and Orders of the Exchequer.

Blackſow, a Hill in *Warwick-ſhire*, upon which *Pierce Gaveſton*, whom King *Edward* the ſecond raiſed from a baſe Eſtate to be Earle of *Cornwall* was beheaded by the Nobles for his inſolencie.

Blackmore Forreſt, a Forreſt in *Dorcet-ſhire*, called alſo the Forreſt of *Whitehart* from a very beautifull *Whitehart*, which King *Henry* the third, going thither a hunting, and taking great care to ſpare, was killed by *T. de la Linde*, which ſo incenſed the King, that he ſet a perpetual Fine upon the Land, which at this day is called *Whitehart* ſilver.

Black-rod, the Uſher belonging to the Order of the Garter, ſo called from the Black-rod he carrieth in his hand, he is alſo of the Kings Chamber, and of the Lords Houſe in Parliament.

Black buried, gone to Hell.

A *Blain*, a bliſter.

Blanch, (French) white, alſo the proper name of a woman, frequent in *England*.

Blandiloquence, (Lat.) a flattring, or ſpeaking fair.

Blandiſhment, (French) a flattring, or ſoothing with fair ſpeeches.

Blankers, white furniture.

Blankmanger, (French) a kinde of delicious meat made of Rice, Almond milk, Capons brains, and other things.

Blaſco, an Iſland in the mouth of the River *Rhene*, now called *Languillade*.

Blaſe, (Greek *Blaſios*) a proper name, ſignifying ſprouting forth.

Blatant, barking, bawling.

Blateration, (Lat.) vain-babling.

Blaze, (Dutch) to ſpread abroad.

Blazon, (French) the deſcription of a Coat of Arms.

Blay, or bleak, a kinde of fiſh of a whitiſh colour.

Ble, (old word) ſight, view.

Bleach, to whiten, to dry in the ſun.

Blemiſhes, marks made by hunters, where the Deer hath gone.

Blend, to mix, to mingle together.

Blent, (old word) ſtayed, ceaſed, turn'd back.

Blepharon, (Greek) he that hath great eye-brows.

Bleſiloquent, (Lat.) faltering in ſpeech, ſtammering.

Blue-bottle, a kinde of blue flowr, ſo called.

Blue-mantle, the name of an Office belonging to one of the Purſevants of Arms.

Blight, an Herb, called burnt-corn, or the black Chameleon Thiſtle.

Blinkard, one that looks askew, or with diſtorted eyes.

Blinks, (a Term in hunting) boughs rent from Trees, and caſt overthwart the way, where a Deer is likely to paſſe, thereby

to hinder his running, they are called in French *Brisees*.

Blissome, to tup as the Ram doth the Ewe.

Blite, an Herb, so called.

Blith, an old British word, that signifies yielding milk, profitable, also Blith, or Blithsome is used for pleasant, or jovial.

Blive, (old word) readily, fast.

Blo, (old word) blue.

Blocks, in Navigation are those small woodden things, wherein the running ropes do run.

Blomary, the first forge in an Iron-Mill, through which the Iron doth passe after: It is melted out of the Mine.

Bloom, to blossome.

Blote, to smoke, from the Dutch word, *bloet*, *i. e.* bloud.

Bloudy-hand, see *Dogdraw*.

Bloud-wit, an old *Saxon* word used in Charters of liberties anciently granted, signifying an Amerciament for shedding of bloud.

Blunder, to keep a pudder, bestir ones self.

Blyn, (old word) to cease.

B O

Boa, a kind of diseases incident to children, which fills them full of red pimples, which is called by Physicians Rubella, or the Measels.

Boanerges, (Hebr.) sons of Thunder.

Bous, a kinde of Serpent, which being nourish't with Cows milk, grow's to a monstrous greatnesse, in so much as one of them having been killed, there was found an Infant whole in its belly, *Plin.*

Boatswain, a Term of Navigation, the Subpilot, he that swayeth, or governeth a boat, or ship, under the chief Pilot.

Boccone, (Ital.) a morsel, or bit, also poyson.

Bockland, a Term in Law, land held by book, or charter.

Bodotria, or Bederia, the ancient name of a Town in *Scotland*, now called *Edenburgh Frith*, or the Forth, and Frith.

Bœotia, a Countrey in *Greece*, formerly called *Ogygia*, and separated from *Attica* by the Hill *Cytheron*.

Bohemia, a part of *Germany* beyond the *Danow*, whose chief Citie is *Prague*.

Boistous, (old word) halting, lame, lowly.

Bole-armoniack, a kind of earth, or soft crumbling-stone, which is found in a part of *Armenia*, used by Painters to make a kinde of faint red colour.

Boline, a Term in Navigation, signifying the Coard in a ship, with which Mariners use to draw the sayl, that it may gather winde.

Bollen, (old word) swelled.

Bollingbroke, a Castle in *Lincoln-shire*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Henry* the fourth, who was called *Henry* of *Bolling-broke*.

Bolmong, a medley of several Granes together, it is also called Masselin, or Mongcorn.

Boltsprit, a Term in Navigation, a mast at the head of a ship.

Bombasine, a stuffe made of Bombast, or Cotton.

Bombard, a kinde of Gunne, or piece of Ordnance.

Bombilation, (Lat.) a humming of Bees.

Bombycinous, made of silk, from the Latin word *Bombyx*, *i. e.* silk.

Bona Patria, a Term of the practick, or law in *Scotland*, & signifies the choosing of twelve men out of any part of the Countrey to passe upon Assise, who are called Jurators.

Bonaght, a certain tax formerly exacted in *Ireland*, for the maintenance of the Knights, called *Bonaghty*.

Bonair, see *debonair*.

Bona, a womans name, signifying in Latin, good.

Bonasus, a wilde beast, having the head of a bull, and the body of a horse.

Bonaventure, (Lat.) good luck, the proper name of a famous holy Fryer of St. *Francis* Order, and of divers other Eminent men.

Bonet, a kinde of a Cap.

Bonewell, the name of a pretty Well, near *Richards* Castle in *Hereford-shire*, so called, because it is alwayes full of little fish bones, or as some think of small Frog bones, although they be from time to time quite drawn out of it.

Bongrace, (French) good grace, handsome behaviour, also a kinde of covering for Childrens foreheads, to keep them from the heat of the Sun.

Bonhommes, (French) an order of Fryers, instituted by St. *Francis de Paula*, they were also called Fryer *Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (Lat.) *quasi* well-doer, the proper name of several Popes, and divers other eminent men.

Bonjour, a ſalutation uſed in *French*, being as much as good morrow with us.

Bonito, a kinde of fiſh, ſo called from the French word, *Bondir*, to leap up.

Bonium, the ancient name of the Monaſterie of *Bangor* in *Cheſhire*, where *Pelagius* the Heretick was brought up.

Boodeth, (old word) ſheweth.

Boolie, (old word) beloved.

Boon, (old word) a requeſt.

Boot of Bale, (old word) eaſe of ſorrow's.

Bootes, a North-ſtar, near *Charles wain*, called alſo *Bubulcus*, or *Arctophylax*, which the Poets fain'd to have been *Arcas* the ſon of *Caliſto*, who was changed into a Bear, and plac't alſo among the ſigns.

Boracho, a *Spaniſh* word, ſignifying a bottle made of a Pigg's skin, with the hair inward dreſs't with rozen and Pitch.

Borage, a kinde of Herb good for the heart, and to expel melancholy.

Borax, or *Borace*, a hard, and ſhining mineral like green earth, wherewith Goldſmiths uſe to ſoder Gold or Silver. It is alſo called Chryſocolla.

Borbonia, a Dukedome in *France*, which began from the line of *Philip de Valois*.

Bordel, (Ital.) a Brothel-houſe.

Bordlanders, the demeſns that Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their bord or table.

Borduce in Heraldry, is a circumference or tract of one mettal, colour or fur, drawn about the armes, and it contains the firſt part of the field,

Boreas, the ſon of *Aſtræus*, or as ſome ſay, of *Strymon*, he married *Orithya* the daughter of *Erichthonius*, King of *Athens*, and begate *Zetes* and *Calais*. It is alſo the name of the North wind.

Borith, an herb which Fullers uſe for the taking of ſpots out of cloth.

Born, (old word) to burniſh.

Borough, ſee *Bourrough*.

Borrell, (old word) attire on the head.

Borrow, (old word) a pledge, a ſurety.

Boryſthenes, the greateſt River in *Scythia*, next to *Iſter*.

Boſcage, a place ſet thick with trees, alſo a term in painting, a picture that repreſents much wood or trees.

Boſenham or *Boſeham*, a pleaſant Town in *Suſſex*, where K. *Harald* liv'd retired for his recreation, and lanching forth into the ſea in a little Bark, he was carried by contrary winds into *Normandy*, where being detained, he aſſured the Kingdom of *England* to Duke *William*.

Boſſ, (French) a ſtud or knob.

Boſphorus, the name of two ſeas, ſo called from the paſſage of *Jupiter* over them in the ſhape of a Bull, when he ſtole away *Europa*, the one lieth near *Conſtantinople*, and is called *Boſphorus Thracius*, the other more northward, and is called *Boſphorus Cimmerius*.

Botachidæ, a place of *Tegea* in *Arcadia*, from *Botachus* the Nephew of *Lycurgus*.

Botanicall, (Greek) belonging to herbs.

Botargo, a kind of Saucedge, from the Greek word *Oa Taricha*, ſalted egges.

Bothna, or *Buthna*, a term uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying a Park where cattel are incloſed and fed.

Botin, (French) a kind of boot or buskin.

Botolph, a proper name, ſignifying in the Saxon tongue helpful.

Bottom, (old word) a bloſſom or bud.

Bovillæ, a Town near *Rome* where *Clodius* was ſlain by *Milo*.

Bovillon, (French) a kind of boiled meat, made of ſeveral ingredients.

A Boulter, a ſeive to ſift meal or flower.

Boun, (old word) ready.

Bourchier, contracted into *Bowcer*, the name of a very great and ancient Family of this Nation, ſtiled in Latin, *Records de burgo Chara*, whoſe chief ſeat in ancient times was *Hauſted*, a Town in *Eſſex*.

Bourd, (French) to jeſt.

Bourges, (French) a free Deniſon.

Bourn, (Dutch) a head of a Spring, or Fountain; and thoſe Towns that end in bourn, as *Sittinbourn*, &c. are ſituated upon Bourns or Springs.

Bourreau, (French) an Executioner.

Bourrough, from the Dutch word Burgh, a Town incorporate, which is not a City, whence *Bourrough*, or *Bourgomaſter*, is the Bailiff, Maior, or Chief Ruler of a Town or Borrow.

Bourrough Engliſh, or *Burgh-Engliſh*, a term in law, being a cuſtomary deſcent of land or tenements, to the youngeſt ſon or brother.

A Bourſer or *Bouſer*, (French) a Purſe-bearer or Treaſurer of a Colledge.

Boute-feu,

Boute-fen, (French) an incendiary, a ſower of ſtrife and ſedition.

A Bow, a Mathematical inſtrument to take heights.

The Bow of a Ship, the fore part of it, ſo called from the form.

A Bowge of Court, a livery of bread and drink, or other things of the Princes bounty over and above the ordinary allowance.

To bowlt a Cony, (term of hunting) to ſtart her out of any place where ſhe lies.

Boxa, a kind of drink made in Turky of a ſeed ſomewhat like muſtard-ſeed.

Boy, or *Booy* of an anchor (Span.) that which being tied to the Anchor ſwims upon the water to give notice where the Anchor lies.

B R

Brabantia, the Dukedom of *Brabant*, which is parted from *Flanders* by the River *Scheldt*, it containes the Marchionate of the ſacred Empire, the Dukedom of *Arſchot*, the Earledomes of *Hochſtrat* and *Macklin*.

Braccata Gallia, that part of *France* wich is called *Province*.

Brace, that which faſtens beams in building, alſo a Cable of a ſhip, alſo a couple or pair, from the French brace, *i.e.* the armes.

Brachy-graphy, (Greek) the Art of writing in Characters or ſhort-writing.

Brackmans or *Bramans*, a ſect of Philoſophers or Divines in *India*, who live onely upon herbs and fruits.

Braggard or *Braggadocio*, a bragging vain-glorious fellow.

Bragget, a drink made of honey, uſed in *Wales*, it is derived from two Welch words, Brag which ſignifies malt, and Gots a honey-comb; it is alſo a word uſed in Architecture, ſignifying a ſtay cut out of ſtone or timber to bear up the Corbel.

Braid Albin, otherwiſe called *Albanie*, the moſt Nothren Country of *Scotland*, commonly called the *Highlands*, the higheſt part whereof is likewiſe called *Drum Albin*, or *Brun Albin*.

Brake, (Dutch) a ſnaffle for horſes.

Brancher, a young Hawk newly come out of the neaſt.

Brankurſin, ſee *Bearesfoot*.

Brand-iron, a trevet, an iron to ſet a pot upon.

Brandiſh, (French) to make to ſhine with a gentle moving.

Branonium, the ancient name of *Wigornia* or the City of *Worceſter*.

Brant, a bird called a Bargander, or Soland-gooſe.

Braſſets, (French) armour for the armes.

Braſt, (old word) to break.

Brat, (old word) a ragge.

Bravado, (Spaniſh) a daring, a making ſhew of an onſet.

Bravery, a going fine in cloths, alſo a compleatneſſe of behaviour. *Cleopatra*.

Bravy, (old word) a reward.

Brawders, engraven work,

Brawl, a kind of dance, from the *French* word Branſler, to move gently up and down.

Brayd, (old word) to break out.

Brayed, awoke, aroſe, alſo took.

Breck, (old word) a bruiſe.

Brede, (old word) a bredth, alſo abroad.

Bredgen, (old word) to abridge, to ſhorten.

Breez, a freſh gale or wind blowing off the ſea by day.

Breetch, (a term in Gunnery) the aftermoſt part of a gun.

Brême, (old word) furiouſly, alſo a kind of fiſh ſo called.

Brennus, a Captain of the Gaules who overthrew the Romans at the River *Albia*, and took *Rome*, but was beaten out by *Camillus*, afterwards he killed himſelf at *Delphos*.

Brent, (old word) burnt.

Breve, that which we call a writ, is called in the practick of *Scotland*, a Breve, the ſeveral formes whereof will be ſeen in their order.

Breviary, a compendious collection, alſo a kind of Maſſe-book.

Breviloquence, (Lat.) a ſhort diſcourſe, a ſpeaking in brief.

Brian, (French) a ſhrill voice.

Briarius, one of the Centimani, and brother to *Gyes* and *Cæus*, they were all three the ſons of *Uranus* and *Terra*, and were ſaid each of them to have a hundred hands

Bricólls, certain Engins uſed in old time to batter the walls of Towns or Caſtles.

Bridgenorth, a Town in *Shropſhire*, corruptedly ſo called, for *Burgmorf*, *i. e.* the Town near the Forreſt of *Morf*; it was built by *Achelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*,

and

and walled by *Robert de Beleſm*, Earle of *Shrewsbury*, who keeping the Town againſt King *Henry* the ſecond, was there beſieged and taken.

A *Brie*, or *Brieze*, a kinde of fly, called a horſe fly, or Gad-fly.

A *Brief*, or *Breve*, or *Writ*, ſee *Writ*.

Brigade, (French) a Term in Military Diſcipline, a body of Souldiers, conſiſting of three ſquadrons.

Brigandine, (French) an ancient kinde of Armour, with many plates and joynts, like a Coat of Maile (whence Brigand a foot Souldier ſo arm'd, or a high-way Robber;) it ſignifieth alſo a kind of ſhip, or Pinnace.

Brigantes, the ancient name of thoſe people that inhabited a great part of the North of *England*, as *York-ſhire*, *Richmond-ſhire*, the *Biſhoprickrick* of *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cumberland*, and *Weſtmorland*.

Brig-bote, or *Brug-bote*, (Dutch) a contribution made toward the mending of Bridges, alſo an exemption from that Tribute by a Charter from the King.

Brigidians, an order of religious perſons, inſtituted by a Princeſſe of *Suetia*, whoſe name was *Brigidia*, there was alſo an *Iriſh* woman famous for ſanctity, who was called St. *Brigit*, or *Bride*.

Brimſtone, a certain Mineral, being the fat of the earth, decocted unto his hardneſſe.

Brionie, a plant, called otherwiſe white Vine.

Briſeis, the daughter of *Briſes*, ſhe fell to *Achilles* his ſhare at the taking of *Lyrneſſus*, and being afterwards taken from him by *Agamemnon*, was the cauſe of his defection from the Grecian Army for a great while.

Britannia, the name of this whole Iſland, containing *England* and *Scotland*, it is ſo called from the ancient name *Brith*, i. painted and *Tania*, which among the old Greeks ſignified a Region.

Briſtow, the name of a pleaſant Citie, ſtanding partly in *Sommerſet-ſhire*, partly in *Gloſter-ſhire*, it is ſo called as it were *Brightſtow*, which in the *Saxon* ſignifieth a bright, or ſhining place, in *Britiſh* it was called *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, i.e. the Citie *Oder* in the Vale of *Badon*, it was fortified by *Robert* Biſhop of *Conſtance*, againſt King *William Rufus*, with a Wall, which this day is in part ſtanding.

Britomartis, a *Cretan* Nimph, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Charme*, ſhe was the firſt Inventour of hunting Nets, being purſued by *Minos*, ſhe to aviod him, threw her ſelf into the *Sea*.

Broach, a Term in hunting, the next ſtart growing above the Beamantler in a Stagg's head.

Brocado, (Spaniſh) a kinde of Cloath, wrought, or mixed with Gold, or Silver.

Broccarii, a word uſed in the *Scots* practick, ſignifies in the Statutes of Gild. Mediatours in any tranſaction, or contract.

Brochity, crookedneſſe, eſpecially of teeth.

Brocket, a red Deer of two years old, a ſpitter, or pricket.

Brode-half-penny, a Toll, or Cuſtome, for ſetting up boards, or Tables in a Market, or Fair.

Brond, (old word) fury.

Brontes, one of the Cyclops, the ſon of *Cælus* and *Terra*, and brother to *Arpe* and *Strerope*, they had each of them onely one eye, and that upon their forehead.

Brooklime, an Herb ſo called.

Brooming, a bringing of a ſhip aground to be trimmed, or made clean.

Brotel, (old word) brickle.

A *Brouch*, a Jewel.

Brow-antler, a Term among hunters, the firſt ſtart that grows next to the head of a ſtag, and next to that is the beamantler.

Browded, (old word) imbroidered.

Browk, (old word) to injoy.

Browſe, to feed as beaſts on ſhrubs, or roots of trees.

Bruges, a famous Citie in *Flanders*, encompaſs't with a fair wall, and having above 60 Churches.

Brumal, (Lat.) winterlike, belonging to the ſhorteſt day of winter.

Brunduſium, a Town in *Italy*, through which *Cæſar* followed *Pompey* into *Greece*.

Brusk, a Term uſed in Heraldry, ſignifying a kinde of tawney colour, otherwiſe called *Tenne*.

Bryke, (old word) ſtreight, narrow.

Brymme, when a Boar deſires copulation, he is ſaid to go to the brymme.

B U

Buccinate, (Lat.) to blow a Trumpet.

Bucentoro, a ſtately Gally, or great ſhip, wherein the Duke of *Venice*, and the Se-

nate go yearly in Triumph, on *Aſcention* day, to eſpouſe the Sea.

Bucephalus, the horſe of *Alexander* the Great, he had the mark of a Bull's head upon his ſhoulder, being killed in the battle, which *Alexander* fought againſt *Porus*, King of *India*, a Citie was built in the place where he was buried, called *Bucephala*.

Bucheldians, a Sect of Hereticks, which are reckoned among the ſeveral ſorts of Anabaptiſts.

Buck, a Hare, or Cony, when they deſire copulation are ſaid to go to Buck.

Buck-hurſt, the title of a Barony, belonging to the *Sackviles*, afterwards Earls of *Dorſet*.

Buckingham, the chief Towns in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſo called from its fruitfulneſſe in *Beech-trees*, which the *Saxons* called *Bucken*.

Bucoliks, (Greek) paſtoral ſongs.

Buda, the chief Citie of *Hungary*, now called *Offen*, not farre from the Banks of *Danubius*.

Budaris, a Citie of Germany, belonging to the Palſ-grave, now called *Heidelbergh*.

Budge, Lambs furre.

Buffle, a wilde Oxe.

Bulbous, (Lat.) *Bulbous* plants, are thoſe that have round roots.

Buffoon, (French) a Jeſter.

Bulgaria, a countrey on this ſide *Thrace*.

† *Bulimy*, (Greek) inſatiable hunger.

A *Bull*, a round Jewel, hollow within, alſo one of the Popes briefs or Mandates.

Bullion mony, Gold, or Silver, in the Maſſe, or billet, alſo the place where ſuch Gold, or Silver is brought to be tried and changed for the King.

Bumbaſin, ſee *Bombaſin*.

Bundles, a ſort of Records of *Chancery*, lying in the Office of the Roll's, as the Files of Bills, and Anſwers in Chancery, the Files of *Corpus cum cauſa*, all Writs of Certiorare with their Certificates, and divers others.

Buoy, ſee *Boy*.

Buquan, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Taizoli*.

Burgedala, a famous Citie of *France*, now called *Bourdeaux*, where the Poet *Auſonius* was born.

Burel, fine glaſſe.

Burford, a Town in *Oxford-ſhire*, where *Cuthred* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* vanquiſh't *Aethelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, and won his Banner whereon was painted the Golden Dragon.

Burgage, is a Tenure, whereby men of Cities and Borrows hold their Lands and Tenements of the King, and other Lords for a certain yearly Rent.

Burganet, (French) a kinde of Helmet.

Burgeon, or *Bourgeon*, to grow big about, or groſſe.

A *Burgh*, ſee *Bourrough*.

Burgh-grave, a title of Honour in Germany, ſignifying a Count of a Caſtle, or Garriſon.

Burglary, (French) from Bourg, a Village and Larrecin theft, according to the acceptance of Common-law, is defined a felonious entring into another mans houſe, with an intent to ſteal ſomewhat, or to do ſome fellonious act.

Burgundia, a Countrey of *France*, the people whereof were anciently called *Sequani*, and *Hedui*: It is now divided into lower *Burgundie*, which is called *Burgundia Regia*, or the County of *Burgundie*, and into upper *Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Imperatoria*, or the *Dutchy* of *Burgundy*.

Burled, (old word) armed.

Burleſque, (French) merry, droliſh.

Burlet, (French) a coife.

Burly-brand, (old word) a great ſword, great fury.

Burnet, the name of a certain Herb, alſo a word uſed by *Chauſer*, ſignifying woollen, alſo a hood, or attire for the head.

Burniſh, (Ital.) to make bright to poliſh, alſo a word uſed by hunters, when Harts ſpread their Horns after they are new rubbed.

A *Burniſher*, a word uſed in graving, or etching, and ſignifieth a thing which they make uſe to ſmooth, & ſweeten the work.

Burſhoulder, or *Burrowholder*, ſee *Headborough*.

Buſcum ducis, one of the chief Towns of *Brabant*, now called *Hertogenbuſh*.

Buſh, or holy water ſprinkle, (a Term in hunting) the tayl of a Fox.

Buſiris, the ſon of Neptune, and *Lybia* the daughter of *Epaphus*, who for his Tyranny was ſlain by *Hercules*, with his ſon *Amphidamas*, and *Chalbis* his cryer.

A *Buskin*, a kinde of boot, alſe a Pump worn by Tragidians.

Buſtard, or *Biſtard*, a kind of great ſluggiſh bird.

Butes, the ſon of *Amycus*, King of the *Bebrycians*, he being depoſed, fled to *Trepanum*

panum, and falling in love with *Lycaſte* a fair Curteſan, he begat *Eryx*.

Buthus, a famous Wreſtler, that uſed to devour a whole oxe in a day.

Butlerage, of wines, a certain impoſt upon wines, which the Kings Butler may exact out of every ſhip.

Butten, a term among hunters, the firſt part in putting up a Stags head.

Buttington, a Town in *Montgomeryſhire*, wherein in old time the *Danes* taking up their winter quarters, were driven out by *Adhered* Earle of the *Mercians*, in the year of our Lord, 894.

Buttreſſe, a word of Architecture, the prop whereon the but-end of the building reſteth.

Buttuck, a term in Navigation, the breadth of a ſhip right a ſtern from the tuck upwards.

Buxome or *Buſome*, from the Dutch word Booghſaem, pliant, flexible, alſo blith or merry.

Buzzar, a Market-place among the Perſians.

Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk or Kite.

BY

Byblus, a Town of *Phœnicia*, where *Adonis* had a Temple built in honour of him.

Byg, (old word) to build.

Byker, (old word) a fray.

Byndon, a Town in *Dorcetſhire*, where in the year 614. *Kinegilſus* the Saxon King in a doubtful and bloody battel overcame the *Brittaines*.

Byram, a certain ſolemn Feaſt among the Turkes.

Byrlaw or *Burlaw*, a term uſed in the practick of *Scotland*. Laws of Burlaw are determined by conſent of neighbours elected by common conſent in the Courts called Burlaw Courts.

Byſſine, (Lat.) made of ſilk.

Bytrent, (old word) catched about.

Bywopen, (old word) made ſenſeleſſe.

Byzantium, a City of *Thrace*, built by the *Spartans* under the command of *Pauſanias*. It was afterwards called *Nova Roma*: But *Conſtantine* the Great, making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called *Conſtantinople*, and is at this day the chief Seat of the Turkiſh Empire.

CA

CAb, an Hebr. meaſure of 3 pints.

Cabades, a King of *Perſia*, who ſucceeded *Perozes* after he had vanquiſhed him, and cut off his whole army.

Cabala, an Hebrew word, ſignifying receiving, alſo a ſcience among the Jews, comprehending the ſecret wayes of expounding the Law, which were revealed by God to *Moſes*.

Cabalin, fountain, ſee *Hypocrene*.

Cabin, a cottage, alſo a little room in a ſhip, called alſo Cabern.

Cabliſh, (a term uſed by the writers of forreſt laws) ſignifying Bruſhwood.

Cabura, an odoriferous fountain of *Meſopotamia*, wherein *Juno* was uſed to waſh.

Caburn, a ſmall line made of yarn to bind the cabel of a ſhip withal.

Cacams, Doctors among the Jews.

Cacafuego, a Spaniſh word ſignifying ſhitefire.

Cachexy, (Greek) a phyſical term, ſignifying an ill diſpoſition of the body.

Cachinnations, (Lat.) a loud laughter.

Cacique, a certain King among the Indians.

Cackrell, a kind of fiſh.

Cacochimie, (Greek) a phyſical word, ſignifying ill juice which is cauſed in the body through bad nutriment, or ill digeſtion.

Cacodemon, (Greek) an evil ſpirit.

Cacoſyntheton, (Greek) a vicious compoſition of words.

Cacozealous, (Greek) ill affected, or badly imitating.

Cacuminate, (Lat.) to form into a ſharpe top like a Pyramid.

Cacumination, (Lat.) a making ſharp at the top.

Cacus, a ſhepherd of *Aventinium* in *Italy*, who ſtealing ſome of the oxen which *Hercules Recaranus* had taken from *Gorgon*, drew them backward by the taile to his cave, that they might ſeem by their foot-ſteps to have gone an other way; but the theft being diſcovered, *Hercules* ſlew him with his club, and recovered his oxen.

Cadaverus, (Lat.) like a carcaſe, full of dead carcaſes.

Cadbury, a Town in *Sommerſetſhire*, which is thought by ſome to have been that *Cathbregion* where K. *Arthur* overcame the Engliſh Saxons in a memorable battel.

Caddow, a chough or daw.

Cade, or *Caddee*, an Arabian word, ſignifying a Lord or Magiſtrate among the Eaſtern people.

Cadence, (Lat.) a juſt falling of the tone in a ſentence, a deſcending of notes in muſick.

Cadent houſes, are the third, ſixth, eight, and twelfth, houſes of a ſcheme or figure.

Cadet, (French) a younger brother, among Gentlemen.

Cadier Arthur, a high mountain in *Brecknockſhire*, whoſe two tops reſembling the form of a chair, it is thence vulgarly called K. *Arthurs* Chair.

Cadmus, the King of the Phœnicians, the ſon of *Agenor* and brother of *Europa*, he brought the Greek letters out of Phœnicia; he killed a ſerpent which had ſlain ſome of his companions, ſowing the teeth of it in the Earth, out of which there ſprung up armed men. He built *Thebes*, in the Country of *Aonia*, which was afterwards called *Bœotia*; but being driven thence with his wife *Hermione*, by *Zethus* and *Amphion*, he was changed into a ſerpent.

Cadrou, or *Cadzou*, a Barony in *Scotland*, out of which was paid a yearly penſion of 26 pounds 13 ſhillings and 4 pence to the Kings Exchequer.

Caduce, the ſnaky ſtaffe which *Apollo* gave to *Mercury* in recompence of his harp. This ſtaff had ſuch vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was alſo a rod among the Romans which was carried by their Heraulds in ſign of peace; whence an Embaſſadour is called Caduceator.

Cæcity, (Lat.) blindneſſe.

Cælibate, (Lat.) an unmarried ſtate, a bachelers life.

Cænis, a Theſſalian Virgin, who was raviſht by *Neptune*, and being turned into a man and called *Caneus*, was made invulnerable: afterwards fighting againſt the Centaurs, was buried alive by a great weight of trees thrown upon him.

Caercaradoc, a hill in *Shropſhire*, where Caratacus an ancient King of the Brittans reſolutely defended a ſtone Rampire againſt *Oſtorius* Lieutenant of the Romans.

Caerdiff, a Town in *Glamorganſhire*, fortified by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whoſe Grandchild *William* Earle of *Gloceſter*, was afterwards beſieged in the Caſtle, and taken priſoner by *Yvor-Bach*, a Brittiſh Mountaineir. In this Caſtle, *Robert Curthoſe*, ſon of *William* the Conqueror, after he was bereft of his eyes, lived till he was very old.

Caerfuſe or *Caerſuſe*, a Town in *Montgomeryſhire*, anciently as they ſay, a very famous City.

Caermarden, by *Ptolomy* called *Maridunum*, the chief Town of *Caermardenſhire*, the birth-place of *Merlin*, the ancient Brittiſh Prophet.

Caernarvon, the chief Town of *Caernarvonſhire*, where the Princes of *Wales* anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Juſtice; it was built by K. *Edward* the firſt, and the birth-place of K. *Edward* the ſecond, ſirnamed thence *Edward* of *Caernarvon*.

Cæſar, a name attributed to the Emperours of *Rome*, from *Julius Cæſar* the firſt Emperour.

Cæyx, ſee *Halcyon*.

Cageole, (French) to prate to little purpoſe, to canvas or diſpute a buſineſſe.

Cainſham, a Town in *Sommerſetſhire*, ſo called becauſe it was built by *Keina* a devout Brittiſh Virgin, of whom it was believed by the vulgar, that ſhe turned Serpents into ſtones, becauſe the high-way thereabout is full of ſtones which wreath about reſembling a Serpent.

Cairus or *Alcairus*, a great City of *Ægypt*, formerly called *Babylon Egyptia*, it was taken by the Turk *Zelmi*.

Caiſhoberry, the name of a country Palace, or great Houſe near *Watford* in *Hertfordſhire*; it was begun by Sir *Richard Moriſin* Knight (Embaſſadour to ſeveral great Princes, under K. *Henry* the eighth, and K. *Edward* the ſixth) and finiſht by Sir *Charles Moriſin*, his ſon. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the Lady *Capell Dowager*.

Caitive, wretched wicked from the French *Chetif*, or the Italian *Cattivo*.

Caitiſned, chained, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Calabria, a fruitful Country of *Italy*, which now belongs to the kingdom of *Naples*.

Calamint, an herb ſo called.

Calamiſt, a Piper upon a reed, from the Latin word *Calamus*.

Calamity, (Lat.) miſery, but originally it ſignifies a deſtruction of corn, from *Calamus* a ſtalk of corn.

Calatticks, a phyſical word, ſignifying purging ointments.

Calatrava, a place in *Spain*, which gives denomination to certain Knights, who are called Knights of *Calatrave*.

Calcanth,

Calcanth, a Chymical word, being the ſame as Vitriol.

Calcation, (Lat.) a treading, or ſtamping.

Calcedon, a word uſed by *Lapidaries*, being a certain forbe vein in a Ruby, or Saphyre, differing from the reſt of the ſtone, alſo the name of a precious ſtone.

Calchas, a *Grecian* ſouth-ſayer, the ſon of *Theſtor*, who ſeeing a Serpent devonr ten Sparrow chickins, propheſied that *Troy* ſhould be taken the tenth year.

Calcine, or *Calcinate*, (Lat.) a Chymicall Term, ſignifying to reduce any thing into cinders, eſpecially metals.

Calcitrate, (Lat.) to kick, or ſpurn.

Calcule, (Lat.) an accounting, alſo a Cheſ-man, or Counter.

Caleb, a proper name, ſignifying in Hebr. hearty.

Calcent, a great Mart-Town in *India*, ſituate upon the *Indian* Sea.

The *Caledonian* vvood, a great vvood in *Scotland*, whence *Scotland* it ſelf hath been anciently called *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

Calefaction, (Lat.) a heating, or warming.

Calender, a Term uſed by Linnendrapers, ſignifying to ſet a gloſſe upon cloath.

A *Calender*, (Lat.) an Almanack.

Calends, (Lat.) a word uſed among the Romans, for the Computation of their moneths, and ſignifies the firſt day of every moneth, and if any number be added, it ſtands for ſo many as precede the Calends.

Calenture, a *Spaniſh* word, ſignifying heat, alſo a burning feavour.

Caletum, a Port Town in *France*, called by *Cæſar Portus Iccius*, by the Moderns *Calis*.

Calidity, (Lat.) heat.

Caliduct, a kinde of Furnace uſed by the ancients, to convey heat from one room to another, through certain pipes.

Caligation, (Lat.) dimneſſe of ſight.

Caligula, the fourth Emperour of *Rome*, ſo called from certain Military Buſkins, which he uſed to wear, named *Caligæ*.

Caliph, a *Perſian* word, ſignifying King, or *Emperour*, at firſt all the chief Princes of the *Mahumetan* Religion were called *Caliphs*, as the *Caliph* of *Ægypt*, &c.

Caliſto, one of *Diana*'s Nymphs, and daughter of *Lycaon*, King of *Arcadia*, ſhe was got with Child by *Jupiter*, and turn'd out of *Diana*'s train.

Calked, (old word) caſt.

Callidity, (Lat.) ſubtilty.

Calligraphy, (Greek) fair, or handſome writing.

Calliope, the name of one of the nine Muſes, the mother of *Orpheus*, ſhe was believed to be the Inſpireſſe of *Heroick* verſe.

Callipolis, one of the Iſlands in the *Ægæan* Sea, called *Cyclades*.

Callirrhoe, the daughter of *Phocus*, King of *Bœotia*, ſhe complaining to her Countrey-men againſt her thirty ſuiters, who had killed her father, they fled to *Hippote*, a Town of *Thebes*, but being purſued by the *Bœotians*, the Town was taken, and the murtherers burnt to death.

Calliver, a kinde of great Gun, or Arquebuſe.

Callot, an old *Saxon* word, ſignifying a leud, or wanton woman.

Calour, (Lat.) warmth, alſo a heat of deſire, or affection.

Calpe, a high hill in the uttermoſt part of *Spain*, which is faign'd to be one of *Hercules* his pillars.

Calſomds, a kinde of linnen drawers uſually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltrope, (French) certain inſtruments uſed in War, being great pricks of iron, four-ſquare, to caſt in an enemies way, when they would break in on the contrary ſide.

Calviniſt, one of the opinion of Calvin, a famous reformer.

Calvity, (Lat.) baldneſſe.

Calumniatour, (Lat.) ſignifies in Comlaw, him, that in his accuſation alleadgeth faults never committed.

Camarina, a Lake in *Sicily*, which when the people dried up contrary to the advice of the Oracle they were overcome by their enemies.

Cambel, a famous Caſtle in *Argile* in *Scotland*, from whence the great family of the *Cambels* derive their name.

Cambio, (Spaniſh) a Burſe, or Exchange, whence comes *Cambſor*, a Banker, or Mony-changer.

Cambles, a King of the *Lydians*, of ſo greedy an apetite, that one night he devoured his wife.

Cambren, a *Britiſh* word, ſignifying a crooked ſtick.

Cambria, the Countrey of *Wales*, ſo called from *Camber*, the ſon of *Brutus*.

Cambridge, the chief Town of *Cambridge-ſhire*, ſo called from a Bridge built over the River *Cam*: In this Town hath flouriſhed for many ages, a famous Univerſity, conſiſting of ſixteen Colledges, it hath been anciently reported that this Academy was founded by *Cantabar* a *Spaniard*, 375 years before *Chriſt*, and repaired by *Sebert*, King of the Eaſt Angles, in the year of our Lord 630. afterwards it was defaced by the *Danes* under *Sueno*, but being reſtored again by the *Normans*, it hath ſtood unviolated by War to this day.

Camelot, a Town in the Shriefdom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*, which ſeems to be the ſame with that, which was called *Corta Damniorum*.

Cambyſes, King of *Perſia*, the ſon of *Cyrus*, he added *Ægypt* to his Dominions, he died of a wound, which he gave himſelf as he was getting up to horſe.

Cameracum, a Citie of the Low-countreys, now call'd *Cambray*, where the linnen cloath, we call Cambrick is made.

Camelion, a beaſt like a Lizard, that turneth himſelf into all colours, and lives by the aire.

Camelopardal, a kinde of beaſt, half Camel, half Pardal, or Panther.

Camerade, (Spaniſh) a Cabin, or chamber-fellow.

Camerated, Vaulted, or Arched, a Term uſed in Architecture.

Camiſado, (Spaniſh) a ſuddain aſſault, or ſurpriſal.

Cammock, a kinde of Herb, that hath a hard and big root.

Camois, a Britiſh word, ſignifying crooked.

Camomil, an Herb of a fragrant ſmell, which grows and ſpreads by being trampled on.

Campain, (French) a plain field, alſo a military word, ſignifying an armies expedition, or taking the field.

Campania, a Countrey of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, called *Terra del Lavoro*, whoſe chief Citie is *Capua*.

Campernulphs, the ancient name of a great family of *Cornwall*, Lords of the Town of *Modbury*, they are commonly called *Champernouns*, in Latin Records *de Campo Arnulphi*.

Campus lapideus, a field of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, where *Hercules* fought with *Alcion* and *Bergion*, the ſons of Neptune, but his darts failing him, *Jupiter* ſent him down a ſhowr of ſtones, wherewith he killed the Giants.

Campus Martius, a field near *Rome*, dedicated to *Mars*, where the *Romans* uſed to exerciſe, and the people aſſembled to give their ſuffrages.

Campus ſceleratus, a place where the Veſtal Nuns were puniſh't, if they admitted of any familiarity with men.

Camulodunum, or *Camoludunum*, the chief Town of *Eſſex* in *England*, vulgarly called *Colcheſter*, or rather *Maldon*.

Camulus, a name anciently attributed to *Mars*, the heathen God of War.

Canace, the daughter of *Æolus*, ſhe was got with childe by her brother *Macareus*, whence they uſe to call an Inceſtuous woman *Canace*.

Canachus, a Fountain near *Nauplia*, where *Juno* uſed to bath her ſelf, that ſhe might recover her Virginity.

Canacus, a high hill in *Spain*, on the top whereof is a Well, whoſe depth cannot be ſounded.

Canariæ, certain Iſlands in the *Adriatick* Sea, anciently called the fortunate Iſlands, from thence it is that we have our *Canary* wines.

Cancel, (Lat.) to raſe, to blot out from *Cancelli* Lattices, or croſſe-bars.

Canceline, chamlet, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Cancer, one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the Moneth of *June*, the word ſignifies in Latin a Crab.

Candia, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, anciently called *Creet*, where *Jupiter* was born, and *Minos* reign'd, it is at preſent in the powr of the *Venetian*.

Candid, (Lat.) white, alſo innocent, ſincere.

Candida Caſa, the ancient name of a Town in *Galloway* in *Scotland*, vulgarly *Whithern*, the Epiſcopal ſeat of *Ninian*, who firſt converted the *Scottiſh* Picts to Chriſtianity, it ſeemeth to be the ſame with *Ptolomies Leucopibia*.

Candidates, (Lat.) were thoſe among the Romans, who uſe to ſtand for any place, or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Robes.

Candiope, the daughter of *Oenopian*, and ſiſter to *Theodotion*, who going a hunting with her brother, and being drawn into a Cave and raviſh't by him, brought forth *Hippolagus*.

Cankdore, (old word) a woeful caſe.

Cani-

Canibals, a people of *India* that feed upon mans flesh.

Canicula, a constellation in the Heavens called the little Dog.

Canicular dayes, certain dayes in *July* and *August* wherein Canis Major, or the Dog-Star riseth with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot.

Canitude, (Lat.) whiteheadedness, hoarinesse.

Canna, a Town of *Apulia*, not far from the River *Anfidus* where *Hannibal* overthrew *Paulus Emilius*, and *Terentius Varro*.

Cannel bone, the neckbone or windpipe, so called from its likeness to a gutter or cannel.

Canobus, see *Canopus*.

Canon, (Greek) a rule to draw a streight line by, also a law or decree of the Church, also one that injoyes a living in a Cathedral Church.

Canonium, the ancient name of a Town in *Essex*, now called *Chelmerford*, or *Chensford*, standing upon the River Chelmer.

Canonize, to examine by rule, also to register for a Saint.

Canopus, a City of *Egypt*, so called from *Canopus Amyclæus*, the master of *Menelaus* his ship, who was there buried; also the bright star in *Argo*.

Canorous, (Lat.) shrill, loud singing.

A Canow, an Indian boat.

Cantabria, a Country of *Hispania Tarracouensis*, now called *Biscay*, and *Guipuscoa*, bordering upon *Asturia*.

Cantæ, an ancient people of *Scotland*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Ross*.

Cantation, (lat.) a singing, also an inchanting.

Canterbury, the chief City of *Kens*, anciently called in Latin *Dorobernia*, now *Cantuaria*. In the time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Cantharides, certain venomus green flyes, used in physick, and breeding on the tops of Ashe and Olive-trees.

Canticle, (lat.) a song or ballad.

Cantilene, (lat.) a tale or song.

Cantium, a County in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

Cantlow, the name of an honourable and ancient Family in *Cornwall*, stiled in Latin *records*, *de Cantelupo*.

Canto, (Ital.) part of a Heroick Poeme.

Canton, a corner, also one of the divisions of the Country of *Helvetia* or *Switzerland*, also a term in Heraldry, signifying a corner in an Escutcheon.

Cantreds, a Welsh word, signifying the Hundreds into which their Countries are divided.

Cantyre, a promontory called by *Ptolomy Epidiorum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland* separated from *Argile* by the lake called *Logh Fin*; in Irish it signifieth the lands-head

To Canvase, to sift a businesse, from canvas and cloth made of hemp, which is used in seives.

Canum or *Cana*, a law term of *Scotland*, signifying a duty paid to a Superiour or Lord of the land, especially to Bishops and Church-men.

Canzonet, (Ital.) a song or sonnet.

Capable, (French) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impression. *Artamenes*.

Capacity, in Common law signifies a right that a King or Clergy-man hath to purchase lands, and is either natural by which he may purchase to him and his heirs, or politick, by which he may purchase to him and his successours.

Capaneus, see *Euadne*.

Cap-a-pe armed, armed from head to foot.

Caparasson, (French) trappings or furniture for a horse.

Cape, (Spanish) a neck or promontory of land, shooting it self into the Sea.

To Caperate, (lat.) to frown.

Capers, certain berries growing in hot Countries, commonly used for sallads.

Capias, a writ, of which there be two sorts, the one before judgement, which is called *Capias ad respondendum*, where an exigent is to be proclaimed 5 times, and if the party appear not, he is to be outlaw'd. The other is called a writ of execution after judgement, which is of divers kinds, *Capias ad faciendum*, *Capias pro fine*, *Capias ut lagatum*, *& inquiras de bonis & catallis*: of which see a book called *Natura Brevium*.

Capillation, (lat.) hairinesse, or causing hair to grow.

Capirotade, a stewed meat, compounded of several sorts of meat minced.

Capistrate, (lat.) to muzzel with a headstall.

Capital, (lat.) belonging to the head, also deadly, worthy of death.

Capitation,

Capitation, (lat.) pole-money, or a tribute paid by the head.

Capite, a Tenure whereby a man holdeth lands immediately of the King, either by Knights-ſervice or Soccage.

Capitol, an ancient cittadel of *Rome*, ſo called from a mans head that was found there when they digged to lay the foundation.

M. Manlius Capitolinus, a famous Roman Captain, ſo called becauſe he valiantly defended the Capitol againſt *Brennus* and the *Gaules*: but afterwards being ſuſpected of affecting the kingſhip, he was condemned to be thrown down headlong from the Capitol which he had ſaved.

Capitulate, (lat.) to make Articles of agreement, alſo to divide into chapters.

Capnomancy, (Greek) a divination by ſmoak.

Capo, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*.

Capouchins, an Order of Fryers inſtituted by *Mathew Baſci* of *Ancona*, they were ſo called from the coat or capouch which they uſed to wear.

Cappadocia, a country in *Aſia*, which is parted from the great *Armenia* by the River *Euphrates*.

Capriccio, (Ital.) the rough draught or firſt invention of any thing.

Caprichious, fantaſtical, whimſical, from the Spaniſh word *Capricho*, a humour.

Capricorn, a Goat, alſo the name of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the midſt of Winter.

Caprification, (lat.) a term in Husbandry, the dreſſing of wild vines or figtrees.

Caprifoile, a kind of herb, otherwiſe called woodbine.

Capriole, (French) a caper in dancing, alſo a term in Horſemanſhip, called the Goatleap.

Capſtand or *Capſtern*, a term in Navigation, being an inſtrument in a ſhip to weigh Anchor, a winde-beam, or drawbeam.

Capſulary, (Lat.) belonging to a little cheſt or coffer.

Captation, (Lat.) an endeavouring to get favour or applauſe.

Captious, (Lat.) apt to take exceptions.

Captivate, (Lat.) to take priſoner: it is alſo taken in an amorous ſenſe.

Capuchin, vide *Capouchin*.

Caracol, (French) ſpoken chiefely for ſouldiers, to caſt themſelves into a round ring.

Caradoc, an old Brittiſh name, ſignifying Dearly beloved.

Caravan, (French) a convoy of ſouldiers for the ſafety of Merchants that travel by land in the Eaſtern Countries.

Caravell, (French) a ſwift ſhip.

Carbantorigum, the ancient name of a Town of *Nidiſdale* in *Scotland*, now called *Caerlaverock* a place ſo impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King *Edward* the firſt. It is now the Manſion of the Barons of *Maxwell*.

Carbine, one that ſerves on horſeback with a petronell.

Carbonado, (Ital.) a raſher or collop of meat, a Gaſh in the fleſh.

Carbuncle, (Lat.) a certain precious ſtone, alſo a botch, or plague ſore.

Carcanet, (French *Carquan*) a rich chain or tablet for the neck.

Carcedony, a kind of pretious ſtone, ſo called from a City anciently named *Carcedon*, now *Carthage*.

Carcelage, the fees of a priſon.

Carceral, (Lat.) belonging to a priſon.

Card, an inſtrument to dreſſe wool; alſo a Sea-map, which Mariners uſe for the better ſteering of their courſe. There is alſo a ſort of playing Cards which are uſed for recreation.

Cardiacal, (Greek) belonging to the heart, alſo Cordial.

Cardigan, the chief Town of Cardiganſhire, called by the Brittains Abertivy, *i.* The mouth of the River Tivy; it was fortified by Gilbert de Clare, and afterwards being treacherouſly yielded up, was raſed to the ground by *Rheſe ap Gruffin*.

Cardinal, (Lat.) belonging to a Hinge, alſo chief, principal, alſo an Eccleſiaſtical dignity, inſtituted by Pope *Paſchal* the Firſt.

Cardiognoſtick, (Greek) a Knower of hearts, a prerogative onely attributed to God.

Cardoon, (French) a diſh of meat made of the ſtalk of an Artichoke.

Carduus Benedictus, an herb called Bleſſed Thiſtle.

Careening, a Term in Navigation, a way of trimming of a ſhip underwater.

Carefox, *quaſi quatrefour*, or a place parted

parted into four wayes, a market-place in Oxford ſo called.

Carecks, (old word) marks.

Caresbroke, a Town in the Iſle of Wight, contracted from Whitgaraburgh, *i.* the Town of Whitgar, for to him it was given by the Lord Cerdic, the firſt Engliſh Saxon that ſubdued the Iſland.

Careſſes, (French) cheriſhings, great expreſſion of friendſhip and indearment. *Cleopatra.*

Cargazon, (Spaniſh) the Fraight of a ſhip.

Caria, a Country of Aſia the Leſſe, between Lycia and Ionia.

Carm, (Latine) the keel of a ſhip.

Carinthia, a Country joyning on the South to the Alpes, being under the Duke of Auſtria.

Carity, (Lat.) dearth, ſcarſity.

Cark, a quantity of wool, whereof 30 make a Sarpler.

Carle, a clown, from the Saxon word *Ceorle.*

Carlile, an ancient City in Cumberland, almoſt encompaſt with the Rivers Eden, Peteril, and Cand, it was called by the Romans Luguballia, by the ancient Brittains Caerlnalid, Egfrid, King of Northumberland, made a deed of gift of it to St. Cuthbert: this City being depopulated by the Danes, and lying buried in Rubbiſh for 2000 years, began to flouriſh again in the time of William Rufus, by whom it was firſt repaired.

Carline Thiſtle, a certain plant, by which Charls the great preſerved his army from the Peſtilence.

Carlings, Timbers which lie along a ſhip, from one beam to another.

Carmania, a Country of Aſia the Greater.

Carmaſal, a Turkiſh ſhip.

Carmelites, an order of Fryars, inſtituted at Carmelus in Syria, by Almericus, Biſhop of Antioch, in the year 1122.

Carmenta, an Arcadian Propheteſſe, the mother of Euander, ſo called, becauſe ſhe was the firſt that gave the Oracle in Verſe, ſhe was alſo called Nicoſtrata.

Carminate, (Lat.) to card wool.

Carmouth, a Town in Dorſetſhire, where the Danes obtained a great victory againſt King Egbert, in the year 831, and afterwards againſt Ethelwolph in the ſame place.

Carnage, (French) the ſeaſon wherein fleſh may be eaten, alſo a term in hunting, ſignifying the fleſh that is given to the dogs, after the chace.

Carnality, (Lat.) Fleſhlineſſe.

Carnation, a kind of colour reſembling raw fleſh.

Carnaval, (French) a time of diſſoluteneſſe, alſo the ſeaſon, called Shrovetide.

Carnificine, (Lat.) the Executioners office, alſo a place of execution.

Carnivorous, (Lat.) Fleſh-devouring.

Carnogan, an old Britiſh word, ſignifying a kind of wodden diſh, a Piggin.

Carnooſe, the baſe ring in a great gun.

Carnocity, (lat.) corpulency, fulneſſe of fleſh.

Carodunum, the chief City of Poland, called Cracovia.

Caroll, a Chriſtmaſſe ſong, or hymn, ſung at Chriſtmaſſe, in honour of our Saviours birth.

Carove, a kind of fruit, alſo a root called St. Johns bread.

Carouſe, a luſty drinking, a drinking all out, from the dutch words, Gar, altogether, and, auſz, out.

Carpathus, an Iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, between Rhodes and Crete, now called Scarpanto.

Carpocratians, a ſort of Hereticks, that held a very dangerous opinion.

The Carp ſtone, a triangular ſtone, found in the chap of a Carp, white without, and yellow within.

Carrack, or *Carrick*, a great ſhip, from the Italian word, Carico, a burthen.

Carrat, (French) a term uſed by mintmen, Goldſmiths, and Jewellers: in gold and ſilver it ſignifies the third part of an ounce, in Jewels the 192d part.

Carricta, or *Carrici*, a province of the South part of Scotland, ſtanding upon Dunbritain Frith.

Carriere, (French, a running of horſes in their full ſpeed; alſo a circle where horſes run.

Cartel, (French) a challenge, or letter of defiance.

Carthage, the chief City of Africa, anciently called *Carthedon*: it was built by Dido, and grew at length to that power and greatneſſe, that it waged war with the Romans, for a long while, with equal advantage. There is alſo a City of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, formerly called Carthago Vetus, now Villa Franca.

Carthiſmandua, a famous Britiſh Lady, Queen of the Brigantes, who caſting off

her husband Venusius, married Vellocatus his Harnesse-bearer, and crowned him King, being countenanced by the Romans, and aided by their forces; yet Venusius making war against her, drove her to great straights, and recovered the Kingdom.

Carthusians, an order of Monks, instituted by St. Bruno, a native of Cullen 1101, who first led a Hermeticall life upon the Carthusian Mountains.

Cartilagineous, (latine) full of gristles.

Carucata terræ, from the French word *Charrue*, a Plough: it signifies in the ancient charters, as much land as can be ploughed in a year by one Plough. In the ancient laws it is called *Hilda terræ*, which we call a hide of land.

Cartilagindous, (lat.) of a gristly substance.

Cartouch, (French) a word used in Architecture, signifying a roll, with which they adorn the Cornish of a pillar, also a charge of powder and shot, made ready in a paper, called also a Carthrage.

Carvage, is to be quit, if the King should tax his land by *Carves*.

Carve of land, see *Carrucata terræ*.

Casemate, (Ital.) a term in fortification, a loop-hole in a wall to shoot out at.

Cashire, (French) to break up a company of souldiers.

Caspian sea, a sea between the Caspian and Hircanian Mountains.

Cassandra, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, she being beloved of Apollo, received the gift of prophesie from him at the sack of Troy, she was ravisht in the Temple by Ajax Oileus, and afterwards in the dividing the spoil, she fell to Agamemnons lot.

Cassation, (lat.) a nulling or making void.

Cassia, or *Cassia fistula*, a kind of Reed or shrub, growning in Egypt, it is also called Canell, from the French word Canelle.

Cassia lignea, a sweet wood like to Cinnamon.

Cassiope, or Cassiopea, the daughter of Cepheus, King of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda, who for her mothers pride, in boasting her self fairer than the Nereides, was exposed to the fury of a sea-monster, they were afterwards placed both among the stars. See *Andromeda*.

Cassivellaunus, or *Cassibellinus*, an ancient King of the Brittains, under whose conduct they defended themselves with great courage against the Romans for a long time, when they invaded this Island, but at last he was constrained to surrender himself to Julius Cæsar.

Castaldie, a Stewardship, from the Latin word *Gastaldius*.

Castalia, a certain Nymph, as some think, the daughter of Achelous, who flying from Apollo, was turned into a Fountain near Parnassus, called the Castalian Fountain, by some the Caballine Fountain, sacred to the Muses.

Castanetts, a certain sort of snappers, which dancers tying about their fingers, keep time with them as they dance; they are so called from their resemblance of a a Chesnut, called in Latin *Castanea*.

Castellain, an officer called the Constable of a Castle, which some think to be the same with Gnastaldus, also in the Forrest laws, it signifies an Officer of the Forrest.

Castigate, (lat.) to punish, to chastize.

Castlesteed, a word anciently used for any Fortresse or Bulwark.

Castleward, an Imposition upon such as dwell within a certain compasse of any Castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle: it is taken also for the circuit it self, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service.

Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter and Leda, whom he lay with in the shape of a Swan, they being grown to age, freed the sea of Pirates, and were therefore counted gods of the sea; they went with *Jason* to *Colchos*, and coming home, they recovered their sister from *Theseus*, and won the Town *Aphydnæ*, wherein *Castor* died, *Pollux*, who was born in the same Egge with *Helena*, and so became immortal, desired of *Jupiter* that his brother might partake of immortality with him, whereupon they were both reported to live and die by turns.

Castrated, (Lat.) gelded, cut away.

Casual, (Lat.) accidental, hapning by chance.

Casu consimili, a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in courtesie, or for Term of life doth Alienate in Fee, or in Tail.

Casu proviso, a Writ of Entry granted by the Statute of *Glocester*.

Casuit, a vvriter of Cases of conscience.

Casule, a kinde of vestment, in which the Priest sayes Masse, resembling the purple Robe of derision, which was put upon our Saviour.

Catabaptist, (Greek) an enemy, or abuser

buſer of the Sacrament of baptiſme.

Catachreſis, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, the uſing of another word, in ſtead of the proper word.

Cataclyſme, (Greek) an inundation, or deluge.

Catadrome, (Greek) an Engin like a Crane, which builders uſe, alſo a Tilt-yard, or place where horſes run for prizes.

Cataglottiſme, (Greek) a thruſting out the tongue in kiſſing.

Catagraph, (Greek) the firſt draught of a picture.

Catalia, ſee *Chattels*.

A Catalepſie, (Greek) occupation, alſo a diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth a deprehenſion of the ſpirits.

Catalogue, (Greek) a roul of names.

Catalonia, a Province in *Spain*.

Catamidiate, to put one to open ſhame, for ſome notorious offence.

A Catamite, (Lat.) an Ingle, a boy kept for Sodomy.

Cataphora, (Greek) a kinde of diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth heavineſſe, and deep ſleep.

Cataplaſme, (Greek) an unctuous, and moiſt compoſition made of Meal and Herbs like a Pultis, but of a thicker ſubſtance.

Cataphrygians, a Sect of Hereticks, who baptized their dead, forbid ſecond marriage, and had other erroneous opinions, they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles* (who were of the Countrey of *Phrygia*) in the year 181.

Catapuce, an Herb called Spurge.

Catapult, (Lat.) the ſame as *Baliſta*.

Catarracti, (Greek) a great fall of waters from a high place, a flood-gate, a poſt-cullis, alſo a diſeaſe in the eyes cauſed by a coagulation of flegme, between the Uveous Tunicle and the Chriſtalline humour, hindring the egreſſe and ingreſſe of the viſual ſpirits.

Catarractonium, or *Caturactonium*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, ſo called from a great waterfall near unto it, in the year 769. it was burnt by the Tyrant *Beanred*, but afterwards it flouriſh't again in the time of King *Ethelred*, who ſolemniſed his marriage with King *Offa*'s daughter in this Town, it is now called *Catarrick-bridge*.

Catarrh, (Greek) a Rheum, a diſtillation of humours out of the head into the mouth, or throat.

Cataſtaſis, (Greek) the third Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy, wherein things are brought to a full perfection and ripeneſſe.

Cataſtrophe, the concluſion of a buſineſſe, alſo the laſt Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy.

Catechize, (Greek) to inſtruct, or inform.

A Catechumen, (Greek) one that is Catechiz'd for the receiving of the Communion.

Category, (Greek) an accuſation, alſo a Predicament, which is a Term in Logick.

Catenate, (Lat.) to chain.

Caterlogh, or *Carlogh*, a Countrey of *Ireland*, joyning on the Eaſt to the County of *Kilkenny*.

Cathaneſſe, or *Cathneſſe*, a Province of the South-part of *Scotland*, the people were called by *Ptolomy*, *Catini*.

Cathæa, a Countrey in *India*, where beauty is ſo much regarded, that they chooſe the hanſomeſt man for their King.

Catharine, (Greek) pure, chaſte, a proper name of women.

Catharians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held themſelves pure from ſin, rejected baptiſme, and denied original ſin.

Chariſts, another ſort of Hereticks, who were counted a branch of the *Manichees*.

Cathartick, (Greek) the general name in Phyſick for all purging Medicines.

Cathay, a great Country Eaſtward divided into 9 Realmes under the great Cham. It was formerly called *Scythia*, now *Sinarum Regio*; the chief City is *Iſſedon*.

Cathedral, (Lat.) belonging to a chair, alſo a Cathedral Church is the chief Church in a Biſhops See.

Cathelaunum, or *Catalaunum*, a Citie of *Champagne* in *France*, now called *Chaalons*, near unto which are *Campi Cathelauni*, thoſe famous fields where *Attila* the *Hun* was overthrown.

Catethus, a Mathematical Term, the Perpendicular ſide of a right angled Triangle.

Catholick, (Greek) general, univerſal, defending the Chriſtian faith, a Title attributed to the King of *Spain*.

Catholicon, a phyſical word, ſignifying a general purging Medicine.

Cathorius, a Term uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying the value of 9 kine, it being a penalty ſet upon him who

breaks the Kings peace, to give to the King 22 Kine, and 3 Cathores, or for every Cathorius 9 Kine.

Catini, an ancient people of *Scotland*, ſee *Cathaneſſe*.

Cato, the name of ſeveral famous men of *Rome*, whereof the chief were *Cato Porcius*, *Cato Cenſorius*, and *Cato Uticenſis*.

Catoptrick, (Greek) belonging to a kinde of Optick glaſſe, which is called *Catoptron*.

Catry, a place where *Cates*, or victuals are ſet.

Cat, in Navigation is a piece of Timber faſtned aloft, right over the Hawſe, to triſe up the Anchor from the Hawſe to the fore-caſtle.

Cattieuchlani, an ancient people of this Iſland, inhabiting thoſe parts, which are now called *Buckinghamſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, and *Hertfordſhire*, they were as *Camden* believeth, more anciently called *Caſſii*, and govern'd by *Caſſivellaunus*.

Cavalier, a brave man, a Knight, or Gentle-man, ſerving on horſ-back from the *Italian* word *Cavallo*.

Cavazion, a Term in Art Architecture, being the hollowing, or underdigging of the earth for cellerage, allowed to be the ſixth part of the highth of the whole Fabrick.

Caucaſus, a high Hill, which parteth *India* from *Scythia*, being part of the mountain *Taurus*.

Caveare, a certain kind ofmeat, which comes from the River *Volgha* in *Ruſſia*, made of the roes of ſeveral ſorts of fiſh.

Caveat, (Lat.) a caution, or warning, alſo a Term in Civil Law, being a writing, which is entered by an Executor to keep others from medling in the adminiſtratorſhip.

Cavechin, or *Caveſan*, a falſe rein to lead a horſe in.

A Cavern, (Lat.) a Cave.

Cavillation, (Lat.) a mocking, or jeſting, alſo a wrangling.

Cavity, (Lat.) hollowneſſe.

Caulk a ſhip, to fill the holes and chinks with Ockam and Towe.

Cavon, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently Eaſt *Breanny*, lying to the Weſt of *Louth*.

Caupes, or *Calpes*, a *Scotch*-Law Term, ſignifying any gift, which a man gives in his own life time to his maſter, eſpecially to the head, and chief of the Clan for his maintenance and protection.

Cauphe, a kinde of drink among the *Turks*, made of a brown Berry.

Cauponate, (Lat.) to ſell for gain, eſpecially wine, or victuals.

Caurus, the name of the North-Eaſt winde, blowing commonly out of the *Britiſh* Sea.

Cauſal, (Lat.) cauſing, or expreſſing, the cauſe of any thing.

Cauſam nobis, a vvrit to a Mayor of a Town, who hath denied ſeiſin to one, to whom the King hath given a grant of Lands, or Tenements.

Cauſation, (Lat.) an excuſing, or alleadging of a cauſe.

Cauſidick, (Lat.) a Lawyer, or Pleader.

Cauſtick, (Greek) ſearing, or burning, a word uſed in phyſick, ſignifying that, which is applied to ſear any part of the body.

Cautele, (Lat.) a warineſſe, or taking heed.

Cautery, (Greek) an iron, which phyſicians uſe to ſear withall, alſo a hot oyntment which hath the ſame quality.

Cautérize, to ſear.

Cautionary, (Lat.) given in pledge, or pawn for the fulfilling of Articles.

Cautione admittenda, a writ againſt a Biſhop, for holding an excommunicate perſon in priſon, notwithſtanding that he offereth caution to obey the orders of the Church.

Cayer, a quantity of paper, alſo a part of a written book.

Cazimi, (Arab.) or a Planet in the heart of the Sun, is when he is not diſtant from the Sun 17 minutes.

C E

Cebratane, (French) a Trunk to ſhoot at Birds with clay pellets.

Ceca, a certain religious houſe in *Corduba*, whence they ſay *Andar de Ceca en Meca*, *i.e.* to turn *Turk*.

Cecity, (Lat.) blindneſſe.

Cecrops, the firſt (or as ſome ſay the ſecond) King of *Athens*, he was an *Ægyptian* born, and called by *Euſebius Diphyes*, or Biformed, becauſe he was the firſt, who civilized mens manners, and inſtituted marriage in *Athens*.

Cedent, (Lat.) giving place.

Cedroſii, a certain wild barbarous people that go cloathed in the skin of wild beaſts.

Ceſala, an Iſland of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals*, in the year 1500. being three miles in length, and one in breadth.

It

It hath two Villages and one ſtrong Caſtle. In the year 1505 the Ilanders rebelled, but were quickly ſubdued by the Portugall's, who killed the King; they had choſen among themſelves, and ſet up another King, as Deputy to the King of *Portugal*.

Celænæ, a hill in *Aſia*, where *Marſyas* is ſaid to have contended with *Apollo* for the maſtery upon the Fluit.

Celandine, a kind of herb called in Latine *Chelidonium*.

Celature, or *Cælature*, (Lat.) a carving or engraving.

Celebration, (Lat.) a ſolemnizing or making famous.

Celebrity, (Lat.) famouſneſſe.

Celerity, (Lat.) ſwiftneſſe, expedition.

Celeſtial, (Lat.) heavenly.

Celeſtines, an Order of Fryers, inſtituted in the year 1215. by one *Peter* a *Samnite*, who was afterwards choſen Pope, and called *Celeſtine* the fifth.

Cellariſt, he that keepeth the cellar, or buttery in a Religious houſe.

Celſitude, (Lat.) talneſſe, heighth, alſo a terme attributed to a Prince as a Title of honour.

Celſity, the ſame.

Celtæ, a people anciently inhabiting *Gallia Comata*, between the Rivers *Garonne*, and *Sein*; they were ſo called from *Celtus*, the ſon of *Polypheme*.

Celtiberia, a part of *Spain*, anciently ſo called; now *Arragonia*.

Celurca, the ancient name of a Town in the Province of *Angus* in *Scotland*, now called *Montros*.

Cemented, cloſe joyned or united; from Cement a ſtrong and cleaving morter.

Cemetery, ſee *Cæmetery*.

Cenchris, a green, and venomus biting Serpent.

Cenotaph, (Greek) a hearſe or empty tombe, erected in honour of a great perſon.

Cenſe, (Lat.) a muſtering of an army, a ceſſing of people.

Cenſer, a veſſel wherein the Prieſt burneth incenſe at any ſacrifice or religious rites.

Cenſor, (lat.) an Officer among the Romans, who was to ceſſe and valew mens eſtates, alſo to judge of diſcipline, and reform manners; whence cometh to cenſure, *i. e.* to judge or give ſentence.

Centaures, a people of *Theſſaly*, who waged war with the *Lapithæ*, they deſcended as the Poets feign from *Ixion*, who falling in love with *Juno*, lay with a cloud which was formed into her ſhape. They were thought to be half men and half horſes; becauſe riding their horſes to water, while their horſes held down their heads to drink, they ſeemed to thoſe who beheld them a far off, like a ſtrange kind of monſter, whoſe former part reſembled a man, the hinder part a horſe.

Centaury, a kind of herb, which ſome call Feverfew.

Centenary, (lat.) belonging to a hundred.

Center, (lat.) that point which is in the midſt of every Circle or Globe.

Centoculated, (lat.) having a hundred eyes, an Epithet belonging to *Argos*, whom *Juno* ſet to watch *Io*.

Centinodie, an herb called knot-graſſe, as it were having a hundred knots.

Centon, (lat.) a garment made up of ſeveral patches, a work compoſed of many pieces.

Central, ſituate in the center or middle.

Centrie, a word contracted from Sanctuary, a place of refuge for malefactours.

Centumviri, certain men among the Romans choſen out of the 35 Tribes to be Judges; who although they were more in number than a hundred, yet for the eaſier naming of them, were called Centumviri

Centuple, (lat.) a hundred-fold.

Centurie, (lat.) the number of a hundred, the ſpace of a hundred years, a band of a hundred men, or the like.

Centurion, a Commander of a hundred men, a Captain.

Cephalics, (Greek) medicines properly applyed to fractures of the head, but generally taken for all medicines peculiar to the head.

Cephalic vein, ſee *vein*.

Cephalus, the ſon of *Eion*, he married *Procris*, the daughter of *Erichtheus* King of *Athens*, and being loved of *Aurora*, would not anſwer her love: one morning after he had been a hunting with a dart which *Procris* gave him, and a dog called Lelaps, he ſate down and called upon *Aura* to refreſh him; but his wife having followed him out of jealouſie, had hid her ſelf in a buſh. *Cephalus* perceiving the

bush to move, thought it had been a wild beast, and shot his wife, and afterwards was turned into a stone.

Cepi Corpus, a return made by the Sheriff, that upon an exigent, he hath taken the body of a man.

Ceramite, a kind of precious stone.

Ceratine, (lat.) made of wax, dissolueable.

Cerberus, *quasi creoborus* or flesh devouring, a three-headed dog, said to watch constantly at the gates of Hell, whom *Hercules* overcame and carried away in a chain.

Cerebrosity, (lat.) a being cockbrain'd, or brainsick.

Cerdonists, a sect of Hereticks, who held that there were two contrary principles in the cause of every thing, a good God and a bad; they were instituted by one *Cerdo* in the year 150.

Ceremonies, rites of the Church, from the ancient Latin word *Cerus*, which signifieth *holy*, or else from the *Cærites*, a people of *Hetruria*, who chearfully entertained all the sacred things of the Romans, which were brought to them by the Vestals when *Rome* was taken by the *Gaules*: whereupon the Romans out of gratitude, ordered that all things belonging to Religious Worship, should be called Ceremonies.

Ceres, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proserpina*, and being snatcht away by *Pluto*; *Ceres* wandered through the world to seek her, and came to the Court of *Eleusius* King of *Attica*, whose son *Triptolomus* she made immortal; and seating him in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the air, she sent him to teach mortals the use of corn, whence she was adored as the Godesse of *Agriculture*.

Cerinthians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Christ at his second coming should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasures: they had their original in the year 97 from one *Cerinthus*.

Cerna, an Island in the *Æthiopick* Sea, where the North Pole is not seen, by some thought to be the same with *Madagascar*.

Ceromatick, (Greek) anointed with oil.

Cerones, a certain people anciently inhabiting that part of *Scotland* which is now called *Assinshire*.

Cerote, (Greek) a kind of sear-cloth or plaister.

A Certificate, a writing made in any Court to give notice to another Court of any thing done therein.

Certification, of *Assize* of *novel disseisin*, a Writ granted for the examining of a matter passed by Assize before the Justices, and is called a Certification of new disseisin.

Certificando de recognitione stapulæ, a Writ directed to the Maior, of the Staple, taken before him, in a case where the party himself refuseth to bring it in

Certiorari, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery to an inferiour Court, to call up the Records of a cause depending there, upon complaint made by the bill, that the party seeking the said Writ hath received hard dealing.

Cervine, (Lat.) belonging to a hart, also of a tauny or hart-colour.

Ceruse, (Lat.) white-lead refined out of the Mine, used by Chyrurgians for ointments; by painters for the painting of a white colour.

Cesata, or *Cesada*, a City of *Spain* between *Emerita*, and *Cæsar-Augusta*.

To Cespitate, (Lat.) to stumble.

Cessation, (Lat.) a leaving off, a ceasing.

Cessavit, a Writ lying upon this general ground, where a man hath neglected to perform such service, or to pay such rents as he is tied to by his tenure.

To Cesse, (from the Lat. *Censere*) to leave off, to be idle, also to tax.

Cession, (Lat.) a yeilding or giving place.

Cest, (Lat.) a marriage-girdle, which the Bride useth to wear, and which is loosed by the Bridegroom the first night.

Cetaceous, (Lat.) belonging to a Whale.

Ceus, an Island where all men above 60 years old, were commanded by the law to poison themselves, that there might be no scarsity of provision for the rest.

C H

Cha, the leaf of a tree in *China*, which being infused into water, serves for their ordinary drink.

Chace, (French) a warren, also a term in the game at tennis.

Chafewax, an officer in Chancery, that fits the wax for the sealing of Writs, and such other instruments as are thence to be sent out.

Chaffare

Chaffare, a buying and selling, from the Dutch word Kauffer a Buyer.

Chaffinch, a kind of bird, so called because it delighteth in chaff.

Chagrin, (French) care, heavinesse, also a disease caused by melancholy.

Chaine, the decimal chaine is an instument used in surveying, made of round wire 16 foot in length.

Chaines, is used by a figure called metonymie of the Adjunct, for captivity, and sometimes in an amorous sense. *Cleopat.*

Chalcedon, a Citie of *Asia*, near *Bosphorus Thracius*, it was built by the *Megarenses*, who were called *Cæci*, or blinde, because they did not choose the other side where *Constantinople* stands.

Chalcographer, (Greek) an ingraver in brasse.

Chaldæa, a Countrey of *Asia* the greater, bordering upon *Arabia*, their chief Citie is *Babylon*, and the people have ever been famous for Astrology and Magick.

Chaldron, a certain measure of coales, containing 36 bushels.

Chalice, a holy vessel wherewith they had wont to sacrifice.

Challenge, a Term in Common-law, signifying an exception against persons, or things, as a prisoner may except against the partial impanelling of a Jury, or against the insufficiency of the Jurors.

Chalons. blankets, or coverings.

Chalybeate, (Lat.) of the temper, or quality of Steel.

Chalybes, a people of *Asia* the lesse, dwelling upon the banks of *Thermodoon*; *Strabo* calls them *Chaldæans*, they had great store of Iron & Steel Mines, whence some think *Chalybs* comes to signifie Steel.

A Chamber, in gunnery, is a charge made of brasse, or iron, to put in at the breech of a Murtherer.

Chamberdekins, Irish beggars.

Chamberlain of a Citie, is the chief keeper of the publick treasury from *Camera*, or Chamber, the place where the Treasury is kept, there be also two Officers of this name in the K. Exchequer.

Chameleon, see *Cameleon*.

Chamelot, or *Chamblet*, a kinde of water'd stuff mixed with Camels hair.

A Chamfer, a word in Architecture, being an artificial gutter, or crevice made in a pillar.

Chamois, or *Chamoy*, a wilde Goat, of whose skins they make *Chamois* leather.

Champernouns, see *Campernulphs*.

Champerty, (French) signifieth in Common-law the maintenance of a man in his suit depending, on condition to have part of the Land, or Goods, when they are recovered.

Champion, (French) one that fighteth in anothers behalf, the Kings Champion, is one who is to come armed on horse-back upon the Kings Coronation day, and in the presence of the Nobles to challenge any, who shall affirm the King not lawfull Heir to the Crown, by this Tenure the *Dimmocks* hold a manner at *Scrivelby*, in *Lincolnshire*.

Chananæa, the holy land, bounded on the East by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan*, on the West by *Ægypt*, on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Libanus*.

Chancellour, from the Latin word *Cancelli*, Latices, with which in former time the judgement seats were compassed; it is a title of honour given unto him, who is the chief man next unto the Prince for matter of justice in civil affairs, having power to moderate, and temper the written Law, according to equity, also the Chancellour of the Exchequer is a supream Officer, appointed to moderate the extreamities in Exchequer.

Chancery, the Court of Equity & Conscience, moderating the severity of other Courts that are more strictly tied to the rigour of the Law, the Officers belonging to this Court, are the Lord Chancelour, who is chief Judge, twelve masters of the Chancery, whereof the master of the Roll's is chief, the Clerk of the Crown, the six Clerks, with many others.

Chanfron, the name of an *Italian* coyn valuing about twenty pence.

A Chantepleur, (French) he that singeth and weepeth together.

A Chanter, he that singeth divine service in a Church, or Chappel.

Chanticleer, (French) a name often given to a Cock for its clear singing.

Chaonia, the hilly part of *Epirus*, which *Helenus* the son of *Priamus*, so named from his brother *Chaon*, whom he there slew against his will, while he was a hunting.

Chaos, (Greek) a confused indigested heap.

Chapin, (Spanish) a high Cork-heel'd shooe.

Chaplain, from *Capella*, a *Chappel*, he that dependeth upon the King, or other great person for the instruction of him and his family.

Chap-

Chaplet, a wreath, or Garland for the head, from the Latin word *Caput*.

Chapter, in the common and Canon-law, ſignifieth a company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral conventual, or collegiate Church, and this company is a kinde of head to rule, and govern the Dioceſſe in the vacation of the Biſhoprick, it is alſo a word of Architecture, ſignifying the top, or head of a pillar.

Character, (Greek) the print, or ſeal of any thing, a Note in Chronology, alſo the name of printers ſeveral ſorts of Letters.

Characteriſtick, belonging to a Character.

Chardford, a Town in *Hantſhire*, heretofore called *Cerdeford* from *Cerdick*, that warlike Engliſh *Saxon*, who obtained a great victory over the *Saxons*.

Chare, a kinde of fiſh, which breeds moſt peculiarly in *Winandermere* in *Lancaſhire*.

A Charge in *Blazon*, is that thing whatſoever, that doth occupy the field of an Eſcutcheon, as the contained in the containing

Charientiſme, (Greek) gracefulneſſe, alſo a Rhetorical figure, when we ſweeten harſh expreſſions with ſofter terms.

Charing-croſſe, a famous monument which ſtood not long ſince at the end of the ſtrand towards *Weſtminſter*, it was erected by King *Edward*, the firſt in memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, who accompanying him to the holy war, ſuck't the poyſon out of his eye, when it had been wounded by a *More* with an envenom'd ſword, this croſſe was utterly demoliſh't not many years ſince.

Charlatenerie, (French) a couſening, cheating, or cogging, from *Carlatan*, a Mountebank.

Charles, a proper name contracted from the Dutch words *Gar*, and *Ethel*, ſignifying all Noble.

Charles wain, certain ſtarres near the North-pole.

Charmes, certain verſes, or expreſſions, which are thought to have a bewitching power, alſo taken figuratively for ſurprizing attractions and allurements. *Artamenes*.

A Charnel-houſe, a place where dead bones are laid.

Charon, the ſon of *Erebus*, and night, whom the Poets faign to be the ferryman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of thoſe that die over the ſtygian Lake in a Boat.

Chart, (Lat.) a paper, or parchment, or written deed.

Charter-houſe, a famous Hoſpital in *London*, founded by Sir *Waltermany* of Henault, who ſerved under King *Edward* the third, in the *French* wars, this place was anciently a very noted Cæmitery, or place of burial.

Charters, (French) written Evidences of things done between party and party, alſo Letters Pattents wherein priviledges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations.

Charterparty, (a Term in Merchandize) a Covenant, or Agreement between a Merchant, and the Maſter of a ſhip.

Chartulary, a keeper of a Regiſter roll, or Reckoning book.

Charvil, or *Chervil*, an Herb called in Latin *Cerefolium*.

Charybdis, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, near the *Tauromitanian* ſhore, which is feign'd to have been a woman of prodigious greedineſſe, who for ſtealing *Hercules* his Oxen, was ſtruck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, and turned into this Gulf.

Chaſma, (Greek) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

Chaſteleyn, a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying a Gentle-woman of a great houſe.

Chaſuble, (French) a kinde of Cope, which the Prieſt and his aſſiſtants wear at Maſſe,

Chattels, (French) a Term in Common-law, ſignifying all goods moveable, and immoveable, but ſuch as are in the nature of a freehold, or a parcel thereof.

Chatteſworth, a ſtately houſe in *Darbyſhire*, built by Sir *William Cavendiſh*, or *Candiſh*.

Chaumond, an ancient and Noble family of *Lancels* in *Cornwall*, written in Latin *Records*, *de Calvo Monte*.

Chaud-melle, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, a fault committed in a ſudden Tumult.

A Chauncel, the moſt ſacred part of a Temple, or Church, ſo called from *Cancelli*, or *Lattices*, which ſeparate that part from the reſt of the Church, the Greeks call it *Adyton*.

Chauncemedley, ſignifies in Common-law the caſual ſlaying of a man.

Chauncery, ſee *Chancery*.

Chaworths, the name of a very Noble family

family of *Ailesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*, they were so called as descending from *Cahors*, a Town of *Querce* a Province of *France*, in Latin Records they are stiled *de Cadurcis*.

Cheap-gild, a restitution made by the Hundred or County for any wrong done by one that was in plegio.

Checkie, a term in Heraldry, as a bordure checkie is when the bordure consisteth of three panes of checquer-work, wherein it differs from counter-pany, which never exceeds two panes.

Chief, a term in Common law, as lands holden in Chief; See Capite. Also a term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of an Escutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

Chiefpledge, the same as Headborow, Constable, Tything-man.

Chekelaton, a stuff like motly. *Chaucer*.

Chelandri, a Goldfinch, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Chelidon, a pretious stone, which they say is found in the belly of a Swallow.

Chelidonie, an herb, so called from the Greek word Chelidon, which signifies a Swallow.

Chelmerford, a Town in *Essex*, so called from the River *Chelmer*; it is commonly known by the name of *Chensford*. In the reign of King *Henry* the first it belonged to *Maurice* Bishop of *London*, who built here two bridges. Some think it to be the same with that which was anciently called *Canonium*.

Chelonophagi, a certain people bordering upon *Carmania*, who feed onely upon Tortoises, covering their houses with the shells of them, being so large that one of them will serve to make a ship.

Chemnis, an Island which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple consecrated to *Latona*.

Cherisaunce (old word) comfort.

Chersonesus, (Greek) a tract of land almost invironed by the Sea, and joyned to the Continent by an Isthmus or narrow neck of land: it is called in Latin *Peninsula*.

Chert, or *Cheort*, (old word) love, jealousie.

Chertes, merry people, *Chaucer*.

Cherubim, or *Cherub*, an Hebrew word signifying fulnesse of knowledge, one of the nine orders of Angels.

Chestip, a kind of little vermin that lies under tyles.

Chest, (old word) subject.

Chesten, (French) a chessnut.

Chester, see *Westchester*.

Chestoul, poppie.

To Cheve, (old word) to thrive.

Cheveril leather, a kind of soft tender leather, from the French word *Chevereul*, a wild goat, of whose skin some say it is made, or else from the River Charwel in *Oxfordshire*, which is famous for dressing of leather.

Cheverons (French) the strong rafters and cheifs that met at the top of the house, to hold up the covering of the house; also a term in Heraldry, being one of the ordinaries of an Escutcheon made in fashion of a triangle.

Chevesal, a Gorget. *Chaucer*.

To Chevice, (old word) to redeem.

Chevin, a certain fish having a great head, from the French word *Chef* a head.

Chevisaunce, a composition or agreement between the debtour and creditour, from the French word *Chever*, to come to a head.

Chevronel, a term in Blazon, being a half Cheveron.

Chibboll, a little onion.

Chichester, the name of a famous City of *Sussex*, formerly called *Cissanester*, *i.* the City of *Cissa*, because it was built by *Cissa* King of the South-Saxons. It hath a very stately Cathedral, and in the reign of *William Rufus*, the Bishops See was translated from *Selsey* hither.

Child-wit, a law-term, signifying a power to take a fine of your bond-woman begotten with child without your consent.

Chiliade, (Greek) the number of a thousand.

Chiliarch, (Greek) a Commander of of a thousand men, a Colonel.

Chiliasts, (Greek) a sect of men who are also called Millenaries who hold that Christ shall come and reign personally upon Earth with his Saints a thousand years.

Chilo, the Lacedemonian, one of the 7 Wisemen of Greece, whose sentences were very brief; whence Chilonick signifieth compendious.

Chimæra, a Hill of *Lycia*, on the top whereof were many Lions, in the midst fed Goates, and at the bottom were Serpents, which *Bellerophon* made habitable. Whence the Poets feigned that *Bellerophon*

killed the Monſter *Chimæra*, who had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. VVhence *Chimæra's* are taken for idle conceits.

Chimbe, the uttermoſt part of a barrel. *Chaucer*.

A Chime of Bells, a pleaſant tune rung upon the Bells. Some ſay from the Latin word *Cymbalum*.

Chimin, (French) a law-term, ſignifying the Kings highway, where there is free paſſage for him and his people.

Chiminage, a toll for wayfarage or paſſage thorough a Forreſt.

China, a great Country in *Aſia*, which is all under one King, whom they call Lord of the VVorld, and Son of Heaven.

Chincherie, niggardlineſſe, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Chione, the daughter of *Deucalion* and wife of *Pæonius* the *Epidaurian*, ſhe being got with child by *Phœbus* and *Mercury*, brought forth twins, *Autolycus* to *Mercury*, *Philammon* to *Phœbus*.

Chios, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and *Samos*: It is 900 furlongs in circuit.

Chiragrical, (Greek) having the gout in ones hands.

Chirking, (old word) a chattering noiſe.

Chirographer, a law-term, ſignifying him, who in the Common-pleas office, ingroſſeth fines acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; alſo he that giveth a bill of his hand: *Chirograph* ſignifying in Greek ones own hand writing.

Chirologie, (Greek) a talking by ſigns made with the hand.

Chiromancy, (Greek) a divination, by looking on the lines and marks of the hand. This art is alſo called Palmeſtry.

Chiron, the ſon of *Saturn* and *Philyra*, who by reaſon that *Saturn* lay with *Philyra* in the ſhape of a horſe, had his upper parts like a man, his lower parts like a horſe: he grew famous for phyſick, brought up *Achilles* and *Æſculapius*, and at length was placed among the Stars, and called *Sagittarius*.

Chirrichote, a Spaniſh word uſed in deriſion toward the Frenchmen.

Chirurgery, (Greek) the Art of cureing wounds, vulgarly called Surgery.

Chivalrie, (French) horſemanſhip, valour; alſo a law-term, ſignifying a tenure of land by Knights-ſervice.

Chivauchie, the ſame as *Chivalrie*.

Chloris, the wife of *Zephyrus*, ſhe was called *Flora*, or the Goddeſſe of Flowers: alſo the daughter of *Amphion* and *Niobe*, who married *Melеus*, and brought forth *Neſtor*.

Chocolate, a compounded *Indian* drink, whoſe chief ingredient is a fruit called *Cocao*.

Cholmondley, a Town in *Cheſhire*, which gave name and habitation to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondley's* or *Cholmley's* by contraction.

Chorall, a law-term, one that by vertue of the ancient orders of the Clergy was admitted to ſerve God in the quire.

Chord, a term in Geometry, being a right line ſubtending an arch of a Circle.

Choriambick, (Greek) a foot in Verſe, conſiſting of 4 ſyllables, two long ones at each extream, and two ſhort ones in the middle.

Chorion, (Greek) the outermoſt tunicle that enwraps the Birth.

Choriſter, (Greek) a ſinging-man of a quire.

Chorographer, (Greek) a deſcriber or decipherer of Countries and Kingdoms.

Chorus, a company of Singers in a quire, alſo that which is ſung or played in a Tragedie or Comedy, between every act.

Chryſmatory, (Greek) a veſſel wherein they put the holy ointment (uſed by thoſe of the Roman Church in the Sacrament of Baptiſme) which is called Chriſm.

Chriſome, (Greek) a white cloth put about a child newly chriſtned, in token of Baptiſm.

Chriſtian, a proper name of women, firſt derived from the profeſſion it ſelf.

Chriſtianiſm, the profeſſion of Chriſtian Religion.

Chriſtopher, (Greek) a proper name of men, ſignifying Chriſt-carrier.

Chromatic, (Greek) keeping its colour, alſo pleaſant, delightful, alſo a ſoft kind of muſick, which by the Ancients was taxed of effeminacy.

Chronical, (Greek) temporal.

A Chronicle, (Greek) a Hiſtory of the times.

Chronodix, (Greek) a certain kind of Dial or Inſtrument, to ſhew how the time paſſeth away.

A Chro-

A Chronogram, (Greek) a verſe wherein the figurative letters being joyned togeather, make up the year of our Lord.

Chronography, (Greek) a writing of Annals.

Chronology, (Greek) a computation of years, whereby is ſhown the coherence of Hiſtories.

Chryſocol, (Greek) a kind of green earth called Borax, wherewith Goldſmiths ſoder gold and other mettals togeather.

Chryſolite, a kind of pretious ſtone of a gold-colour.

Chryſopaſe, another ſort of precious ſtone of a greeniſh colour.

Chryſopolis, a Promontory of *Aſia*, now called *Scytary*.

Chryſoſtomus, ſignifying in Greek golden mouth, it was the name of an ancient Biſhop of *Byzantium*, famous for his eloquence.

Chryſtalline heaven, it is the ninth heaven, mentioned *Gen.* 1. which divideth the water from the waters.

Chyle, (Greek) a white ſubſtance or milky juice, into which the nutriment is converted by the heat of the ſtomack, and which being there brought to that pefection, paſſes thence away thorough Meſaraic veines into the Liver.

Chylification, the act or faculty of converting nutriment into Chyle.

Chymiſtry, the art of diſſolving mettals, and of extracting the quinteſſence out of any thing.

Chymere, a coat or jacket, alſo a Heralds coat of arms.

C I

Cibarious, (Lat.) belonging to meat.

Ciboire, (French) a cup or box, wherein the Sacrament of the Lords Supper is kept among the Roman Catholicks.

A Cicatrice, (Lat.) a ſcar or mark which is left after a wound is healed up.

Cicely, a proper name of women, from the Latin word *Cæcilia*, i. *Greyeyd*.

Cicero, the name of a moſt famous Oratour and Philoſopher among the Romans, whence *Ciceronical* is uſed for eloquent.

To Cicurate, (Lat.) to tame.

Cid, from the Arabick *Caide*, which ſignifies a Lord or great man. This word is uſed among the Spaniards, for a valiant man or great Captain.

Cierges, waxcandles, lamps. *Chaucer*.

Cilerie, a term in Architecture, ſignifying the draperie or leavage, which is wrought upon the heads of pillars.

Cilicia, a Country of *Aſia* the Leſſe, now called *Caramania* or *Turcomania*.

Cilicious, (Lat.) belonging to a Cilice or haircloath.

Cilinder, ſee *Cylinder*.

Cimbick, (Lat.) a niggard or penyfather.

Cimbrians, a northern and warlick people, anciently inhabiting that Country which is now called *Denmark*.

Cimeliark, (Lat.) a Veſtry, alſo a place to put Jewels in.

Cimice, a ſmall red inſect or worm.

A Cimiter, ſee *Scymitar*.

Cimmerians, a northern people whoſe Country by reaſon of its diſtance from the Sun, is alwayes dark: whence Cimmerian darkneſſe is taken for a very thick obſcurity. They live near a certain narrow ſea, which from them is called *Boſphorus Cimmerius*. There is alſo a people of *Italy*, ſo called, living between *Baiæ* and *Cumæ*, incompaſſed about with high hills.

Cinamon, an Hebrew word, ſignifying a kind of ſpice.

Cincantenier, (French) a Commander of 50 men; alſo the name of an Officer in *Paris*.

Cincture, (Lat.) an encompaſſing with a girdle.

Ciniph, (Lat.) a gnat.

Cinkefoile, an herb called fiveleaved-graſſe.

Cinnaber, a red ſtone found in Mines, which is uſed for a Vermilion colour.

Cinople, or *Sinople*, a kind of red-lead, from the City *Sinope*, whence it is digged.

Cinque-ports, five Havens which lie toward *France* on the Eaſt part of *England*: namely, *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*; the inhabitants of theſe Ports have many priviledges and immunities above others of the Commons of that Country. Alſo they have an eſpecial Governour, who is called Lord-warden of the Cinque-ports, having all the authority that a Lord Admiral hath in places not exempted.

A Cipher, from the Hebrew word *Saphar*, to number, ſignifieth any figure or

number, especially that figure in form of an o. which onely serveth to augment the value of a number, also a Character wherein secret letters are written.

Cipresse, a fine curled linnen, of which Hoodes for women are made.

Circester, or *Cirencester*, an ancient City in *Glocestershire*, which standeth upon the River *Corinus*, or *Churn*, it was formerly called *Corinium*, and *Durocornovium*, also *Urbs Passerum*, in regard it was set on fire by sparrows, by a stratageme of one *Gurmundus*; it was taken from the *Britaines* by *Ceaulin*, King of the West *Saxons*, also *Cinegilse* was here defeated by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*.

Circinate, (Lat.) to make a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

Circk, (Lat.) a place in *Rome* made circularly where the people sate and beheld those playes, which are called circenses.

A Circuit of action, a Term in Law, signifying a longer course of proceeding then is needfull, to recover the thing sued for.

Circuition, (Lat.) a fetching a compasse, or going about.

Circular, (Lat.) round, in fashion of a circle.

Circulation, (Lat.) an encompassing, a fetching a round circle, also a subliming of waters by a Limbeck.

Circumaggeration, (Lat.) a heaping round about.

Circumambient, (Lat.) incircling, or flowing about, an Epithet proper to the aire.

Circumambulation, a walking about, also a far-fetch't discourse.

Circumcelliones, certain abominable Hereticks, who to get themselves repute, laid violent hands upon themselves.

Circumcision, (lat.) a cutting about, a Ceremony used among the Jews, namely a cutting off the fore-skins from their children as soon as they were eight dayes old.

Circumduction, (lat.) a leading about, a deceiving.

Circumference, (lat.) a line circularly drawn about the center.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical instrument, used by Geometricians and Surveyors, it is made of wood, eight inches in length, and four broad, three quarters of an inch thick, about the middle of the upper-side is a round hole, three inches and a half about, and half an inch deep, in which is placed a Card, divided into two equal parts, in which Card is drawn a Dyal, to know the hour of the Sun.

Circumflex, (lat.) bowed about, also a mark over a Vowel, whereby the most full Greek accent is expres't.

Circumfluous, or *Circumfluent*, (latin) flowing about.

Circumforanous, (lat.) loitering about the Market, or Court.

Circumfusion, (lat.) a powring about.

Circumgyration, (lat.) a fetching a great circuit round about.

Circumjacent, (lat.) lying about.

Circumincession, (lat.) a word used by the Divines, to expresse the existence of the holy Trinity.

Circumligation, (lat.) a binding about.

Circumlition, (lat.) a dawbing, or plaistering about.

Circumlocution, (lat.) a circuit of words, or going about the bush.

Circumvection, (lat.) a carrying about.

Circumplication, (lat.) a folding about.

Circumrotation, (lat.) a wheeling about.

Circumscription, (lat.) a writing about.

Circumspection, (lat.) warinesse, heedfulnesse.

A Circumstance, (lat.) a quality that accompanieth any thing, as time, place.

Circumstantibus, a Law Term, those that stand about to make up the number of the Jurors: if any impanell'd appear not, or appearing, be challenged by either party.

Circumvallation, (lat.) an enclosing, or trenching about.

Circumvent, (lat.) to over-reach, to deceive.

Circumvolate, (lat.) to fly about.

Circumvolve, (lat.) to roll about.

Circumvolution, a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

Circundate, (lat.) to encompasse about.

Circunsonate, (lat.) to sound about, or on every side.

Cisalpine, Countreys on this side the Alpes.

Cisbury, a Town in *Sussex* so called from *Cissa*, the son of *Aello*, and second King of the South *Saxons*, who with his brother *Cimen*, landed with great Forces at *Cimonshore*.

Cistercian Monks, see *Bernardine* Monks.

Cistus, a certain bramble, called the holy rose.

Cita-

Citation, (lat.) the alleadging of any Text, alſo a Summons to appear before any Court.

Citherides, a name given to the Muſes.

Citriale, a Cittern, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Citrine colour, the colour of a Pome-citron, or golden colour.

Citrull, a kinde of Cucumber.

Cittadell, a Caſtle, or Fortreſſe of a Citie.

Civet, an *Arabian* word, it is a kinde of Unctious ſubſtance, that hath a very ſweet ſmell, and ſeems to be an excrement coming from ſome beaſt.

A Civick Crown, a reward anciently given by the Romans, to a deſerving Citizen.

C L

Clack Wool, is to cut off the ſheeps mark, which maketh it to weigh leſſe, and to yield leſſe cuſtome.

Claick-geeſe, ſee *Bernacles*.

Claim, a Law Term, is a challenge of intereſt in any thing that is out of ones poſſeſſion, as *Claim* by *Charter*, or deſcent, &c.

Clamour, (lat.) noiſe.

Clan, a tribe, or family in *Scotland*, as *Clan Mackduff*, the family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, (lat.) privie, ſecret.

Clandeſtine, (lat.) the ſame.

Clangour, (lat.) a ſhrill cry, or great ſound.

Clap, a Term in *Faulconry*, the neather part of a *Hawks* beak, is called the *Hawks* clap.

Clara, a proper name of women, ſignifying in Latin clear, or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave name unto the ancient family of the *Clares*, deſcended from Earle *Giſlebert* the *Norman*, as alſo the Title of Dukedom, unto *Leonel* Son to King *Edward* the 3d. who for the more full ſound was ſtiled Duke of *Clarence*.

Clarentieux, one of the Kings at arms.

Claricord, or *Clericord*, a kinde of Muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat like a Cymbal.

Clarie, a kinde of Herb, ſo called.

Clarigation, a Law Term, uſed by the ancient Romans, being the ſame as reprizal with us, ſee more in reprizal.

Clarion, a kinde of Trumpet.

Clariſſonant, (lat.) clear-voic't, ſhrill-ſounding.

Clark, a Clergy-man, a Scholar, a Secretary, alſo a man imployed in ſome great Office, as Clark of the Crown in Chancery, Clark of the Crown in the Kings Bench, Clark of the Exchequer, Clark of the Pell, of the petty Bag, of the Kings Wardrop, of the Kings ſilver, &c. which ſee in their ſeveral places.

Clarmathan, ſignifies in the practick of *Scotland*, the warranting of ſtolen Cattel, or goods.

Claſſe, an order, a rank, or degree, alſo a Navy.

Claudicate, to be lame.

Clavecymbal, or *Claricymbal*, a kinde of inſtrument with wire-ſtrings, by ſome taken for a Harpſical, or Virginal.

Claver, a kinde of Herb, called Trefoil.

Clavicular, (lat.) Belonging to a key.

Clavis, (lat.) a key, alſo an expoſition of hard words.

Clauſe, an Article, or concluſion, from the Latin word *Claudere*, becauſe it ſhuts up a ſentence.

Clauſtral, (lat.) belonging to a cloſe place, retired, or recluſe.

Clement, (lat.) a proper name, ſignifying milde, or gentle.

Clementines, a part of the Canon-law, or certain decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

Cleopatra, a Queen of *Ægypt*, firſt loved by *Julius Cæſar*, afterwards married to *Marck Antonie*, who having killed himſelf ſhe procured her own death, by ſetting *Aſps* to her naked breaſts.

Clep, a *Scots* Law Term, a form of claim, petition, or libel, or certain ſolemn words uſed, eſpecially in Criminal cauſes.

Clepen, (old word) they call.

Clepſydrie, (Greek) an hour-glaſſe, which meaſures out the time by the inſenſible flowing of water.

Clergion, a Clark, *Chaucer*.

Clergie, the whole number of thoſe that take upon them the Miniſtery, alſo a Term, ſignifying an appeal, a Plea to an Indictment, heretofore onely Clergy-men, but now all men have the benefit of their Ordinaries.

Clerk, ſee *Clark*.

Cleromancy, (Greek) a divination by lots.

The *Clew* of a ſayl, the lower corner of a ſayl, which reaches down to the place where the ſheates are made faſt to the ſayl.

Clicket, a clapper of a door, *Chaucer* alſo uſeth it for a key.

Clicketting, a Term in hunting, a Fox when he desires copulation, is said to go to his clicketting.

Clientele, (lat.) a taking into ones protection, a train of clients and followers.

Cliff, a cleft Mountain, or broken Rock.

Climacterical, from the Greek word *Climax*, a scale, or ladder, every seventh, and ninth year is counted a climacterical year: wherein, if any misfortune, or sickness happen, it is accounted most dangerous, as likewise those years, which are compounded of 7ths. & 9ths. up to the 63d. which is held most dangerous of all.

Climate, (Greek) a portion of the earth contained between two parallel lines, in which space there is half an hours difference in the length of the day.

Clinick, (Greek) bedred.

Clio, one of the nine Muses, who is said to be the first inventour of History.

Cloacal, full of filth and nastiness, from *Cloaca* a sink, or house of office.

Clælia, a Noble Virgin among the Romans, who being left as a hostage with *Porsenna*, King of the *Hetrurians* made an escape, and swom over the River *Tybris* to her own party.

Closet, a Term in Heraldry, being half of the *Barre*, see *Bar*.

Closh, an unlawfull game forbidden by the statute.

Clotho, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, the three Destinies, who spin the thread of humane life, *Clotho* carries the thread, *Lachesis* spins, and *Atropos* cuts it off.

Cloudesbery, a plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Pendlehill* in *Lancashire*, so termed, as if it came out of the clouds.

Clove, a Law Term, the two and thirtieth part of a weight.

Clun, a Castle in *Shropshire*, built by the *Fitz Alans*, descended from *Flaold* the *Norman*, and defended by them as Lords *Marchers* (and afterwards Earls of *Arundel*) against the inroades of the *Welsh*.

Cluniack Monks, Monks of the Monastery of *Cluyne* in *France*.

Clyster, (Greek) a certain instrument whereby to convey any purging ingredient up into the guts through the fundament.

Clytemnestra, the daughter of *Tyndarus*, and *Leda*, the wife of *Agamemnon*, she lived in Adultery with *Ægystus*, and with his help killed her husband *Agamemnon*, but his son *Orestes* revenged his death upon his mother and *Ægysthus*.

Clytia, one of the daughters of *Oceanus*, who discovering that *Apollo* lay with *Leucothoe*, the daughter of *Orchamus* was slighted by him, and pining her self away was turned into a flower, called a *Heliotrope*.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently used in this Nation, and peculiarly ascribed to the Kings sons, it comes from the Greek word κλυτὸς, i.e. glorious, or excellent, in the same sense was the *Saxon* word *Æthe-ling* used.

C N

Cnidus, a Citie of *Caria*, where *Venus* was worshipped in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocrio Cnossus*, or *Gnossus*, a Citie of *Crete*, where *Minos* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Ceratus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

Cnouts delf, otherwise called *Steeds dike*, a certain Ditch, which *Canute* the *Dane* caused to be made between *Ramsey* and *Whitlesey*, to abate the fury of the Sea thereabout, where in a great storm his sons and servants had like to have been cast away, it was also called *Swerdes delf*, because it was marked out with their swords.

C O

To Coacervate, (lat.) to heap together.

Coaction, (lat.) a compelling or constraining.

Coadjutor, (lat.) a fellow-labourer, an assistant or helper.

Coadunation, (lat.) an assembling or bringing together.

Coætaneous, (lat.) of the same age.

Coæternal, (lat.) equal in eternity.

Coagulation, (lat.) a thickning or curdling together.

Coalition, (lat.) a growing together, an increasing.

Coaptation, (lat.) a fitting together.

Coarctation, (lat.) a streightning, a pressing together.

Coassation, (lat.) a joyning together with boards.

Coaxation, (lat.) a noise of frogs, a croaking.

Cobus, a River of *Colchis*, that hath golden sands, it riseth out of the mountain Caucasus, and gave original to the Fable of the golden Fleece.

Cocci-

Coccineau, of a Crimſon, or Scarlet die.

Coccium, an ancient Town of *Lancaſhire*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, and thought to be the ſame with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

Cockatrice, a kinde of Serpent, which is alſo called a Baſilisk, ingendred as ſome ſay from a Cock's Egg.

Cocket, a Law Term, being a Seal appertaining to the Cuſtome-houſe, alſo a ſcrowl delivered by the Officers of the Cuſtome-houſe to Merchants, to VVarrant that their merchandize is Cuſtomed.

Cockle, (Lat.) a Shell-fiſh, alſo a Weed called Corn-roſe, darnel, or Field-nigella.

Cocle-ſtairs, a Term in Architecture, winding ſtairs.

Cockney, a vulgar Term given to one born and bred in the Citie, which comes as ſome think from the River *Thames*, being in ancient time called Cockney.

Cocles, (Lat.) a man born with one eye, alſo the name of a valiant Roman, who alone fought againſt all the forces of King *Porſenna*, upon a Bridge, untill the Bridge it ſelf was cut down, whereupon he threw himſelf into the River armed, and ſwom over.

Coction, (lat.) a ſeething, alſo a digeſtion of the meat in the ſtomack.

Cocytus, a River of Hell, running out of the *Stygian* Lake.

The *Code*, a volume of the Civil Law, which contains divers precepts of the Emperours. It comes from the Latin word *Codex*.

Codeta, certain Orchards about *Tiber*, wherein grow many ſhrubs like horſes tailes.

Codicil, a word uſed in the Civil Law, being a juſt ſentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our death, without the appointing of an Executor, and is a kinde of ſupplement to a Will.

Codiniack, (French) a kinde of Marmalade made of Quinces.

Codrus, a King of the *Athenians*, who becauſe the Oracle had foretold that the *Peloponeſians* ſhould overcome, if they did not kill the *Athenian* King, he diſguiſed himſelf like a beggar, and voluntarily expoſed himſelf to death for the ſafety of his Countrey.

Cœliacal Vein, ſee *Vein*.

Cœmeterie, (Greek) a Church-yard.

Coemption, (Lat.) a certain Ceremony uſed among the Romans, whereby the husband and wife ſeemed to buy one another.

Coequal, (lat.) equal one to another.

Coertion, (lat.) a withholding, or reſtraing.

Coeſſential, (lat.) of the ſame eſſence.

Coexiſtent, (lat.) having a being together, or at the ſame time.

Coffa, ſee *Cauphe*.

Cofferer of the Kings houſhold, a principal Officer in the Kings Court under the Controller, who hath a ſpecial charge over the other Officers of the houſhold, and payeth them their wages.

Cogitation, (lat.) a thinking, or meditating.

Cognation, (lat.) kindred, or alliance.

Cogniſance, (French) a badge in armes, alſo an acknowledging of a Fine, alſo a hearing a thing judicially; moreover, a Cogniſance of a Plea is a priviledge that a Citie, or Town hath of the Kings Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands, within the Precincts of the Franchiſe, and that when any man is impleaded for any ſuch thing at the Kings Court, the Mayor, or Bayliffs of ſuch Franchiſes may ask Cogniſance of the Plea, that is, that the matter be determined before them.

Cogniſee, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cogniſour, is he, who acknowledgeth a Fine.

Cognition, (lat.) a knowing, or judging of a thing.

Cognitionibus admittendis, a VVrit directed to a Juſtice, or any that hath power to take a Fine, commanding him to certifie it in the Court of Common-Pleas.

Cognominate, (lat.) to give a firname to any one.

Coherence, (lat.) a ſticking unto, an agreeing, or hanging together.

Cohibition, (lat.) a keeping back, or reſtraining.

Cohobation, (lat.) a Term in Chymiſtry, which ſignifies a powring of the diſtill'd liquor on its *faeces*, and diſtilling it again.

A Cohort, among the Romans, was the tenth part of a legion, and contained five hundred Souldiers.

Cohortation, (lat.) an exhorting, or perſwading.

Coincident, (lat.) falling out together, hapning at the ſame time.

Coines, corners of a wall, alſo pieces of wood wherewith Gunners mount Ordnance.

Coint, (old word) ſtrange.

Coition, (lat.) an aſſembling together, alſo carnal copulation. Coition of the Moon is alſo when the Moon is in the ſame ſign and degree with the *Sun*.

To Colaphize, (lat.) to cuff or buffet with the fiſt.

Colbrand, the Daniſh Giant who was overcome by *Guy* Earle of *Warick*.

Colchis, a country of *Aſia*, near *Pontus*, where *Æætes* raigned, with whom the *Argonauts* made war about the Golden Fleece.

Collactaneous, (lat.) nurſed together, ſucking at the ſame time.

Collapſed, (lat.) fallen to decay, ruined.

Collateral, (lat.) equal with either ſide, Collateral relations or kindred, are brothers or ſiſters children, or thoſe that deſcend from them. Collateral ſecurity is that ſecurity which is given over and above the deed it ſelf.

Collation, (lat.) a joyning or comparing together, alſo a Banquet; alſo Collation of a benefice is the beſtowing of a benefice by the Biſhop who hath it in his own gift or patronage; whereas the inſtitution into a benefice is performed by the Biſhop at the preſentation of another who is Patron of the place, or hath a Patrons right. It is moreover a term uſed by Bookſellers, and ſignifies a looking upon the letters at the bottom of every page to ſee that the book be perfect.

Collative, a unanimous contribution of the people toward any publick work.

To Collaud, (lat.) to joyn with others in the praiſe of any one.

A Colleague, (lat.) a fellow or copartner in any office.

A Collection, (lat.) a gathering or levie. *Collection* is when two principal ſignificates do nor behold one another, but both of them caſt ſeveral aſpects to a more weighty Planet than themſelves, and they both receive him in ſome of their eſſential dignities, then ſhall the Planet which thus collects both their lights, bring the thing demanded to perfection.

Collects things gathered out of other mens Works, alſo certain ſelect prayers in the Common-prayer book, with the Epiſtles and Goſpels for ſuch and ſuch dayes.

Colledge, (lat.) a place ſet apart for the ſociety and cohabitation of Students.

Collerage, a pecuniary mulct in *France* exacted for the collars worn by wine-drawing horſes or men.

Collet, the ſame as Beazel of a ring.

Collieth, a term in Faulconrie, when they ſay, the Hawk collieth, and not beaketh.

Colligate, (lat.) to faſten, or tye together.

Collimation, (lat.) an aiming at a mark.

Colliquation, (lat.) a diſſolving or melting.

Colliſion, (lat.) a cruſhing, or bruiſing together.

Colliſtrigium, or *Colliſtridium*, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, and ſignifies a pillory or ſtocks.

Collocation, (lat.) a placing in order, a letting out to hire.

Collock, an old Saxon word, ſignifying a paile with one handle.

To Collogue, to flatter, from the Latin word *Colloquium*, a talking together.

A Colonel, a Commander in chief of a Regiment or Brigade, from the Latin word *Columna* a pillar, becauſe he is one of the chief props and pillars of an Army.

Colloquy, (lat.) a talking of two men together.

Colluctation, (lat.) a ſtrugling together.

Colluſion, (lat.) a dealing deceitfully; in Common-law it ſignifieth an action commenc't againſt another on purpoſe to defraud him.

Collybiſt, (Greek) a money-changer.

Collyrie, (Greek) a term in Phyſick, ſignifying a medicinable water for the eyes.

Colobe, an ancient kind of ſhort coat, reaching to the knees.

Coloieros, a certain religious Order among the *Greeks*.

Colon, (Greek) a mark or pauſe of a ſentence not fully ended, alſo one of the three great guts.

Colony, (lat.) a company of men ſent out of one country to inhabite another.

Coloquintida, a kind of wild gourd, uſed by Phyſitians in purging medicines.

Coloſſ, a ſtatue of a vaſt bigneſſe: the moſt famous Coloſſ in the World was that of the Sun in the Port of *Rhodes*.

Coloſtration, a term in phyſick, being a di-

a diſeaſe in children, cauſed by ſucking bad milk.

Colpindach, or *Cowdach*, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying a young cow or heifer.

Colran, a Country of *Ireland*, anciently called *Krine*, bordering ſouth upon *Tir Oen*.

Colubraria, an Iſland of the *Iberian* ſea, aboundiug with ſnakes, from the Latin word *Coluber*, a ſnake.

Coludum, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in *Scotland*, called alſo *Coldana* by *Ptolomy Colania*, now *Coldingham*, where there was a famous Monaſtery, the Nuns whereof with their Prioreſſe *Ebba*, cut off their lips and noſes to avoid the luſtful violence of the *Danes*.

A Columbarg, (lat.) a Dove-houſe.

Columbine, a kind of Flower ſo called.

Column, (lat.) a pillar.

Columnæ Herculis, or *Hercules* pillars, two mountains in the Weſt, the one in *Europe* called *Calpe*, the other in *Africa* called *Abyla*, which *Hercules* ſeparated the one from the other. Others ſay they were two pillars of Braſſe in the Illes of *Cades*.

Colures, two great circles in the Globe of the World, which paſſing through the Poles and the 4 principal points of the Zodiack, cut themſelves equally, and divide the Glob into equal parts.

Colus a beaſt of whitiſh colour that hath a head like a hog, and that drinksin water thorough the noſtrils.

Coma Berenices, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Leo*.

Comald, a ſtrict Order of Fryers inſtituted in *Italy*, in the year 1012. by one *Romoald* of *Ravenna*.

Combat, in the Common law ſignifies a formal trial of a doubtful cauſe by the ſword or baſtons of two Champions, wherein if the defendant can defend himſelf till the ſtars be ſeen in the firmament, and demand judgement if he ought to fight any longer, then judgement is to be given on the defendants ſide.

Combination, (lat.) a joyning together, alſo a term in law, ſignifying the entring of two or more into a conſpiracy to perform any unlawful or miſcheivous deſign.

Combuſtible, (lat.) apt to take fire, eaſily inflamed.

Combuſtion, is when any Planet is not diſtant from the Sun eight degrees and three minutes, either before or after his body, and a Planet ſtill remains under the Sun, until he is fully elongated 17 degrees.

Comedie, ſee *Comædie*.

Comeſſation, (lat.) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

Comeſtion, (lat.) a devouring or eating up.

Comet, (Greek) a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a hot and dry exhalation ſet on fire in the upper Region and portending many ſtrange events : of their ſeveral Sects, *Vide Plin.* l. 2. c. 25. *de Nat.*

Comical, (Greek.) merry, facetious, pertaining to Comedies.

Comitatu Commiſſo, is a VVrit, or Commiſſion, whereby the Shriffe is authoriz'd to take upon him the ſway of the County.

Comitie, (lat.) courteſie, gentleneſſe, civility of behaviour.

Comitial, (lat.)belonging to a Convention, or Aſſembly of people, which is called *Comitium*, alſo in Phyſick the Comitial diſeaſe, ſignifying the falling ſickneſſe.

Comma, (Greek) a point in a part of a ſentence, without any perfect ſenſe.

Commaculate, (lat.) to defile, or pollute.

Commandment, in Common Law, is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when upon his meer motion he commandeth any thing to be done, or elſe for the offence of him that willeth another to tranſgreſſe the Law.

Commaterial, (lat.) made of the ſame matter, or ſubſtance with another.

Commaundry, was in ancient time a Mannour or chief Meſſuage by which lands belonging to the Priory of St. *Johns* in *Jeruſalem* were holden in *England*.

A Commeatur, (lat.) one that paſſeth as a meſſenger from one place to another.

Commemoration, (lat.) a mentioning or rehearſing the deeds of any one worthy of praiſe.

To Commence, (French) to begin, alſo a term in Common law, ſignifying to proceed in any action or ſuite againſt any one, alſo to take a degree in the Univerſities.

Commendaces, (French) prayers for the dead, alſo verſes or orations made in praiſe of the dead.

Commendam, a word uſed by Eccleſia-

ſtical Writers, whereby is ſignified the intruſting of a Benefice which is void to the charge and care of a ſufficient Clergyman, until it can be conveniently ſupplied.

Commendation, (lat.) a praiſing or extolling.

Commenſal, (lat.) a companion at the Table, a fellow Commoner.

Commenſuration, (Lat.) a meaſuring one thing with another.

A Commentary, (French) an explaining or expoſition of a thing; it ſignifieth alſo metaphorically, a comprehending the depth of any miſery.

Commerce, (French) a traffiquing or exchanging of wares.

Commigration. (Lat.) a removing from one place to another.

Commination, (Lat.) a fierce and vehement threatning.

Comminution, (Lat.) bruiſing or breaking to pieces.

Commiſeration, (Lat.) tender-heartedneſſe or compaſſion.

Commiſſary, according to the acception of the Canoniſts, is he who exerciſeth Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction in places of the Dioceſſe ſo far diſtant from the chief City, that the Chancelour cannot call the ſubjects to the Biſhops principal Conſiſtory without their great moleſtation; alſo an Officer in war, is he who is to look to the diſtribution of victuals, provided for the Army and Garriſons.

Commiſſion, (Lat.) a delegation or mandate given for the warrant for the exerciſing of a juriſdiction given by Letters pattents, or the publick Seal.

Commiſſure, (Lat.) a word uſed in Architecture, being a cloſe joyning of planks or ſtone, or any other material together.

Committee, is he or they to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome Court, or conſent of parties to whom it belongeth.

Commixtion, (Lat.) a mingling together.

Commodious, (Lat.) profitable, gainful.

Common, ſignifieth in the Common law, that ſoile or water whereof the uſe is common in a Town or Lordſhip.

Commonality, (French) the common people.

Common-pleas, is one of the Courts in *Weſtminſter*, but in ancient time moveable. It was erected in *Henry* the thirds time, for the trying of all civil cauſes, both reall and perſonal. The cheif Judge whereof is called Lord cheif Juſtice of the Common-pleas: the reſt of the Officers are *Cuſtos brevium*; four Exigenters, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of the warrants, a Clark of the jurata writs, Clark of the Treaſury, Clark of the Kings Silver, Clark of the Eſſoynes, and Clark of the Outlawries.

Commoration, (Lat.) a tarrying in a place.

Commotion, (Lat.) a tumult or uproar.

Commotes, or *Commoithes*, a word uſed by the Welch, for a part of a ſhire, or a hundred, alſo a gathering made upon the people of a hundred.

Communication, (Lat.) an imparting one to another.

Community, or *Communion*, (Lat.) injoying in common, or mutual participation.

Communition, (Lat.) a fortifying.

Commutation, (Lat.) a changing one thing for another.

Commutative juſtice, is the juſtice of a contractor, or his performing a covenant, in buying and ſelling, lending and borrowing, *&c.*

Comædie, or *Comedie*, a Stage-play wherein are repreſented the actions of human life.

Compact, (Lat.) an agreement.

Compaction, or *Compage*, (lat.) a faſtning or joyning cloſe together. In Philoſophy the contracting of a ſubſtance by having leſſe parts, or by the more cloſe ſticking together of the parts, and it is oppoſed to diffuſion.

Companage, (Ital.) the ſame as cates, all kind of victuals eaten with bread.

A Comparition, (lat.) an appearing to open view.

A Compaſſe, a Mathematical Inſtrument wherewith to make a round Circle; alſo a *Mariners* Compaſſe, is a certain Inſtrument uſed by Seamen, for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation.

Compaſſionate, (French) full of tenderneſſe and compaſſion.

Compatible, (French) which can agree together.

Compatient, (lat.) ſuffering together.

Compatriote, (lat.) one of the ſame Country, a fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (lat.) *Compar* or *Compater*) a Con-

a consort, or fellow, also a Gossip, also in the Isle of *Zant*, those young men invited together to Weddings, are called Compeers.

Compel, (lat.) to force, to constrain.

Compellation, (lat.) a calling any one by their name, also a mentioning with disgrace.

Compendiousnesse, (lat.) shortnesse, brevity.

A Compendium, (lat.) an abridgement, also a gaining by thriftinesse.

Compensation, (lat.) a making recompence, a repaying a good, or bad turn.

Compenennitation, (lat.) a deferring, or putting off.

Competency, (lat.) sufficiency, or having enough.

Competitour, (lat.) a rival, one that seeks after the same thing another sues for.

Compile, (French) to heap together.

Compital, (lat.) belonging to the *Compita*, or crosse wayes.

Compitals, certain feasts solemnized in those crosse wayes.

Complacential, (lat.) milde in behaviour, of a curteous or affable nature. *Artamenes.*

Complainant to a Magistrate, making ones case known, suing for relief.

Complaisance, (French) the same as *Complacence*, an obliging carriage, an aptnesse to comply. *Cleopatra.*

Complement, (lat.) a filling up, also Ceremony in speech and behaviour, also a Geometrical Term, signifying those parts of a Quadrangle, which being added to the Gnomon, and the Diagonal make up the whole. Complement of an Angle, is so much as the Angle wanteth of ninty degrees.

The *Completes*, (Spanish) a piece of service said in the evening.

Complex, (Lat.) compound, containing several things together.

Complexion, (lat.) the state and constitution of the body.

Complicate, (Lat.) to wrap, or fold up.

A Complice, differs from a partner in this, that a partner may be said to be a companion in good, or evil, a complice in evil onely.

Comportment, (French) carriage, or behaviour.

Composition, (Lat.) a setting together, also a work set forth in any piece of learning, or art.

Compotation, (Lat.) a drinking bout, or merry meeting.

Comprehension, (Lat.) a laying on, also understanding, or finding out the depth of any mystery.

Compressure, or *Compression*, (Lat.) a pressing together.

Comprise, (French) to contain, the same as comprehend.

Comprobation, (Lat.) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromise, a Term in Law, being a mutual promise of two, or more parties at difference to referre the ending of their controversie to the judgement of Arbitrators.

Compton, in the hole, a Town in *Warwick-shire*, which gave name and habitation to the ancient family of the *Comptons*, advanced by Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Title of Barons.

Compulsion, (Lat.) a constraining, or forcing.

Compunction, (Lat.) remorce, or trouble of minde for any crime committed.

Compurgation, (Lat.) a Term in Law, a justifying by Oath the report, or Oath of another.

Computation, (lat.) a reckoning, or casting of account.

De Computo reddendo, a VVrit compelling a Bayliff, Chamberlain, or receiver to give up their accounts.

Comrade, the same as Camerade.

Comus, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief patron of revellings and debauches.

Conaught, or *Connacht*, a Province of *Ireland*, the people whereof were ancientlly called *Concani*, or *Gangani*.

Concamerate, (lat.) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted roof to Arch.

Concatenate, (lat.) to chain together.

Concavity, (lat.) hollownesse.

Concealers, a Term in Common-law, signifying by Antiphrasis, or contrary speaking, such men as finde out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King, or the State by common persons, who have nothing to shew for them.

Concede, (lat.) to yield, or grant.

Consent, (lat.) a Harmony, or agreement in Musick.

Concentricks, (lat.) Sphears, or Circles, having the one common Center.

Conceptacle, (lat.) a capacious hollownesse, that which is apt to contain, or receive any thing.

Conception, (latin) a conceiving with Childe, alſo a bringing forth any fancy, or conceit.

Concern, (lat.) to regard, to belong unto.

Concertation, (lat.) a ſtriving together.

Conceſſion, (lat.) a granting, or yielding.

Concidence, (lat.) a falling together, a a making a Cadence at the ſame time.

Conciliate, (lat.) to make to agree, to bring together.

Concinnate, (lat.) apt, fit, proper.

Concional, (lat.) belonging to a ſpeech made in publick.

Conciſe, (lat.) ſhort conſiſting of few words.

Concitation, (lat.) a ſtirring up, or provoking.

Conclamation, (lat.) a great noiſe, or ſhouting of much people.

Conclave, (lat.) a Cloſet, or inner Chamber, alſo an Aſſembly of the Cardinals, met to conſult about any affaire of the Church.

A Concluſion, (lat.) a ſhutting up, or ending of a buſineſſe.

Concoction, (lat.) a ſeething, or boyling, a digeſtion of the meat in the ſtomack.

Concomitant, (lat.) bearing any one company.

Concord, (lat.) agreement, in Common-law, it is defined to be an agreement, between parties that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land ſhall paſſe, alſo a perfect Tone in Muſick, as an eighth, or a third, &c.

Concorporation, (lat.) a mixing of bodies together into one.

Concourſe, (lat.) a meeting together of people.

Concrete, (lat.) joyned, or grown together, alſo a Logical Term, ſignifying an accident joyned with any ſubject, whereas abſtract is the accident alone.

Concretion, (lat.) a growing together.

Concubinage, (French) fornication, alſo a Term in Common-law, ſignifying an exception againſt her that ſueth for her Dowry, alleadging that ſhe is not wife, but Concubine to the party, in whoſe Lands ſhe ſeeks to be indowed.

Conculcate, (lat.) to ſtamp upon, or tread under foot.

Concupiſcence, (lat.) a vehement deſire of any thing, but more particularly a luſtfull, or venereal appetite.

The *Concupiſcible* faculty, the ſenſual part of the Soul, which onely ſeeks after pleaſures and luſts.

Concurrence, (lat.) a meeting together, alſo an agreeing.

Concuſſion, (lat.) a jumbling together, alſo extorſion by terrifying.

Concuſſionary, an Officer, or Magiſtrate that by falſe ſhew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes from men.

Cond, (a Term in Navigation) to lead, or direct a ſhip, which way ſhe ſhall go.

Condenſation, (lat.) a making thick.

Condereum, the ancient name of a Town, in the Biſhopriek of *Durham*, where in old time the left wing of the Aſtures kept their ſtation, it is now called *Cheſter* upon the *Street*.

Conders, are thoſe men that ſtand upon the high places, near the Sea-Coaſt, at the time of Herring-fiſhing, to make ſignes with bough's in their hands unto the fiſhers, which way the Herrings paſſe, which they eaſily diſcern by the blue colour, which they make in the water.

Condeſcention, (lat.) a yielding unto, or complying with.

Condict, (lat.) an appointment, or compoſition.

Condigne, (lat.) worthy, according to merit.

Condement, (lat.) ſeaſoning.

A Condiſciple, (lat.) a School-fellow, or fellow Student.

Condited, (lat.) ſeaſoned.

Condition, (lat.) nature, diſpoſition, alſo eſtate, or fortune. In Common-law it ſignifies a rate, manner, or Law, annexed to mens Acts, ſtaying, or ſuſpending the ſame, and making them uncertain, whether they ſhall take effect, or no.

Condolence, (lat.) a grieving with another.

Condonation, (lat.) a pardoning, or forgiving.

Conducible, (lat.) profitable, alſo to be hired.

Conduct, (French) a guiding, alſo a management of any affair. *Artamenes*.

Conductour, (lat.) a leader, or guider.

Condylome, (Greek) an excreſcence of fleſh.

Cone, a Geometrical figure, circularly flat at the bottome, and ſharpning by degrees, till it end in a point at the top, alſo a Pine Apple.

Confabulation, (lat.) a diſcourſing, or talking together.

Confarreation, (lat.) a certain Ceremony with a Cake anciently used at marriages.

Confection, (lat.) a finishing, a mingling of divers things together, a making of Conserves.

A Confident, (lat.) one that is imploy'd in matters of secresie and trust.

Configulation, (lat.) a making of earthen ware.

Configuration, (lat.) a likenesse, or resemblance of figures.

Confines, (French) Marches, or Borders of a Countrey.

Confirmation, (lat.) a making sure, also a Law Term, signifying a strengthning of an estate formerly had, and yet voidable, though not presently void.

Confiscation, (lat.) a Law Term, a bringaway a mans goods, as forfeited to the publick Treasury, from *Fiscus* a Pannyer, or Hamper, a place where the Kings Treasure useth to be kept.

Conflagration, (lat.) a great consuming, or destroying with fire.

Confluence, (lat.) a meeting of divers waters in one, also a great concourse of people.

Confluxibility, (lat.) an aptnesse to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

Confœderate, (lat.) joyn'd together in a league by Oath.

Conformable, (lat.) agreeable, suitable.

Confront, (French) to bring face to face, also to compare together.

Conge, (French) leave, *Conge d'Estire*, signifies in the Common-law, the Kings permission to a Dean, or Chapter to chuse a Bishop, or to an Abbey, to chuse their Abbot.

Congenerous, (lat.) of the same sort, of the same stock.

Congeniality, (lat.) a resemblance of Genius and fancie.

Congelation, (lat.) a freesing, or congealing.

Congersbury, a Town in *Somerset-shire*, so named from one *Congar*, who liv'd there an Eremite, whom *Capgrave* an old Writer affirms to have been the Emperours son of *Constantinople*.

Congiary, a gift of a Prince, or great man to the people.

Conglobation, (lat.) a gathering round into a Globe.

Conglomeration, (lat.) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottome.

Conglutination, (lat.) a fastning together with Glue.

Congratulation, (Lat.) a rejoycing with any one for his good fortune.

Congregation, (lat.) an assembling, or gathering of people together.

Congresse, (lat.) a coming together, also an incountring.

Congruence, or *Congruity*, (lat.) agreeableness.

Conical, having the figure of a Cone.

Conjectural, (lat.) that may be conjectured, or guess't at.

Conjugal, (latin) pertaining to marriage, belonging to man and wife.

Conjugates, a Term in Logick, signifying things of the same rank, order, or original.

Conjugation, (lat.) a deriving of things under the same order, a coupling of verbs with their moods, and tenses under the same theme.

Conjunction, (lat.) a joyning together, also a Grammatical word, one of the eight parts of speech.

Conjuration, (lat.) a conspiracy, or plot, also a compact, or bargaining with the Devil, or evil Spirits, to know any secret, or effect any purpose.

Conizee, and *Conizour*, see *Cognisee*, and *Cognisour*.

Connacht, see *Conaught*.

Connascency, (lat.) a being born together, a springing together.

Conne, to learn without book, from the Dutch word Kennen, to know, or learn.

Connen, (old word) can.

Connexion, (lat.) a knitting, or joyning together.

Coninesborough, a Castle in *York-shire*, where *Hengist*, after he had been vanquish't by *Aurelius Ambrose*, rallied his forces, but being again utterly defeated, he was beheaded.

Connivence, (lat.) a faigning not to see, a winking at a fault.

Connubial, (lat.) belonging to wedlock, or marriage.

Conovium, the ancient name of a Citie, which flouriish't in old time in *Caernarvon-shire*, and took its name from the River *Conovius*, now called *Conwey*.

Conquassation, (Lat.) a shaking together, a dashing in pieces.

Conquest, a Term used in the practick of *Scotland*, and differs from heritage in this, that heritage signifies Lands & Goods pertaining to any person, as general Succes-

ceſſour to his father, or any other predeceſſour. Conqueſt ſignifies thoſe which any one poſſeſſeth by his own private Title, or by gift, or by any other ſingle contract.

Conqueſtion, (lat.) a complaining together.

Conradus, (Germ.) Able counſel; the name of ſeveral German Emperours.

Conſanguinity, (lat.) nearneſſe in blood, kindred.

Conſarcination, (lat.) a patching or ſowing of ſeveral pieces together.

Conſcention, (lat.) a climbing or mounting.

Conſcious, (lat.) inwardly guilty, privy to ones ſelf of any fault or errour.

Conſcription, (lat.) a regiſtering, or inrolling.

Conſecration, (lat.) a ſetting apart to the ſervice of any one.

Conſectary, (lat.) that which follows from the demonſtration of an argument.

Conſecution, (lat.) an immediate following. Month of conſecution is a term in Aſtrology, ſignifying the ſpace between each conjunction of the Moon with the Sun.

Conſequence, (lat.) that which followeth of neceſſity, alſo a buſineſſe of conſequence is a buſineſſe of weight and moment.

Conſequent, (lat.) following, alſo being taken ſubſtantively it ſignifies the laſt propoſition of an enthymeme, the firſt being called an antecedent.

Conſervation, (lat.) a keeping or preſerving.

Conſervator of the peace, ſignifieth in Common law, him that hath a ſpecial charge by vertue of his office, to ſee the Kings peace kept.

Conſervator of the truce and ſafe conducts, was an officer appointed in every Port of the Sea, to inquire of all offences done againſt the Kings truce and ſafe conducts upon the main-ſea, out of the Countries and out of the Franchiſes of the Cinque Ports.

Conſerves, (French) fruits conſerved or condited.

Conſiderable, of no mean degree, of more than ordinary quality. *Cleopatra.*

Conſideration, (lat.) an adviſing or taking heed; alſo a term in Common law, ſignifying the material part of a contract, without which no contract ſtandeth or bindeth. Conſideration is either expreſſed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain ſum for any thing, or elſe imply'd as when the law inforceth a conſideration.

Conſignation, (lat.) a ſigning of a bill with ones own hand.

Conſimilarity, (lat.) a likeneſſe or agreeing together.

Conſiſtence, (lat.) a being or reſting.

Conſiſtent, an epithite belonging to dry bodies, and oppoſed to Fluid.

Conſiſtory, (lat.) an aſſembly of Prelates, a Council-houſe of Eccleſiaſtical perſons.

Conſition, (lat.) a planting together.

Conſolation, (lat.) a comforting, or putting in good heart.

Conſolidation, (lat.) a ſodering, ſtrengthning, or making ſolid; alſo a term in Common law, ſignifying a joyning of two benefices into one, and in the Civil law, a uniting of poſſeſſion, occupation, or profit, with the property.

Conſomniation, (lat.) a ſleeping or dreaming together.

Conſonant, (lat.) ſounding together, or agreeing; alſo ſubſtantively taken, it ſignifieth a letter which hath no ſound of it ſelf, but as it is joyned with a vowel.

Conſort, (lat.) a fellow, companion, or mate, alſo a ſet or company of Muſitians.

Conſound, (lat. *Conſolidum*) an herb otherwiſe called Backwort or Cumfry.

Conſperſion, (lat.) a bedewing or ſprinkling.

Conſpicuous, (lat.) cleer, manifeſt.

Conſpiracy, (lat.) a plotting or ſecret conſultation; but in Common law it is alwayes taken in the evil part, and ſignifieth an agreement of ſuch as bind themſelves by covenant or other allyance, that each of them ſhall aſſiſt the other malitiouſly to indite, or falſely to move and maintain pleas; alſo ſuch as cauſe children within age to appeal men of felony, and ſuch as receive men in the Countries, with liveries and fees to maintain their malitious enterpriſes.

Conſpiratione, a Writ that lies againſt Conſpiratours.

Conſpurcation, (Lat.) a defiling, fouling, or polluting.

Conſputation, (Lat.) a ſpitting upon.

Conſtable, *quaſi comes ſtabuli*, or Maſter of the Kings horſe, or as others ſay, derived from the Dutch word *Konnin-Stable*, i. e. prop and ſtay of the King. This word

word is diverſly taken in Common law, either for the Conſtable of *England*, a place formerly of great Dignity, or for an office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannours, and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferiour rank, as Conſtables of Hundreds, or Franchiſes who were appointed for the conſervation of the peace, and called high Conſtables; and under theſe the Conſtables of every Town or Pariſh, who are called pety-conſtables.

Conſtant, (Lat.) ſtanding firm to ones duty or principles.

Conſtantinople, ſee *Byzantium*.

Conſtantinus, the ſon of *Conſtantius* and *Helena*, he was the firſt Roman Emperour that profeſs't Chriſtianity, and for his great deeds, was called *Conſtantine* the Great.

Conſtellation, (Lat.) a company of Stars embody'd together and repreſenting ſome figure.

Conſternation, (Lat.) amazement, or aſtoniſhment.

Conſtipation, (Lat.) a cloſe embodying together.

Conſtitution, (Lat.) an appointing or ordaining; alſo conſtitution of the body, the ſtate and complexion of the body.

Conſtraint, (French) a forcing or compelling.

Conſtriction, (Lat.) the ſame, alſo a binding together.

Conſtruction, (Lat.) a placing or ſetting together; alſo a term in Grammar, ſignifying the right placing of words or ſentences.

Conſtupration, (Lat.) a raviſhing or deflowring a Virgin.

Conſubſtantial, (Lat.) of the ſame Eſſence with another.

Conſuete, or *Conſuetudinal*, (Lat.) uſual or accuſtomed.

Conſuetudinibus & ſervitiis, a Writ that lieth againſt a Tenant who deforceth his Lord of the rent or ſervice due unto him.

Conſul, from the Latin word *Conſulere*, to give counſel; it was a place of higheſt dignity among the Romans, brought in after the expulſion of their Kings, and at this preſent day the chief Governours of divers Cities, are called Conſuls.

Conſultation, (Lat.) a taking counſel, alſo the name of a Writ, whereby a cauſe being formerly removed by prohibition from the Eccleſiaſtical Court to the Kings Court, is returned thither again.

Conſummation, (lat.) a fulfilling or finiſhing, alſo a making up an account.

Conſumption, (lat.) a falling away, or conſuming, alſo a diſeaſe which dries and waſtes the body.

Contabulation, (lat.) a faſtning of planks or boards together.

Contaction, (lat.) a touching of two things together.

Contagion, (lat.) infection, the ſpreading of a diſeaſe.

Contamination, (lat.) a polluting or defiling by touch.

Conteke, (old word) ſtrife or contention.

Contemeration, (lat.) a deflowring.

Contemplatives, certain Fryers of St. *Mary Magdalens* Order, who wear black upper garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (lat.) a deep conſidering.

Contemporal, or *Contemporary*, (lat.) of the ſame time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (lat.) worthy of diſeſteem and ſcorn.

Contenement, a term in law, being the freehold land which lieth to a mans houſe or tenement.

Contention, (lat.) a ſtriving.

Contermination, (lat.) a bordering upon, or lying near.

Conterpleted, (old word) controlled.

Conteſſeration, (lat.) a entering into league or amity with ſtrangers.

Conteſtation, (lat.) a calling to witneſſe.

Context, or *Contexture*, (lat.) a weaving together, alſo the ſtile or form of a proceſſe or diſcourſe.

Contignation, in Architecture ſignifies the floor-work.

Contiguity, (lat.) a nearneſſe or cloſe touching.

Continent, (lat.) temperate, containing ones ſelf from any thing; alſo ſubſtantively taken it ſignifies the firm or main land.

Contingency, (lat.) a hapning by chance.

Continual claim, a term in Common law, ſignifying a claim made from time to time within every year and day, to land or any other thing, which at preſent we cannot attain without danger.

Continuance, ſeemeth to ſignifie in Common law, the ſame as prorogation in the Civil law, as continuance until the next Aſſiſes when it chanceth that a Record cannot be found.

Conti-

Continuation, or *Continuity*, (lat.) a lengthning, or going on with any thing, a holding out intire.

Contorſion, (lat.) a pulling awry, a wreſting.

Contrabanded, prohibited, from the Italian word *Bando*, a Proclamation, as contrabanded goods, are goods forbidden by Proclaimation to be imported.

Contract, (lat.) a bargaining or making a match, as contract of marriage; in Common law it is a covenant or agreement with lawfull conſideration or clauſe.

Contractation, or *Contratation*, (lat. and Span.) a contract or bargaining.

Contraction, (lat.) a drawing together.

Contradiction, (lat.) a gainſaying.

Contra formam collationis, a Writ againſt an Abbot for him that hath given lands to an Abby, and findeth that the Abbot hath made a feoffment thereof.

Contra formam feoffamenti, a Writ for the Heir of a Tenant infeoffed in certain lands by Charter of feoffment, by a Lord to do certain ſervices to his Court, and afterwards is diſtrained for more than is contained in the Charter.

Contramure, a term in Architecture or fortification, ſignifying an out-wall built about the wall of a City, a counterſcarfe.

Contraſto, (Spaniſh) contention or ſtrife.

Contrectation, (lat.) a wanton handling of a woman.

Contribution, (lat.) a joynt giving of money or ſupplies towards any buſineſſe of importance.

Contributione facienda, a Writ that lieth in caſe more are bound to one thing, yet the whole burthen is put upon one.

Contriſtation, (lat.) a making ſad.

Contrition, (lat.) remorce or penitence.

Controller, an officer who keepeth a Roll of other officers accounts. Controller of the Hamper, an officer in Chancery, who takes all things ſealed from the Clark of the Hamper incloſed in leather bags, and takes a ſpecial charge of them. Controller of the pipe, an officer in the Exchequer, who writes ſummons to the Sheriffs to levie the debts of the pipe. Controller of the Pell, an officer of the Exchequer who keeps a controlment of the Pell of receipts and goings out.

To Controve, (old word) to deviſe.

Controverſie, (lat.) contention in diſpute.

Contumacy, (lat.) ſtubbornneſſe, rebellion.

Contumely, (lat.) injury, reviling.

Contumulation, (lat.) an intombing together.

Contuſion, (lat.) a bruiſing, or beating in pieces.

Convaleſcency, (lat.) an increaſing in health or ſtrength.

To Convene, (lat.) to warn into any Aſſembly.

Conveniency, (lat.) fitneſſe, or meetneſſe.

Convent, or *Covent*, a great Aſſembly of people, alſo a Society of Religious men dwelling together in a houſe.

Conventicle, (lat.) a private Aſſembly.

Conventual, (lat.) belonging to a company of religious perſons. Conventual Church a Pariſh Church.

Converſation, (lat.) a keeping company, or being familiar with any.

Converſion, (lat.) a changing from one ſtate to another, eſpecially from bad to good.

Convexity, (lat.) the outſide of a globous body which is hollow.

Conviction, (lat.) in Common law, is the proving a man guilty by the verdict of a jury, or when a man that is outlaw'd appeareth and confeſſeth.

Convivial, (lat.) belonging to a feaſt.

Convocation, (lat.) a calling, or aſſembling together, convocation houſe, the houſe where the Clergy aſſemble, to conſult about Eccleſiaſtical affairs.

Convoy, (French) a guide, or conduct.

Convulſion, (lat.) a violent pulling together, alſo a diſeaſe wherein the ſinews are ſhrunk up, and drawn together.

Cooperate, (lat.) to bear another company in the ſame work.

Coote, a kinde of bird, otherwiſe called a Moorhen.

Copal, a kinde of white Roſin brought from the *Indies*, which they uſe for a perfume.

Cope, a Cloak, alſo a veſtment, that Biſhops were wont to wear.

Copar-

Coparceners, or parceners, ſignifie in Common-law, ſuch as have equal ſhare in the inheritance of their anceſtours.

Copia libelli deliberanda, a Writ that lyeth in a caſe where a man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Eccleſiaſtical.

Copyhold, ſignifieth in Common-law, a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing, but the Copy of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Court, this is alſo called a baſe Tenure, or Tenure in Villenage.

Copious, (lat.) plentifull.

Copiſe, from the French *Couper*, to cut down, a little Wood, which conſiſts of underwoods that are to be cut down before they grow to be great Trees.

Copperas, a kinde of mineral, otherwiſe called vitriol, being mixed of humours, ſtrained by drops into ſmall holes.

Copthall, the name of a ſtately houſe, belonging in ancient times to the *Fitzauchers*, and afterwards very much beautified by Sir *Thomas Heneage*.

Copulation, (lat.) a joyning, or coupling together.

Coquettery, (French) a pratling like a a Goſſip.

Coquination, (lat.) a dreſſing, or Cooking of meat.

Cor Scorpii, the heart of the Scorpion.

Corage, in Common-law, is a certain extraordinary impoſition upon certain meaſures of Corn, which is upon ſome unuſual occaſion.

Coral, a certain Maritime plant growing under water, which when it is taken out, *petrifies*, and becomes red.

Coralline, a kinde of plant, called Seamoſſe, or Coral-moſſe.

Coralyſe, chaffe, or droſſe of Corn.

Corban, an Hebrew word, ſignifying a a gift dedicated to God.

Corbel, or *Corbet*, a Term in Architecture, ſignifying a ſhouldering piece in Timberwork, a jutting out like a bragget.

Corbets, the name of a very ancient family in *Shropſhire*, who about the coming in of the *Normans*, held divers Lordſhips by the ſervice of *Roger Mountgomery*.

Corcionſneſſe, (old word) corpulency.

Corck, or *Orchall*, a kinde of blue colour, uſed in painting.

Cordage, the tackle of a ſhip, a word uſed in Navigation, alſo ſtuffe to make ropes on.

Cordelier, a Gray Fryer of the Order of St. *Francis*, ſo called becauſe he wears a cord full of knots about his middle.

Cordial, (latin) comfortable to the heart.

Cordon, an old *Engliſh* word, ſignifying reward, in like manner alſo the *French* word *Guerdon* is uſed by us.

Cordovan leather, leather made of Goatskins, ſo called from *Corduba*, a Citie of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, where the beſt ſort of that kinde of leather is made.

Cordwainer, or *Cordiner*, (French) a ſhooe-maker.

Corinæus, one of the companions of *Brutus*, whence *Cornwall* is ſaid to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corinæa*, it is fabulouſly reported of him that he fought with a Gyant, called *Gogmagog*, and threw him down a ſteep Rock.

Corinth, a Citie of *Achaia* in *Greece*, in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been deſtroyed, was reſtored by *Corinthus*, the ſon of *Marathon*, or as ſome ſay of *Pelops*, and by him called *Corinth*.

Corinthian order, a Term in *Architecture*, ſignifying an adornment of Pillars, after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of pillars in Architecture, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Tuſcan*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite*.

Coritani, a people anciently inhabiting that part of this Iſland, which containeth *Northamptonſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Rutlandſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, and *Derbyſhire*.

Cork, a County of *Ireland*, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the people whereof were anciently called *Vodiæ & Coriondi*.

Cormorant, a Sea Raven, Metaphorically taken for a glutton.

Cornage, is in Common-law a certain Tenure, whereby in the North, men uſed to hold their Lands, which was to blow a horn when any invaſion of a Northern enemy was perceived.

Cornalin, a kinde of precious ſtone, which ſome think to be the ſame with *Corneol*.

Cornavii, the name of a certain people, who in ancient times poſſeſſed that part of this Iſland, containing thoſe Counties which are at preſent called *Warwick-ſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, *Stafford-ſhire*, *Shrop-ſhire*, *Cheſhire*.

Corn-flowr, a kinde of flowr, called blue-bottle.

Cornelian, the ſame as Corneol,

a kinde of precious ſtone, alſo Cornelian Law, was a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla*, that any who would follow him in, ſhould be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

Cornelius, (lat.) a proper name of men, from *Cornu*, a horn.

Cornel, an old word, ſignifying a corner, alſo the fore-part of a houſe.

Corneol, a kinde of precious ſtone, apt to be ingraven, and therefore much uſed for the making of ſeals: It is alſo called a Sardy, or Onyx.

Corneous, (lat.) of a horny ſubſtance.

Cornet, (French) a kinde of black Taffata, which Doctors of Phyſick, or Law uſed to wear on the collar of their robes as an Enſign, or badge of their degree, alſo the Enſign of a Troup of horſe, ſo called becauſe it was uſed to be made of that kinde of Taffata.

Cornice, a Term in Architecture, ſignifying the creſts, or flouriſhing work at the upper end of a pillar, it is alſo called a frize.

Cornigerous, (lat.) wearing horns, an Epithet of Bacchus.

Cornil-tree, a Tree called a Horn-tree, becauſe its branches are hard like a horn.

Cornimuſe, (lat.) a kinde of muſical inſtrument, which ſome take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

Cornix, ſee *Cornalin*, and *Corneol*.

Cornucopy, a horn which *Jupiter* gave to *Amalthea*, whereby ſhe injoyed plenty of all things, it is Metaphorically taken for plenty.

Cornuted, (lat.) horned.

Corody, from the Latin word *Corrodo*, it ſignifieth in Common-law, a ſumme of money, or allowance of meat and drink, toward the maintenance of any of the Kings ſervants out of an Abby, or religious houſe, whereof the King is the founder.

Corodio habendo, a Writ for the exacting a *Corody* out of an Abby, or religious houſe.

Corollary, an advantage above the ordinary meaſure, alſo a gift beſtowed on the people at publick feaſts.

Corona, by the Greeks called *Halo*, that is to ſay a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but eſpecially about the Moon, alſo a cœleſtial conſtellation upon the ſhoulder of Bootes.

Coronal Suture, this is by Chirurgons called the formoſt ſeam of the ſkull, paſſing from one bone of the Temples to the other.

Coronation, (lat.) a Crowning.

Coroner, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown, and Common-wealth of *England*, his Office, is to enquire of every man that is ſlain, or cometh to an untimely end, and what Corn, Cattel, or freehold, the Felon had at the time of the fact committed, and to ſeize them to the uſe of the King, or State, there are four of theſe Officers in every County.

Coronet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Corporal, (lat.) belonging to the body, alſo a Commander, or band of ten Souldiers, alſo the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.

Corporation, (lat.) in the Civil Law, ſignifieth a body politick, authoriſed by the Kings Charter, to have a Common Seal, one, or more head Officers, and Members able by their common conſent to grant, or receive in Law any thing within the compaſſe of their Charter.

Corporature, (lat.) the form, or conſtitution of the body.

Corporeal, (lat.) of a bodily ſubſtance.

Corporeity, or Corporeature (lat.) Philoſophick Term, *Corporeature*, bodily ſubſtance.

Corps, (Fr.) a carcaſſe, or dead body.

Corps du guard, (French) a Term in Military Diſcipline, ſignifying a Company of Souldiers ſet to watch.

Corpulency, (lat.) fulneſſe of body.

Corpus Chriſti, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Winchester*.

Corpus cum cauſa, a Writ iſſuing out of Chancery to remove, both the body and the record touching the cauſe of any man lying in execution upon a judgement for debt into the Kings Bench.

Corr, a certain meaſure containing two quarts.

Corrade, (lat.) to ſcrape together, to extort.

Correction, (lat.) an amending, alſo a chaſtiſing.

Correctour of the Staple, a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recordeth the bargains of Merchants there made.

Correlatives, (lat.) a Term in Logick, ſignifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Maſter and ſervant, father and ſon, &c.

Cor-

Correption, (lat.) a ſnatching ſuddenly away.

Correſpondency, (lat.) a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity, an anſwerableneſſe, or proportion of one thing to another.

Corridor, a Term in fortification, otherwiſe called *Cortina*, or Curtain.

Corrigible, (lat.) eaſie to be corrected, or made better by correction.

Corrival, a competitour, one that makes ſuit in the ſame buſineſſe.

Corroboration, (lat.) a ſtrengthning or making firm.

To Corrode, (lat.) to gnaw, to fret.

Corroſive, (lat.) having a gnawing or fretting quality; it is ſpoken of thoſe things which are uſed in phyſick, to gnaw or eat into any part of the body.

Corrugation, (lat.) a contracting together, a drawing into wrinkles.

Corruption, (lat.) a tainting or depraving. Corruption of the blood, ſignifyeth in law an infection of the blood, growing to the eſtate and iſſue of a man tainted with treaſon, whereby he looſeth all to the Prince, and both he and his heirs are made ignoble.

Corſary, (French) a Courrier.

Corſe præſent, law-term, the body of a beaſt or ſome ſuch like offering, given to the Prieſt out of a dead mans goods. It is alſo called a Mortuary.

Corſlet, (Ital.) the ſame as *Cuiraſſe* in French, armour for the back and breſt.

Corſure, or *Courſer* (old word) a Broaker.

Corſtopitum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, mentioned by *Antonine*. Some think it to be the ſame with *Ptolemies Curiæ Ottadinorum*, now called *Corbridge*.

Corticated, (lat.) covered with a bark or rind.

Corven, (old word) carved.

Corvine, (lat.) belonging to a Crow or Raven.

Corviſer, ſee *Cordwainer*.

Coruſcation, (lat.) lightning, a flaſhing or glimmering of light.

Corybantes, the Prieſts of *Cybele*, who uſed to celebrate the Feaſts of *Cybele* with dancing and ringing of Cymbals; they were thought to be the ſame with the *Curetes* and *Idæi Dactyli*.

Coſcinomancy, (Greek) a divination by a ſeive.

Coſenage, a Writ that lieth where the father of the Great grandfather is ſeized in his demeſn as of fee at the day of his death, of certain lands and tenements, and he dying, a ſtranger entereth and intrudeth. Then ſhall his heir have this Writ of Coſenage.

Coſh, or *Cotterel*, (old word) a Cottage.

Coſham, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, in ancient times the Manſion houſe of King *Ethelred*.

Coſier, (old word) a Botcher, called alſo a Sowter.

Coſmical, (Greek) belonging to the World. Coſmical riſing of a Star, is a term uſed in Aſtronomy, ſignifying a Star riſing at the ſame time with the Sun.

Coſmography, (Greek) a deſcription of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe and in Maps.

Coſmometry, (Greek) a meaſuring of the World by degrees and minutes, being a part of Geography or Coſmography.

Coſt, a term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of the Bend or half the Gartier.

Coſtive, (from the Latin word *Conſtipatus*,) having the belly bound.

Coſtmary, an herb called Balſamine, or Alecoaſt.

Coſtrel, (old word) a wine-pot.

Cote, a kind of refuſe or clotted wool, alſo a cottage or ſheepfold.

Coteſwold, (old word) a company of ſheepcotes, and ſheep feeding on hills.

A Cottager, ſignifieth in Law he that dwelleth in a Cottage or houſe without land, or at moſt having but 4 acers belonging to it.

Cotterel, ſee *Coſh*.

Cotton, a kind of ſtuff, otherwiſe called Frize or Bombaſin.

Couchant, (French) lying or ſquatting cloſe to the ground, a word often uſed in Heraldry to expreſſe that poſture.

Covenable, or *Convenable*, (old word) ſuitable or convenient.

Covenant, (French) a bargain, paſt, or agreement, alſo Covenant in Law is that which the Law intendeth to be made though in words it be not expreſt, alſo the name of a Writ that lyeth for the breach of any.

Covent, ſee *Convent*.

Coventry, a famous City in *Warwickſhire*, ſo called from a Covent of Monks

that was anciently there. The first Lord of this City is said to be one *Leofric*, who imposing heavy taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at last at the earnest intercession of his wife *Godiva*, upon condition she would ride naked thorough the chief street of the City, which she performed, but so covered with her long hair, that no body could discern her.

Covercle, or *Coverkill*, (old word) a lid or cover.

Covert, (French) an ombrage or shady place for Deer or other beasts.

Coverture, in Common law is the condition of a married woman, who by the Laws of *England*, is under Covertbaron, and so disabled to make any bargain without her husbands consent.

Coughton, a place in *Warwickshire*, the principle Mansion of the *Throgmortons*, a very ancient Family.

Covie, (French) a term in fouling, signifying a nest or brood of Partridges.

Covin, fraud, from the Latin word *Convenire*, it signifieth in Common law, a deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

Coulant, (French) flowing or gliding along.

Couldray, (French) a hazel grove.

Coule, a vessel to carry water in, also a roab which Fryers use to wear, called in Latin *Cucullus*.

Coulter, (Lat.) a plough-sheare.

Councel with a *c*. (lat. *Concilium*) an assembly of Counsellours.

Count, (French) an Earle, also a Law Term coming from the Latin word *Computatio*, and signifies the Original declaration in a processe chiefly in real actions.

Countercomponed, a Term in Armory, as a bordure countercomponed is a bordure compounded of two colours counterly placed.

Counteurs, or *Conteurs*, are those which a man setteth to speak for him in Court as Advocates, whereas Plaideurs speak as Counsellours at law for one, who is present himself.

Countenance, (French) the face, or visage, also estimation, or credit, also a Term in Law, signifying the favour that is shew'd to poor men that will swear, they have nothing whereof they may make fine.

Counter, a Tradesmans chest, where he puts his cash, or money, also a prison in *London*, where men are put for debt, from the French word Compter, or from the Dutch word Cantor, a secluded place, also Counters are certain little things to cast account with.

Counterfeit, (French) to feign.

Countermaund, (French) a revocation of a former command.

Countermure, a word in fortification, a Wall, or Bank opposite to the Town Wall.

Counterpain, one of the Copies of a pair of deeds, or indentures, so that one party may keep one part, and the other the other.

Counterplea, signifieth in Common-law, that, which the demandant alleadgeth against a Tenant in courtesie, or in dowr, who prayeth in aid of the King, or him, who hath the reversion for his better defence.

Counterpoint, opposition, also a Term in Musick, being a composing of parts together by setting points one against another, also a Term in Needle-work, called backstitch, or quilt-stitch.

Counter-round, a Term in Military Discipline, signifying a certain number of Officers going to visit the Rounds, or the Sentinels.

Counter-scarf, (a Term in fortification) that side of the moat, which is opposite to the Fortresse.

Counter-tail, or *Counter-tally*, one of the two tallies, or pieces of wood, whereon any thing is scored, whereof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other piece.

Countervail, (French) to be of equal price.

County, or *Shire*, a certain portion, or circuit of the Realm, into which the whole land is divided.

County-court, a Court held every moneth by the Sheriffe, or his Deputy the under Sheriffe.

Coup, (old word) a piece cut off, or cut out.

Coupant, (French) cutting, or lopping.

Couple-close, a Term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of a *Cheveron*.

Courfine, (old word) fine heart.

Courser, (French) a horse of service.

Court, the house (where) a King hath his present residence, also a place where justice is judicially ministred, from the Latin *curia*, or from the Greek κυριος, *i.e.* a Lord.

Courtbaron, a Court that every Lord of a Man-

a Mannour hath within his own precincts.

Court of requests, a Court of Equiry of the same nature with the Chancery, onely this Court instead of a Subpœna useth a privy seal.

Courtesie of *England*, is a certain Tenure, whereby a man marrying a woman seized of Land in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail general, if he have a childe by her, which cometh alive into the world, though she and the childe die immediately, yet if she were in possession he shall hold the land during his life, and is called Tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or the courtesie of *England*.

Courtilage in Common-law, is a Garden, or piece of void ground lying near a message from *Curtis*, a mansion house, and *legere* to gather.

Courtisan, (French) a Court-lady, it is also commonly taken for a strumpet.

Courtlasse, or *Coutelasse*, a short sword.

Couth, *quasi Kennouth*, knew, from the *Saxon* word Ken, to know.

Coutheutlaugh, (Saxon) he that receiveth, cherisheth, or hideth an out-law.

Cowde, (old word) a gobbet.

Cowre, to kneel, to fall down for fear from the Italian word *Covare*.

Cowneer, the hollow arching part in the ship stern.

Coy, or *Coyen*, (old word) nice dainty, also to quiet, to flatter.

C R

Crabbat, (French) handsome, comely, also substantively taken, it signifieth a a Gorget for women, or a kinde of riding band for men.

Crach, a crib, or rack for beasts.

Crabs eye, a stone found in a Crab, which resembleth an eye.

Cranage, money paid for the use of a Crane to draw up wares.

Crank, (old word) lusty, blith, jovial.

Crank-sided, when a ship will bear but small sayl, a Term in Navigation.

Crany, (lat.) the skull.

Crapulent, (lat.) glutted with meat, having taken a surfet.

Crasie, sick, distemper'd, from the Greek word, *crasis*, *temperature*.

Crask, (old word) fat.

Crasse, (lat.) thick, heavy, dull, lumpish.

Crassitude, (lat.) thickness, grossenesse.

Crater, is a sign in Heaven, called the bottom of the pitcher in *Virgo*, it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of *March*.

Creance, (French) trust, confidence, credit.

Creansour, Law Term, a creditour.

Creast-tile, a roof tile, which is made to lay upon the ridge of a house.

Crebrous, (lat.) often, usual.

Credible, (lat.) that may be believed.

Credit, trust, belief, also esteem.

Creditour, (lat.) he that lendeth, or trusteth out money.

Credulity, (lat.) aptnesse to believe.

Creed, a set form containing the articles of Christian religion.

Creek, from the Dutch word Kreaken, to make a noise, a part of a Haven where any thing is landed, or disburthened from the Sea.

Crenelle, a Term in Heraldry, being a line dented like the notch in the horn of a bow.

Creon, the son of *Menatius* King of *Thebes*, he was brother to *Jocasta*, the wife of *Laius*, and mother of *Oedipus*, who unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, and married *Jocasta*, not knowing her to be his mother, and by her had *Eteocles* and *Polynices*, who succeeded in the Kingdom, and were to reign by turns every other year, but they having killed one another in civil Wars, *Creon* regained the Kingdom, but behaving himself with much cruelty, he was overcome by *Theseus*, and slain.

Crepitation, (lat.) a creaking noise.

Crepuscul, (lat.) the dawning of the day.

Cressant, (French) the figure of a half Moon, a term in Heraldry.

Cresses, a kind of plant called in Latin *Nasturtium*.

Cresset, (old word) a Lantern, a Beacon.

Crest, (French) a part of a helmet, also the upper part of a Scutchion in armory.

Crestmarine, an herb called Rock-samphire.

Crete, an Island of the Mediterranean Sea, heretofore called *Hecatompolis* by the Greeks, because it had a hundred Cities. it is now called *Candie*, and is a great part of it in the possession of the Turks.

Cretism, or *Creticism*, (Greek) a forging

ging of lyes, falſhood or perfidiouſneſſe.

Crevequeurs, the name of an ancient Family in *Kent*, who built *Leeds* Caſtle in that County: they are ſtiled in ancient Records *de crepito corde*.

Crevet, or *Cruſet*, from the French word *Creux*, hollow, a Goldſmiths melting pot.

Creuſa, the daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and wife of *Æneas*, by whom he had *Aſcanius*; ſhe following her husband out of *Troy* when it was ſet on fire, was not minded by him till he came out of the City, by reaſon that he led his ſon in his hand, and carried his father on his ſhoulders through the flames, but going back to ſeek her, he could never hear what was become of her.

Criminal, (lat.) guilty, blameworthy. *Cleop.*

Crined, having hairs, from the Latin word *Crinis*; it is a word uſed in Heraldry.

Criniſus, a River of *Sicily*, near to the City *Segeſta*, of which it is related, that when the *Trojan* Virgins were to be expoſed to the fury of a Monſter, whom *Neptune* ſent to deſtroy the Country becauſe of *Laomedons* perfidiouſneſſe, *Hippotes* a noble *Trojan* committed his daughter *Hegeſta* to the wide Sea, and ſhe being by fortune carried into *Sicily*, *Criniſus* fell in love with her, and turning himſelf into a Bear, raviſht her, whereupon ſhe became with child and brought forth *Acestes*, who was afterwards King of *Sicily*.

Criplings, (a term in building) ſhort ſpars on the ſide of a houſe.

Criſis, (Greek) a judgement or diſcerning into any thing; alſo a term in Phyſick denoting the ſudden change in a diſeaſe, tending either to recovery or death.

Sir Criſpins Launce, an awle, from *Criſpin* who was the Patron of the Shoomakers.

Criſped, (lat.) friſled, curled.

Crithology, (Greek) a gathering in of the firſt fruits of corn.

Critical, (Greek) of a nice judgement, apt to cenſure. Alſo Critical dayes in a diſeaſe, are thoſe dayes wherein a diſeaſe comes to its Criſis, and they are the odde dayes as the third, fifth, ſeventh, and ſo on; but the moſt critical are counted the fourteenth. The Criſis in acute diſeaſes is judged by the Moon, but in Chronick diſeaſes, the Criſis is judged by the Sun

Criticiſme, (Greek) a playing the Critick, a learning which conſiſts in the curious and nice examining of Authors.

Cro, or *Croy*, ſignifieth in the Scotch Acts of Parliament, a ſatisfaction which the Judge is to pay unto the neareſt of kin to a man that is ſlain, in caſe he miniſter not juſtice as he ſhould do.

Croce, (old word) a Shepherds ſtaff, or crook.

Crocolana, the ancient name of a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, now called *Ancaſter*.

Crocute, a certain beaſt imitating the voice of a man, and ingendred of a *Hyæna* and a *Lioneſſe*, it cometh from the Æthiopian word *Crocottas*.

Cræſus, a King of the *Lydians*, who abounded in riches; he was overcome in war by *Cyrus*, and put upon a pile to be burnt, and calling out *Solon*, *Solon*, *Cyrus* demanding the reaſon, he acquainted him how that *Solon* having formerly been asked of him who was the happieſt man, told him none could be happy till his death, and that the greateſt riches could not keep a man from miſery; whereupon he was freed and made one of *Cyrus* his Counſellers.

Croft, from the old word *Creaft*, i. e. handy-craft, a little *Cloſe* joyning to a houſe, it being lookt to with more than ordinary care.

Croiſada, a Bull of the Pope, granting the ſign, the badge of the Croſſe, in an expedition of Chriſtians againſt Infidels.

Croiſes, Pilgrims, alſo Knights of the Order of St. *John* in *Jeruſalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; they were both ſo called from the ſign of the Croſſe which they uſed to wear on their garments.

Crome, or *Corm*, (old word) a crow of iron, from the Dutch word *Kromb*, crooked.

Crool, (old word) to mutter.

Croſier, a Biſhops ſtaff, from the old word Croce, a Shepherds crook, or for that it bears the figure of a Croſſe.

Croſſtaff, a Mathematical Inſtrument, wherewith the Altitude of any thing is taken.

Croſtrees, thoſe croſſe pieces of timber which are ſet on the head of the maſt of a Ship.

Crotchet, a meaſure in muſick being half a Minim,

a Minim, and a Minim is once down or up, it ſignifieth alſo a humour or whimſy.

Crotells, or *Croteying* (term in hunting) the ordure of a Hare.

Crouch, (old word) Croſſe, whence to Crouch, *i. e.* to bleſſe.

Crow, is a celeſtial conſtellation, and ſits upon *Hydra's* taile, ſhe hath her Manſion in the auſteral parts.

Crowland, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, which is reported to have been heretofore mightily haunted with ſpirits, until ſuch time as devout *Gutblac* lived there a Hermites life, to whoſe memory *Æthelbald* King of the *Mercians* built a famous Monaſtery.

Crown, of the ſeveral ſorts of Crowns, as Triumphal, Civic, Gramineal, Mural, and the like. See *Aulus Gellius cap.* 8. Crown is alſo metaphorically taken for glory, honour, dignity.

Clark of the *Crown* in Chancery, an Officer that attends the Lord Chancellour for ſpecial matters of State, as Commiſſions of Lieutenancies, Juſtices, or ſuch like, with their writs of aſſociation and *dedimus poteſtatem* for taking of oaths; alſo all general pardons, writs of Parliament, writs of ſpecial executions, *&c.*

Clark of the *Crown*-office in the Kings Bench, is he who frames, reads, and records, all Indictments againſt Traitours, Felons, and all other offenders there arraigned.

Collens earth, a kind of colour uſed in painting.

Cruciate, (lat.) to afflict, to torment.

Crucifie, (lat.) to faſten or naile to a Croſſe.

A Crucifix, an Image which repreſents the crucifying of Chriſt.

Cruditie, (lat.) rawneſſe, ill digeſtion of the ſtomack.

Cruet, or *Crewet*, a viol or narrow-mouth'd glaſſe to keep oil or the like in.

Cruife, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland* for a hogs-ſtye, it is alſo called Creffera.

Crurall, (lat.) belonging to the thighs.

Cruſible, a pot wherein Chymiſts melt their mettals.

Criſſell, (old word) griſle.

Cruſtaceous, (lat.) cruſted or covered with a hard ſhell.

Crutchet Fryars, the ſame as crouched or croſſed Fryars.

Cruzada, ſee *Croiſada*.

Cruzado, a Portugal Crown of Gold.

Cryptology, (Greek) a ſpeaking in ſecret, a whiſpering.

Cryſtall, a very bright and tranſparent kind of Mineral, which lookes like Ice, or the cleareſt ſort of glaſſe.

Cryſtalline Humour, a white ſplendid and ſhining humour, nor flat nor round, ſeated in the center of the eye, and is the firſt inſtrument of ſight.

C U

Cubbridge head, a diviſion made acroſs the forecaſtle and half-deck with boords, which in other places is called the Bulk-head.

Cube, a Geometrical figure, being a ſolid body every way, comprehending ſix equal ſides.

Cubebes, a certain kind of *Indian* fruit.

Cubicular, (lat.) belonging to a Bed-chamber.

Cubite, a kinde of meaſure, reaching from the elbow to the end of the little finger.

Cuchaneale, a little worm bred in the fruit of the Holy-oke, of which is made a certain coſtly grain wherewith they dye Skarlet or Crimſon colour. Some ſay it comes from the Latin word *coccinus*, Skarlet.

Cucullated, (lat.) having on a Monks coule.

Cucurbite, (lat.) a Gourd, alſo a Cuping-glaſſe, being a deep hollow glaſſe which Phyſitians apply to the body to draw out blood.

Cucuye, a ſtrange kind of bird in *Hiſpaniola*, having eyes under the wings, which in the night time ſhine very bright.

Cudweed, a certain herb whoſe leaves are ſo ſoft, that they are uſed for cotton; it is alſo called Cotton-weed.

Cue, an item given to Stage-players when any of them are to begin to ſpeak.

Cuerpo, (Spaniſh) a body, alſo a corporation; to walk in *cuerpo*, is to go without a cloak.

Cui ante devortium, a writ, that a woman divorced from her husband hath power to recover her lands from him to whom her husband did alienate them during the marriage.

Cui in vita, a writ of entry that a widow hath againſt him, to whom her husband

husband did alienate her lands in his life time.

Cuinage, the making up of Tin into such a fashion as makes it fit for carriage.

Cuiraſſier, (French) he that is armed with a Cuiraſe or Corſlet, which is a kind of armour for the breſt and back.

Culdeis, *quaſi cultores Dei*, a ſort of religious people that were anciently in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Culerage, (French) lechery, alſo an herb called Water-pepper, or Arſeſmart.

Culinary, (lat.) belonging to the kitchin.

Cullers, in Latin *oves rejiculæ*, ſheep that are choſen out and ſeparated from thoſe that are good for meat.

Cullion-head, the ſame as Baſtion, a Skonce or Block-houſe.

Cullis, from *Colare* to ſtrain, the juice of boiled meat ſtrained thorough a ſtrainer.

Cullot, from *Culius* the taile, a cuſhion to ride poſt with.

Culm, from *Culmen* the top, ſmoak or ſoot.

Culminate, (lat.) to get up to the top.

Culrach, or *Colrach*, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, a pledge or cautioner which is left for the repledgeing of a man from one Court to another.

Culpable, (lat.) guilty, faulty, peccant.

Cultivation, (lat.) a manuring or tilling.

Culture, (lat.) the ſame.

Culver, (old word) a pigeon or dove.

Culverine, *quaſi Colubrine*, a piece of Ordnance ſo called.

Culvertaile, a term in Architecture, a faſtning of boards with artificial joynts.

Cumble, (French) full heaped meaſure.

Cuma, a City by the Sea ſide in *Italy* near *Puzzoli*.

Cumfrey, a kind of herb otherwiſe called Conſound.

Cumulation, (lat.) a heaping up together.

Cunctation, (lat.) prolonging of time, delaying.

Cuneglaſus, the name of a cruel Tyrant who ſucceeded *Vortiporus* in his government of the *Britaines* of *Wales* and *Cornwale*.

Cunicle, (lat.) a Mine or Hole under ground.

Cunobelinus, an ancient King of the *Trinobantes*, a people of the Eaſtern parts of *Brittain*, he ſucceeded *Mandubratius* in the kingdom.

Cuntey, ſignifieth the ſame as the ordinary Jury or trial by the Country.

Cupidity, (lat.) covetous or luſtful deſire.

Cupping-glaſſe, ſee *Cucurbite*.

Cupulo, (lat.) a term in Architecture, a high arch in a building.

Curebulli, tann'd leather, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a law made by *William* the Conqueror, that every one ſhould put out their fire and light, at the ringing of the eight a clock-bell, which was called *Couvrir le feu*, i. e. cover the fire.

Curia Ottadinorum, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*. See *Corſopitum*.

Curialitas Scotiæ is equivalent to that which we call Curteſie of *England*.

Curlew, a kind of foule ſo called.

Curranto, (French,) a running French Dance, alſo a muſical Aire of a more than ordinary ſwift time.

Curricurre, a kind of *Eaſt Indian* Barge.

Curriedow, a curry-favour, or flatterer.

Curreur, a running ſtream from *Currere* to run.

Curſiter, a Clerk belonging to the Chancery who makes original writs for the Shier which is allotted him.

Curvetta, or *Corvetta*, (Ital.) a prauncing of a horſe of ſervice, from the Latin *Curvus*, crook'd, becauſe they bend in their feet.

Curvity, (lat.) crookedneſſe.

Curules, (lat.) thoſe of the Roman Senators, which were carried to Court in Chariots.

Curulis Sella, an ivory ſeat, which was placed in the Roman Conſuls Chariot.

Cuſco, the chief Citie of that part of the new world, which contains *Braſilia* and *Peru*.

Cuſpidate, (lat.) to make ſharp at the end from *Cuſpis* a point.

Cuſpe, the entrance of any houſe, or firſt beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the Zodiack is placed, as you finde it in the Table of Houſes.

Cuſtode admittendo, a Writ for the removing, or admitting of Guardians.

Cuſtody, (lat.) ſafe-hold.

Cuſtome, both in Common and Civil Law, ſignifieth a Law, or Rite not written, which being eſtabliſhed by long uſe and the conſent of our Anceſtours hath been, and is dayly practiſed.

Cuſtos brevium, a Clerk belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whoſe Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and put them upon files, every return by it ſelf, and at the end of every Term to receive of the prothonotaries, all the Records of *niſi prius*, called the *poſtea*.

Cuſtos Rotulorum, is he that hath the cuſtody of the Rolls, or Records of the Seſſions of peace, and of the Commiſſion it ſelf, he is thought to be the ſame with *Cuſtos placitorum Coronæ*.

Cuſtos ſpiritualium, or of the *ſpiritualities*, he that exerciſeth Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of any Dioceſſe, during the Vacancy of the *See*, which by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Cuthbert, (Sax.) famous knowledge, a proper name.

Cuticle, (lat.) ſignifieth in Anatomy, the Membrane, or thin skin which covereth the thicker skin all over the body, and is called in Greek *Epidermis*.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchecquer, that provideth wood for the Tallies, and cutting the ſumme paid upon them, caſteth the ſame into the Court to be written upon.

Cuttle-fiſh, a certain kinde of fiſh, called in Latin *Sepia*, which throwing a black juyce like ink into the water, becomes hid in that obſcurity, and ſo eſcapes the fiſher.

Cutilia, a Lake in the *Reatine* grounds in *Italy*, where there is a wooddy Iſland, which continually moves up and down.

Cutwater, a Term in Navigation, the ſharpneſſe of the ſhip before.

C Y

Cyamba, a Citie in *Aſia*, where they uſe Coral inſtead of money, and have great ſtore of Aloes, and all kinde of Spices.

Cybele, the daughter of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, and the wife of Saturn, ſhe is otherwiſe called *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Veſta*, *Magna Mater*, or Grand-mother of the Gods, alſo *Pindymene* & *Berecynthia*.

Cyclades, 50 Iſlands in the *Aegean* Sea, called by the *Italians Iſole dell Archipelago*.

Cycle, (Greek) a Term in Aſtronomy, *Cycle* of the Sun is the revolution of 28 years, *Cycle* of the Moon the revolution of 19 years, in which time both of their motions recur to the ſame point.

Cyclopædie, (Greek) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

Cyclops, the ſons of Neptune and *Amphitrite*, or as *Apollodorus Athenienſis* faith of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, they were the ſervants of *Vulcan*, and made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great eye in their forehead, their names were *Bronte*, *Serope* and *Pyracmon*, whom *Apollodorus* calleth *Harpe*, others ſay they were a very ancient people of *Sicily* of a very Gyantly ſtature.

Cycnus, the ſon of *Mars*, who was kill'd in a Combate with *Hercules*, whom *Mars* to revenge his ſons death reſolved to fight with, but before they came to blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a clap of Thunder, there was another *Cycnus*, the ſon of *Neptune*, who being invulnerable fought with *Achilles*, and could not be killed, till *Achilles* throwing him upon the ground, kneel'd upon his neck and ſtiffled him.

Cydippe, ſee *Acontius*.

Cygnus, vide *Swan*.

Cylinder, (Greek) a Geometrical body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other, alſo a rolling ſtone to ſmooth Garden allies, being juſt of that figure, in the art of Gunnery it ſignifies that part of the bore of a piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

Cymace, from the Greek word *Cyma*, a wave, it is a Term in Architecture, ſignifying carved work, which reſembles waves.

Cymbal, a Muſical inſtrument, made of plates of braſſe, reſembling a kinde of boat, called *Cymba*.

Cymraecan language, the Welſh, or old Britiſh language.

Cynanthrophy, (lat.) a kinde of Phrenſie, or diſeaſe, which poſſeſſeth a man with a conceit that he is turned into a Dogge.

Cynegeticks, (Greek) books treating of the art of hunting.

Cynical, (Greek) crabbed, ſevere, from a certain Sect of Philoſophers, who were called *Cynicks*.

Cynoſure, (Greek) a conſtellation of ſtars near the North-pole, called *Urſa Minor*, by which the ſaylers are directed in their courſe.

Cynthius, a name attributed to *Apollo*,

as *Cynthia* to *Diana*, from *Cynthus* a Hill in *Delos*, where *Latona* brought them forth, being Twins.

Cyprian, (Greek) a proper name of men, from *Cypria* one of the names of *Venus*.

Cyprus, an Island in the *Carpathian* Sea, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*, it is now under the Turks Dominion.

Cyrenaica, a Countrey of *Africa*, called also *Pentapolitana*, because it contained these five Cities, *Beronice*, *Arsinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia* and *Cyrene*.

Cyrus, the son of *Cambyses* and *Mandana*, he was King of *Persia*, overthrew the *Assyrian* Monarchy, conquered all *Asia*, but was at length overcome and slain by *Thomyris*, Queen of *Scythia*, who causing his head to be cut off, and cast into a tub of bloud, cried out, now satisfie thy self with bloud, after which thou hast alwayes thirsted.

Cystick, (Greek) belonging to the bag of Gall, which is call'd *Cystis*, *Cystick* vein signifieth in Anatomy a branch of the Port vein, which ascendeth up to the neck of the Gall, and there divideth it self.

Cyzicus, an Island in the *Propontis*, joyned to the continent with two bridges, having a Citie in it of the same name.

D

Dæ, a people of that part of *Scythia*, which is called *Nomades*, mentioned by *Virgil* in his eight book of *Aeneids*.

Dabuze, a kinde of weapon carried before the Grand Signor, in the nature of our Mace.

Dacia, a Countrey of *Scythia Europæa*, which at this day is divided into *Transilvania*, *Zypserland*, the seven *Campes*, *Ruscia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*.

Dactyle, (Greek) the fruit of the Palm-tree, a Date, also a foot in verse, consisting of one long syllable, and two short, also a finger.

Dactylogy, (Greek) a discoursing by signs made with the finger.

Dædalus, a famous Artist, who made the famous Labyrinth in *Crete*, into which he was shut up himself with his son *Icarus*, for having made a woodden Heifer, in which *Pasiphae* was injoyed by *Jupiter* in the shape of a Bull, but he making artificial wings for himself and his son, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*, but *Icarus* soaring too high, melted the wax and fell into the sea.

Dæmoniack, (Greek) possessed with a Devil, or evil spirit.

Dæmonologie, (Greek) a discourse of Angels, Spirits, or Devils.

Daff, (old word) a Coward, or a Dastard.

Daffadill, a kinde of flowr, otherwise called *Narcissus*.

A Dagg, a Pistoll, so called from the *Dacians*, who first used them.

Dagswain, a rough, or course mantle.

D'alanson, the name of an ancient and Noble Family in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called by contraction *Dallison*.

Dalmatian Dap, a flour, otherwise called a Tulip, because it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Countrey of *Greece*.

Dalmatick, a kinde of vestment worn by the Priests, so called also from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

Dalrendini, the ancient name of a certain people of *Scotland*, so called from *Renda* an Irish Captain, who conquered those parts.

Damascus, the chief Citie of *Syria*, whence we have our best sort of Pruines, which are called Damask Pruines, or Damasines.

Dammage, a Term in Common-law, any hurt, or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate, also a part of that the Jurors are to enquire of passing for the Plaintiffe, in a civil action.

Dammage fesant, in Common-law, is, when a strangers beasts are in another mans ground, and there feed without Licence of the Tenant, spoiling the Grasse, or Corn, in which case the Tenant may impound them.

Dammask, a kinde of fine stuffe, first made in the Citie of Damascus.

Damnation, (lat.) a condemning, or giving sentence.

Damocrita, a Roman Matron, whose husband *Alcippus* being banish't, and she forbid to follow him, and her daughters prohibited marriage that his race might be extinct, she in revenge when the chief women of the Citie were met in a house to sacrifice, set fire on the house, and when she saw people run to their aid, she first killed her daughters, then her self.

Danae, the daughter of *Acrisius*, King of *Argos*, see *Acrisius*.

Danaus, the son of *Belus*, and brother of *Aegyptus*, he was King of *Argos*, and from him the *Greeks* were called *Danai*.

Dancet,

Dancett, is much like indented, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

Dandelion, a kind of plant, vulgarly called Piſſebeds.

Dandruff, a kind of ſcruff or ſmall ſcales, ſticking to the skin of the head, which look like brann.

Daneguilt, from *Dane* and *gelt*, which ſignifies money; It was a tribute anciently laid upon our Anceſtors by the Danes, of 12 pence for every hide of land thorough the Realm.

Dangwallet, *Exceſſive*, *quaſi* making the wallet to dangle down.

Dania, a Country of *Europe*, almoſt invironed with the northern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

Daniel, (Hebr.) judgement of God.

Daniſme, (Greek) Uſury.

Dank, moiſt, from the Dutch word *Dampight*.

Danmonii, the ancient name of a people in old time inhabiting that part of this Iſland now called *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*.

Dantiſcum, a famous Mart Town in *Poland* called *Dantzick*.

Danwort, a kind of plant called dwarf-elder, in French *Hieble* from *Hybla* a mountain of *Sicily*, where it chiefely grows.

Danubius, or *Iſter*, the greateſt River in *Europe*, which riſing from the mountain *Arnoba*, runneth through many Countries. It is now called the *Danow*.

Daphne, the daughter of *Peneus*, ſhe flying from *Apollo* who became in love with her for her beauty, was turned into a Laurel-tree.

Daphnomancy, (Greek) a divination by Laurels.

Dapper, fine, neat, ſpruice, from an old Latin word *Toper*, i. e. ſwift, or the Duch word *Dapfer*, ſtout, agil, or elſe from *Dapifer*, which ſignifies in Latin a ſewer, or he that ſerves up the firſt diſh at a Feaſt.

Darby, the chief Town of *Darbyſhire*, ſo called by contraction form *Derwentby*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon the River *Derwent*; the Town was won in old time by *Ethelfleda* that victorious Lady of the *Mercians*, from the *Danes*, of whom ſhe made a very great ſlaughter.

Darcy's, or *de Adrecy's*, the name of an ancient Family of Barons in *Lincolnſhire*, deſcended from *Norman de Adrecy*, or *Darcy de Nocton*, who lived in great favour and eſteem with *Henry* the third.

Dardanus, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Electra*, who having killed his brother *Jaſius*, fled to *Samothrace*, afterwards he went into *Aſia*, where he built *Dardanum* or *Troy*.

Darick, a kind of ancient coin bearing the value of two ſhillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

Darius, a King of *Perſia*; there were ſeveral of that name, whereof the laſt was *Darius Codomannus*, who was overcome by *Alexander* the Great.

Darnel, cockle-weed, from the Dutch word *Deren*, to hurt.

Darrein, from the French word *Dernier*, *i. e.* laſt, as *Darrein*, preſentment, laſt preſentment.

Darreighn, (old word) an attempt.

Dartos one of the membranes that involve the ſtones.

Darford or *Darenford*, a Town in *Kent*, ſo called from the River Daren, where K. *Edward* the third built a Nunnery, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

Datary, an office in *Rome*, for the collation of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices.

Date, the fruit of Palm-tree, alſo the day of the moneth or year, wherein any Letter is written.

Datiſm, (Greek) an often rehearſal of the ſame thing by a heaping of ſynonyma's together, from *Datis* a Satrape of *Greece*, *the* Dative Caſe, the third of the 6 Caſes in Grammar, uſed in actions of giving or attributing.

Davenport, or by contraction *Damport*, a Town in *Cheſhire*, which gave name to an ancient Family ſo called.

David, (Hebr.) beloved.

Daunſette, a term in Heraldry, being almoſt the ſame with a line indented, but onely it is deeper and wider.

Dantry, the name of a very ancient Family in *Suſſex*, ſtiled in Latin Records *de Alta ripa*.

Day, ſignifieth in law, a day in bank before ordinary Judges, wherein the party ſhould appear and plead; as for the Aſtronomical and Political diſtinction of dayes and the parts thereof, ſee *Macrobius* and *Cenſorinus*.

D E

Dea bona, or Good Goddeſſe, a name attributed by the old Heathen to the

Earth, whom they worshipped as a Goddesse; she was also called *Ops Fatua*, and *Fauna*, the Poets feign that being drunk with a wine made of Myrtle-berries, called *Myrtidanum*, she was whipt to death by her husband *Faunus* with Myrtle twiges.

Dea viri-placa, a certain Goddesse among the ancient Romans, in whose Chappel man and wife, after they had fallen out, were reconciled again.

Deacon, (from the Greek *Diaconus*, a minister or servant) is an officer of the Church that is appointed to distribute alms to the poor.

Deadpledge, land or moveables pawned for money, which is to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on; it is also called Mortgage.

Deadwater, the eddy water at the stern of a ship.

Dean, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate that hath power over ten Canons, and those which have a jurisdiction assigned them by the Bishop over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoyning, are called Deans rurall.

Deauration, (lat.) a gilding over.

Debauncherie, or *Desbauncherie*, (French) riot, disorderly revelling.

Debellation, (lat.) a overcoming in war or duell.

De bene esse, a term used in Common law, as when a Defendants deposition is onely allowed of for the present, but after more full examination, is either to stand or fall.

Debet, & solet, a Writ of right, which hath those words in it as formal words not to be omitted when a man sueth for a thing now first of all denied him, and which hath been injoyed by his Ancestors, as suit to a Mill, or common of Pasture, or the like.

Debilitation, (lat.) a making weak or feeble.

Debito, a Writ which lieth where a man oweth money upon obligation, or bargain for any thing sold.

Debonairity, (French) curtesie, mildnesse, also sprightlinesse.

Debosherie, or *deboistnesse*, see *Debauncherie*.

Decade, (Greek) the number of ten.

Decadency, (lat.) a declining or falling down.

Decagon, (Greek) a term in Fortification and Geometry, signifying a figure of ten Angles.

Decalogue, (Greek) the ten Commandments imparted to the Jews from God by *Moses*.

Decameron, (Greek) a book of Fables, written by *Boccace*, so called becaus it is divided into ten parts or books.

Decapitation, (lat.) a beheading.

Decapolis, a Country of *Syria*, so called becaus it contained 10 Cities.

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Deceptione, a Writ that lieth against him, that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another for him that receiveth damage thereby.

Decerption, (lat.) a cropping off, or pulling away.

Decertation, (lat.) a striving for any thing.

Decession, (lat.) a going away, or departing.

Decies tantum, a Writ that lieth against a juror that taketh money for the giving of his verdict, wherein there is recoverable ten times so much as he took.

The Decimal chain, a certain Mathematical Instrument for the measuring of land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts, each of which containeth about 19 in length.

Decimation, (lat.) a gathering tithes, also a punishing every tenth man by lot.

De decimis solvendis, &c. a Writ which formerly lay against those that had farmed the Priors aliens lands of the King.

Deciners, or *Doziners*, such as were wont to have the check of ten Friburgs for the maintenance of the peace, the limits of whose jurisdiction was called Decenna.

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The Deck of a Ship, the floor of planks on which the Ordnance is plac'd.

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Declivity, (lat.) a bending downwards, a ſteepneſſe.

Decollation, (lat.) a beheading.

Decoction, (lat.) a boiling away; it is applyed chiefely to medicinable things, as herbs, roots, *&c.*

Deconate, vide *Faces*.

Decoration, (lat.) an adorning or decking.

Decortication, (lat.) a pulling off the outward rind or bark.

Decorum, (lat.) good grace, order, decency.

Decrees, or *Decretals*, a volume of the Canon law, compoſed by *Gratian* a Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*.

Decrement, (lat.) a decreaſing.

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Decuple, (lat.) tenfold.

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Deflection, (lat.) a turning away, alſo a bending down.

Defloration, (lat.) a raviſhing, or deflowring.

Earth, whom they worſhipped as a Goddeſſe; ſhe was alſo called *Ops Fatua*, and *Fauna*, the Poets feign that being drunk with a wine made of Myrtle-berries, called *Myrtidanum*, ſhe was whipt to death by her husband *Faunus* with Myrtle twiges.

Dea viri-placa, a certain Goddeſſe among the ancient Romans, in whoſe Chappel man and wife, after they had fallen out, were reconciled again.

Deacon, (from the Greek *Diaconus*, a miniſter or ſervant) is an officer of the Church that is appointed to diſtribute alms to the poor.

Deadpledge, land or moveables pawned for money, which is to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on; it is alſo called Mortgage.

Deadwater, the eddy water at the ſtern of a ſhip.

Dean, an Eccleſiaſtical Magiſtrate that hath power over ten Canons, and thoſe which have a juriſdiction aſſigned them by the Biſhop over other Miniſters and Pariſhes near adjoyning, are called Deans rurall.

Deauration, (lat.) a gilding over.

Debaucherie, or *Desbauscherie*, (French) riot, diſorderly revelling.

Debellation, (lat.) a overcoming in war or duell.

De bene eſſe, a term uſed in Common law, as when a Defendants depoſition is onely allowed of for the preſent, but after more full examination, is either to ſtand or fall.

Debet, & ſolet, a Writ of right, which hath thoſe words in it as formal words not to be omitted when a man ſueth for a thing now firſt of all denied him, and which hath been injoyed by his Anceſtors, as ſuit to a Mill, or common of Paſture, or the like.

Debilitation, (lat.) a making weak or feeble.

Debito, a Writ which lieth where a man oweth money upon obligation, or bargain for any thing ſold.

Debonairity, (French) curteſie, mildneſſe, alſo ſprightlineſſe.

Deboſherie, or *deboiſtneſſe*, ſee *Debaucherie*.

Decade, (Greek) the number of ten.

Decadency, (lat.) a declining or falling down.

Decagon, (Greek) a term in Fortification and Geometry, ſignifying a figure of ten Angles.

Decalogue, (Greek) the ten Commandments imparted to the Jews from God by *Moſes*.

Decameron, (Greek) a book of Fables, written by *Boccace*, ſo called becauſe it is divided into ten parts or books.

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Defloration, (lat.) a raviſhing, or deflowring.

Defluxion, (lat.) a flowing downward, alſo in phyſick it is taken for a falling down of humours to any part of the body.

Deformity, (lat.) ugglineſſe.

Deforſour, in Common-law, is one that caſteth another out of poſſeſſion by force, whereas *Diſſeiſour* is he that doth it without force.

Defray, to make free, alſo to pay anothers charges, from the Dutch word *freſhen*.

Defunct, (lat.) dead.

Degenerate, (lat.) to fall from a more noble to a baſer kinde, to go aſide from the vertues of ones Anceſtors.

Deglutination, (lat.) an unglueing.

Deglutition, (lat.) a greedy devouring, in phyſick it is taken for a powr of the animal faculty, which makes us ſwallow our meat and drink with an appetite.

Degradation, (lat.) a caſting out from any Dignity, or Office.

Degree, (French) a ſtep, or ſtair, or by Metaphor any ſtate, or condition, which is as it were an aſcending, or deſcending from one ſtep to another, in Aſtronomy it is the 30th. part of any of the twelve ſigns, in phyſick and chymiſtry it is the intenſneſſe, or remiſneſſe of the hot, or cold quality of any thing.

Dehortation, (lat.) a diſſwading.

Deianira, the daughter of *Oeneus*, King of *Etolia*, ſhe was firſt eſpouſed to *Achelous*, afterwards to *Hercules*, and being to paſſe over the River *Evenus*, *Neſſus* the Centaure offered his ſervice to carry her over, but as ſoon as he was on the farther ſide, he attempted to raviſh her, whereupon *Hercules* ſhot at him with a poyſoned arrow; *Neſſus* perceiving he had received his deaths wound, he to be revenged preſented *Deianira* with a ſhirt dipt in his own bloud, telling her, that if her husband wore it, it would draw his affections from all other women, which ſhe believing gave it to *Hercules*, but the ſhirt ſticking to his body ſo burnt his fleſh that to avoide the torment, he threw himſelf into a flaming pyle, and *Deianira* for grief ſlew her ſelf.

Dejeration, (lat.) a taking a ſolemn oath.

Deifie, (lat.) to make a God of one.

Deiphobus, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who cauſed *Paris* to be ſlain by treachery and married his wife *Helena*.

Deipnoſophiſts, (Greek) a company of wiſe-men diſcourſing at ſupper.

Deis, (old word) a ſeat.

Deity, (lat.) Divinity, or Godhead.

Delamere, a Forreſt in *Cheſhire*, whereof the Dawns of *Uskinton* were, by the gift of *Ranulph* the firſt Earle of *Cheſter*, made Forreſters by Hereditary ſucceſſion; in this Forreſt *Aedelfleda* the *Mercian* Lady built a Town called *Eadelbury*, i.e. the happy Town, which now being nothing but a heap of rubbiſh, is called the Chamber in the Forreſt.

Delatour, (lat.) an accuſer, or informer.

A Delegate, (lat.) he that executes judgement in the place of a Civil, or Eccleſiaſtical Judge.

Deletion, (lat.) a blotting out.

Delgovitia, the name of an ancient Town in *York-ſhire*, which ſtood as ſome think in that place where now *Wighton* is.

Delibation, (lat.) a ſacrificing, alſo a taſting.

Deliberation, (lat.) a conſulting, or debating.

Delict, (lat.) an offence, or crime.

Delineation, (lat.) a drawing the firſt draught of a Picture.

A Delinquent, (lat.) one that hath committed an offence, or crime.

Deliration, (lat.) a doating, or being beſides ones ſenſes.

Delos, an Iſland in the *Aegean* Sea, the chiefeſt of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born, whence they were called the *Delian* Twins.

Delph, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Eſcocheon, proper to him that revoketh his own challenge, and eateth his own words.

Delphos, a Town of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*.

Deltoton, (Greek) a conſtellation of ſtars, reſembling the figure of a Greek delta.

Deluſion, (lat.) a deceiving, or beguiling.

Deluge, (French) an inundation, or overflowing of waters.

Demand, in Common-law, is oppoſite to plaint, for in purſuit of civil actions, if they be real actions, the purſuer is called demandant, if perſonal, plaintiffe.

Demeaſne, or *Demain*, (French) by the *Civilians* called *Dominicum*, is that land, which a man holdeth originally of himſelf, whereas *feodum* are thoſe, which he holdeth by the benefit of a Superiour.

Come-

Demetrius, the name of ſeveral famous Kings in *Aſia*, who ſucceeded *Alexander*, the word ſignifieth belonging to *Ceres*, who in Greek is called *Demeter*.

Demi, (lat.) joyned with another word, ſignifieth half as *Demi-God*, &c.

Demin, (old word) a Judge.

Demiſe, (lat.) to farm, or let.

Demiſſion, (lat.) a caſting down, or abaſement.

Democracy, (Greek) a Government wherein the Magiſtrates are choſen from among the people, and by the people.

Democritus, a famous Philoſopher born at *Abdera*, he thought the world to be compoſed of Atomes, and that he might the better contemplate upon natural cauſes, and not be taken off with any outward objects, he put out his eyes with a burning baſon, his father was a man of ſo great riches, that he feaſted *Xerxes* and all his Army.

Demolition, (lat.) a caſting down, or ruinating.

† *Demonachation*, (French) an expelling from the Monkiſh order, alſo a forſaking of the ſame.

Demoniack, ſee *Dæmoniack*.

Demonſtration, (lat.) a ſhewing, or making plain.

Demophon, the ſon of *Theſeus* and *Phædra*, he was driven by Tempeſt upon the ſhore of *Thrace*, and married *Phillis*, the daughter of *Lycurgus*, but *Theſeus* dying, he took the government of *Athens* upon him, and forgetting *Phillis*, ſhe for grief hanged her ſelf upon an Almond-tree.

Demoſthenes, a famous Oratour among the Greeks, who was baniſh't by *Philip* of *Macedon*, and at laſt poyſoned himſelf to avoid the fury of *Antipater*.

Demur, ſignifieth in Common-law a kinde of pauſe upon any point of difficulty.

Denariata terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land, it is alſo called farding-deal, or a farundel of Land.

Denary, (lat.) the number of 10. alſo the ſame as Deneer.

Denbigh, the chief Town of *Denbigh-ſhire*, called by the *Britains Cled Fryn-yn Roſſe*, i.e. a rough Hill in *Roſſe*, for ſo that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

Deneer, a kinde of Coper Coyn, which values about the tenth part of a penny.

Denelage, the Law of the Danes, by which a third part of *England* was governed before the Conqueſt.

Denis, a proper name, contracted from *Dionyſius*, which ſome fetch from *Dios nous*, i.e. Divine minde, the chief of this name was St. *Denis*, the great Saint of *France*, it is alſo a womans name contracted from *Diana*.

Deneck, (Arab.) the tayl of the Swan.

Deneck eleced, (Arab.) the tayl of the Lion.

Deneck Alibedi, (Arab.) the bowing of the back, or doubling of the tayl of the Goat.

Denizon, *quaſi* Danes ſon, or from the French word *donaiſon*, an endowing, and ſignifieth in Common-law an Alien that is Infranchiſed by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office, or of purchaſing Land, but it cometh ſhort of Naturalization, becauſe a ſtranger naturaliſed may inherit by deſcent.

Dennington, a Caſtle in *Bark-ſhire*, built by Sir *Richard de Aberbury*, it was once the Reſidence of the Poet *Chaucer*, afterwards of *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*.

Denomination, (lat.) a giving a name, from any occaſion.

Denſe, thick, oppoſed to rare by the Philoſopher, and that body is ſaid to be denſe, where the ſubſtance is more, and the quantity leſſe.

Denſity, (lat.) thickneſſe.

Dent, a Term in Blazon, as a bordure dent, or indented is, when the line of which the border is made is indented in, and out like the teeth of a ſaw.

Dentifrice, (lat.) a certain powder made up into a conſiſtence, wherewith to rub the teeth.

Dentiſcalp, (lat.) a tooth-picker, or tooth-ſcraper.

Dentition, (lat.) a putting forth, or breeding of teeth.

Denudation, (lat.) a making bare, or naked.

Denuntiation, (lat.) a proclaiming, or denouncing.

Dedand, a thing devoted, and conſecrated to the ſervice of God, to expiate ſome eminent hurt, or miſchief it hath done.

De Deoneranda pro rato portionis, a Writ that lieth where a man is diſtrained for Rent that ought to be paid by others, proportionably with himſelf.

Deoſculation, (lat.) a kiſſing with eagerneſſe.

Departer, a Term in Law, ſignifying, he that

that pleading one thing at first in barre of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth in his rejoynder, shew another matter contrary to his first plea; also departers of Gold or Silver, are those that purifie, and part those mettals from the courser sort: they are also called parters and finers.

Departure in despite of the Court, is when the Tenet or Defendant appeareth to the action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same term and does not appear but makes default; it is called a departure in spight of the Court.

Depæuperation, (lat.) a making poor.

Depeculation, (lat.) a publick theevery, or stealing from the Common-wealth.

Depend, (lat.) to stay or rely upon.

Depford, a famous shipdock in *Kent*, where the ships for the Kings Navy use to be built. It was anciently called *West-Greenwich*, and at the Conquest of *England* was given to *Cislebert Mammignot*, one of *William* the Conquerours Souldiers.

Depilation, (lat.) a making bare of hairs, a making bald.

Deploration, (lat.) a mourning for, or bewailing.

Deplume, (lat.) to strip off feathers.

Deponent, in Grammar, signifieth a Verb which hath a passive termination, and an active signification; also in Common law it is he who depoleth or layeth down any matter upon oath.

Depopulation, (lat.) a spoiling or unpeopling of any Country.

Deportation, (lat.) a carrying away.

Deportment, (French) carriage, comportment or behaviour.

Depositum, (lat.) a pledge in feoffee or trust.

Depravation, (lat.) a spoiling, corrupting, or making nought.

Deprædation, (lat.) a preying upon, a taking away by force.

Deprecation, (lat.) a diverting Gods judgements by prayer, a praying against any calamity.

Deprehension, (lat.) a catching, or taking unawares.

Depression, (lat.) a pressing downward, also an humbling.

Deprivation, (lat.) a bereaving or taking away.

Depromption, (lat.) a bringing out.

Depudication, (lat.) a vitiating or corrupting.

Depulsion, (lat.) a driving from.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that governs in the place of another.

Dequace, (old word) to dash.

Deradiation, (lat.) a casting forth of ray's or beames.

Dere, (old word) to hurt.

Derelition, (lat.) an utter forsaking.

Derein, from the French word *Desranger*, or the Norman word *Desrene*, signifieth the proof of an action which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies.

Derham, in the Saxon tongue *Dearham*, a Town in *Glostershire*, where *Ceaulin* the Saxon King slew 3 Princes of the Britains, *Commeail*, *Condidan*, and *Fariemeiol*, and utterly subdued the Nation.

Deric, a proper name of a man, it being a word contracted from *Theoderic*.

Derision, (lat.) a scorning or laughing at.

Derivation, (lat.) a drawing or taking, it is used in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its original; also in Physick it is taken for a drawing of the humour from one part of the body to another.

Dertmouth, a Port Town in *Devonshire*, which in former times Mounsieur *de Castel* a French Pirate going about to invade, was by the Country people intercepted and slain.

Derogation, (lat.) a lessening or detracting from the worth of any thing, or any person.

Deruncination, (lat.) a taking away weeds, or any thing that molesteth.

Derbices, a people of *Asia*, inhabiting near the mountain *Caucasus*, who strangle their kindred as soon as they arrive at the age of 70 years, and eat their flesh, inviting their neighbours to the Feast. And this they hold to be the most noble kind of burial.

Derceto, the name of a certain Goddesse anciently worshipped at *Askalon*, her forepart representing the shape of a woman, her hinder part the shape of a fish.

Dercyllidas, a famous *Lacedemonian* Commander, who succeeded *Thymbron*, he took *Larissa*, *Amaxitos*, and *Colona*, and gained divers victories over the *Persians*.

Dervises, an Order of religious persons among the *Turks*.

Descalsas, (Spanish) a sort of Fryars in *Spain* that go barelegged.

Descant,

Deſcant, called in Latin *frequentamentum vocis*, in French *fredon*, is a term in Muſick, ſignifying the anſwering of quick notes in one part, unto a ſlower meaſure in the other part.

Deſcent, (lat.) a coming down, alſo a deriving ones pedigree.

Deſcription, (lat.) a ſetting forth the nature or property of any thing.

Deſcry, from the French word cry or clamour, to diſcover afar off.

Deſection, (lat.) a cutting or mowing down.

Deſert, a Wilderneſſe or ſolitary place, from the Latin word *deſerere*, to forſake, but with the accent in the laſt ſyllable, it ſignifieth merit from the French word *deſervir*.

Deſertion, (lat.) a forſaking or abandoning.

Deſiccation, (lat.) a drying up.

Deſidery, from the Latin *deſiderium*, deſire or luſt. It is a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Deſignation, or *Deſign*, (Lat. and French) a purpoſing or contriving.

Deſigners, ſee *Deciners*.

Deſidious, (lat.) negligent, lazy, ſluggiſh.

Deſipience, (lat.) fooliſhneſſe, indiſcretion; alſo in Phyſick it is taken for the dotage of a ſick perſon.

Deſiſt, (lat.) to leave off, to ceaſe.

Deſlavy, leacherous beaſtly, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Deſmonia, a County in *Ireland*, anciently inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberni*; It is vulgarly called *Deſmond*.

Deſolation, (lat.) a lonelineſſe or lying waſte.

Deſpection, (lat.) a caſting ones eyes downward.

Deſperation, (lat.) a deſpairing or giving over.

Deſpicable, (lat.) lyable to contempt, or to be deſpiſed.

Deſpoliation, (lat.) a robbing or ſpoiling.

Deſpondency, (lat.) a dejection of ſpirit, or deſpairing.

Deſponſation, (lat.) a betrothing, a giving in marriage.

Deſpote, (Greek) a great Title heretofore among the Greeks, being as much as chief Lord or Governour of a Country.

Deſpotical dominion, the power of a Maſter over his ſervant.

Deſpumation, (lat.) a taking off the ſcum or froth.

Deſtination, (lat.) an appointing or ordaining as it were by deſtiny.

Deſtiny, Fate; the three Deſtinies, the three fatal Siſters. See *Atropos*.

Deſtitution, (lat.) an utter forſaking or deſerting.

Deſtruction, (lat.) a deſtroying, or undoing.

Deſuetude, (lat.) a deſiſting from any cuſtom or uſe.

Deſultorious, (lat.) given to vaulting.

Detection, (lat.) a revealing, or laying open.

Detention, (lat.) a detaining or withholding.

† *Deterioration*, (lat.) a making worſe.

Determination, (lat.) a purpoſing or intending.

Deterred, (lat.) frighted, diſcouraged.

Deteſtation, (lat.) a deteſting or abhorring.

Detinue, (French) a Writ that lieth againſt him who having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſeth to deliver them again.

Detorſion, (lat.) a wreſting away.

Detraction, (lat.) a drawing away, alſo a ſlandering.

Detriment, (lat.) hurt or dammage.

Detrition, (lat.) a wearing away.

Detruſion, (lat.) a thruſting a way.

Detruncarion, (lat.) a cutting off a limb or branch.

Devaſtation, (lat.) a laying waſte.

Devaſtaverunt bona teſtatoris, a Writ lying againſt Executors for paying of Legacies without ſpecialties before the debt upon the ſaid ſpecialties be due.

Deucaledonians, a certain people inhabiting in old times the Weſtern parts of *Scotland*; They were vulgarly called *Picts*.

Deucalion, the ſon of *Prometheus*, he with his wife *Pyrrha* the daughter of *Epimetheus*, were ſaved in the univerſal Deluge, being carried in a ſhip to the top of *Pernaſſus* and conſulting the Oracle of *Themis* what way they ſhould take to reſtore mankind, and being told they ſhould throw the bones of their firſt mother behind them, they took ſtones out of the earth, and caſt them behind them. Thoſe which *Deucalion* caſt became men, and thoſe whic *Pyrrha* caſt became women.

Deveſt, (lat.) ſignifieth in Common Law to deprive of a poſſeſſion.

Devils-bit, a kind of plant whoſe root looks as if it were, and is fain'd to have been, bitten by the Devil out of envy,

becauſe of the many excellent virtues and properties it hath, wherewith mankinde is benefitted.

Developed, (French) unfolded.

Deviation, (lat.) a turning aſide out of the way.

Devirgination, (lat.) a deflouring, or depriving of Virginity.

Deviſe, in Common-law, is, where a man in his will bequeaths his goods, or his lands, to another after his deceaſe, and he, to whom the lands, or goods are bequeathed, is called the deviſee, deviſe alſo ſignifieth a Motto, or conceit in a Coat of Arms, or Picture, and is alſo called an Impreſe.

Deumo, an Idol adored by the Eaſt *Indians* of *Calicut*.

Devoir, (French) duty, *Devoirs* of *Caleis*, were the cuſtoms due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried thence when our ſtaple was there.

Devolution, (lat.) a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

Devote, (lat.) vowed or conſecrate to God.

Devotion, (lat.) a vowing, or conſecrating; alſo piety, religiouſneſſe.

Deuſan, any kind of hard fruit that laſteth long, ſo called from *durare*, to laſt.

Deuteronomy, (Greek) a Book written by *Moſes*, ſignifying the ſecond Law, being the fifth Book in the Holy Scriptures.

Dew, is generated of a moſt thin cold vapour, onely exhal'd ſo high by the Sun as to keep it up in the air; but when he withdrawes himſelf from our Hemiſphear, it falleth down again in round drops, and is by the coldneſſe of the air congealed reſolved into water.

Dewlap, called in Latin *paleare*, the skin which hangeth down under the throat of an oxe.

Dexterity, (lat.) nimbleneſſe, readineſs, agility.

Dexter aſpect, is contrary to the ſucceſſion of the Signs.

Dexter point, a term in Heraldry, being that place in an Eſcutcheon that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the chief thereof.

D I

Diabetical, (Greek) a term in Phyſick ſignifying troubled with the Diabetes, which is a diſeaſe wherein a mans water runneth from him without any ſtay.

Diabolical, (Greek) devilliſh.

Diacatholicon, a certain Medicine or phyſical Compoſition.

Diachylon, a Plaiſter compoſed of juices whoſe office is to ſoften and concoct.

Diaconal, (Greek) belonging to a Servant, Miniſter, or Deacon.

Diademe, (Greek) a wreathed hatband, alſo a Kings Crown.

Diæreſis, (Greek) a figure whereby one ſyllable is divided into two.

Diagnoſtic, (Greek) thoroughly knowing or diſcerning in Phyſick. Diagnoſtic ſigns of a diſeaſe, are thoſe ſigns which at preſent are apparent.

Diagonal, (Greek) a term in Geometry, ſignifying a line in a quadrangle which paſſeth from one corner to another.

Diagram, (Greek) a Geometrical figure, alſo a certain form deſcribed in demonſtrative ſciences, alſo a proportion of meaſures in Muſick diſtinguiſhed by Notes.

Diagraphical, (Greek) belonging to to the art of painting, or graving.

Dialects, (Greek) a propriety of ſpeech, or difference of pronunciation peculiar to each ſeveral Countrey, as in *Greece* heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, and *Aeolick Dialects*, or *Idiom's*; it is alſo the art of Logick.

Diallel lines, (Greek) lines running croſſe, and cutting one another.

Dialogiſme, (Greek) a figure wherein a man reaſoneth, and diſcourſeth with himſelf as it were with another.

Dialogue, (Greek) a written diſcourſe wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

Diameter, (Greek) a Geometrical word, ſignifying a ſtreight line drawn through the middle, or Center of any figure.

Diamond, a ſort of precious ſtone, called alſo Adamant, ſo hard, that it is not to be ſoftned by any thing but Goats bloud, it cometh from the Greek word *Adamas*, untamable.

Diana, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*, ſhe, that ſhe might keep her Virginity fled into the Woods, and addicted her ſelf wholly to hunting, whereupon ſhe was called the Goddeſſe of the Woods.

Diapaſme, (Greek) a Pomander, or perfume made of dry powders, which is uſed

uſed upon ſeveral occaſions.

Diapaſon, (Greek) an eight, or the moſt perfect concord in Muſick.

Diaper, a kinde of linnen cloath, which is wrought with flouriſhes, and divers ſorts of figures.

Diaperd, a bordure in Heraldry is properly ſaid to be *Diapred*, where it is fretted all over, and hath ſomething quick or dead appearing within the frets.

Diapering, in painting, is an overrunning your work after it is quite finiſh'd with branches, or other work.

Diaphanous, (Greek) tranſparent, or that may be ſeen through, or pierced through by the Sun beams.

Diaphony, (Greek) a harſh ſound, a ſound which maketh a diſcord.

Diaphoretick, (Greek) eaſily piercing through, a word uſed in phyſick, and ſignifies a Medicine that diſcuſſes any humour by concoction, or tranſpiration.

Diaphragme, (Greek) a fence, or hedge, in Anatomy it ſignifieth a skin, or muſcle which paſſeth overthwart the body, ſeperating the breaſt, or middle region from the ſtomack, or lower region.

Diarrhæa, (Greek) a flux of the belly without any inflammation of the Entrailes.

Diaſtole, (Greek) a figure whereby a ſyllable ſhort by nature is made long, alſo in phyſick, it is taken for that motion of the pulſes, which dilates the heart and the arteries, being contrary to Syſtole, which contracts them.

Diarie, a Diurnal, or Day-book, wherein the paſſages of every day are written.

Diateſſeron, (Greek) one of the chief Chords in Muſick, called a fourth, alſo a plaiſter that conſiſts but of foure ingredients.

Diatribe, (Greek) a place where Oratorions, or Diſputations are held.

Dibble, a two forked inſtrument, wherewith they ſet Herbs in a Garden.

Dicacity, (lat.) a taunting, or mocking.

Dicearch, (Greek) a juſt Governour, or Prince.

Dication, or *Dedication*, (lat.) a promiſing, devoting, or conſecrating.

Dichotomy, (Greek) a cutting in two pieces, a dividing a ſpeech, or diſcourſe into two parts.

Dicker, a quantity of leather, containing ten Hides.

Dictate, (lat.) to tell any one what they are to write.

Dickins, a contraction from Devilkins, or little Devils.

Dictator, (lat.) a great Commander among the Romans, who had the chief authority for the time being, both in war and peace; he was never choſen but upon ſome great occaſion, and his command was to laſt but half a year.

Dictionary, (lat.) called in Greek a Lexicon, a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned and unfolded.

Dictum, the ancient name of a City in *Caernarvonſhire*, now called *Diganway*.

Dictynna, a name attributed to *Diana*, who flying from *Minos*, ſhe caſt her ſelf into certain nets which are called Dictya.

Didapper, a kind of bird, ſo called from the Greek word *Diadyptein*, to duck under water.

Dido, the daughter of *Belus*, King of the *Tyrians*, ſhe was married to *Sichæus* Prieſt of *Hercules*, whom *Pygmalion* ſlew that he might obtain his riches; but ſhe gathering all the wealth ſhe could together, fled into *Africa*, and there built a City which was firſt called *Byrſa*, afterwards *Carthage*, and refuſing to marry *Iarbas* King of *Getulia*, becauſe he went about to force her by war, ſhe killed her ſelf. Others ſay, it was becauſe falling in love with *Æneas* who was driven by tempeſt on her coaſt, he refuſed to marry her.

Didram, an ancient coin valueing fifteen pence.

Diem clauſit extremum, a Writ that lieth for the Heir of him that holdeth land of the Crown, either by Knights ſervice, or in Soccage and dieth. It is directed to the Eſchetour to inquire of what eſtate he was ſeized, and who is next Heir; and this inquiſition is to be returned into the Chancery.

Dies datus, a reſpite given to the Tenent or Defendant before the Court.

Diennial, (lat.) of two years continuance.

Dieſpiter, *quaſi diei pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is alſo called *Lucetius*, from *Lux* the light.

Diet, in Greek *diaita*, from *dais* a banquet, ſignifieth a general convention of the *German* Peers to conſult of the affairs of the Empire.

Dieta rationabilis, a reaſonable dayes journey; a word uſed in the Civil Law.

Dietetical, (Greek) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

Diffamation, (lat.) a diſgracing, a blemiſhing any ones good name.

Diffarreation, (lat.) a ſolemnity anciently uſed among the Romans in the divorcement of man and wife.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions whereby bearers of the ſame Coat-armour, are diſtinguiſhed each from others.

Difficulty, (lat.) uneaſineſſe, hardneſſe.

Diffidence, (lat.) doubtfulneſſe, miſtruſtfulneſſe.

Diffluence, (lat.) a flowing aſunder, or ſeveral wayes.

Diffuſion, (lat.) a ſcattering or ſhedding abroad. Diffuſion in Philoſophy is the dilating of a ſubſtance into more parts.

Digamma, (Greek) the Æolic letter among the Greeks, like unto our letter F.

Digeſtion, (lat.) a diſpoſing, alſo a concocting of the meat in the ſtomack.

Digeſts, in French *Pandectes*, a volume of the Civil Law; ſo called becauſe the legal precepts therein contained are ſo excellently diſpoſed and digeſted.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Digit, a Character which expreſſeth a figure in Arithmatick, as a V. the figure of five, alſo the parts of an eclipſe.

Digitation, (lat.) a pointing with the fingers, alſo an expreſſing the form of the fingers.

Digladiation, (lat.) a fighting, or diſputing the matter with ſwords.

Digne, from the Latin word *dignus*, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Dignity, (lat.) honour, reputation, advancement. Eſſential Dignities of the Planets are when Planets are in their own houſes, exaltations, tripticities, and faces, how theſe are aſſigned to every Planet, ſee in Mr. *Lillies* Introduc. Fo. 104.

Dignoſce, (lat.) to know, or diſcern one from another.

Digreſſion, (lat.) a wandering out of the way, a going from the matter in hand.

Dijudication, (lat.) a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that overſees the dikes and banks of the Low-Countries, that keeps the bankes from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, (lat.) a rending or tearing aſunder.

Dilaniation, (lat.) a butchering or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, (lat.) a taking away or ridding of ſtones, alſo a waſting.

Dilatation, (lat.) a widening or laying at full length.

Dilatatory, a Chirurgeons Inſtrument to widen any part that's too much cloſed.

Dilection, (lat.) a tender affection or love.

Dilemma, (Greek) is called a horned ſyllogiſm, wherein both propoſitions are ſo framed, that neither can well be denied.

Dilling, a child born when the Parents are old.

Dilſtone, otherwiſe called *Divelſtone*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon the River *Divelesburn*, a Town in *Northumberland* where King *Oſwald* ſlew *Cedwalla* the Britiſh Tyrant.

Dilucidation, (lat.) a making clear or plain.

Dilution, (lat.) a purging or waſhing away; alſo wine dilute ſignifieth wine that is mingled with water.

Diluvial, (lat.) belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

Dimention, (lat.) the juſt meaſure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry length breadth, and depth, are called the three dimenſions.

Dimetæ, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales* which containeth thoſe Countries now called *Caermardenſhire*, *Pembrokſhire*, and *Cardiganſhire*.

Dimication, (lat.) skirmiſhing or fighting.

Dimidiation, (lat.) a dividing in the midſt, a cutting into two halves.

Dimocks. an ancient Family in *Cheſhire*. See Grand Sergeanty.

Diminutive, (lat.) little, ſmall; in Grammar it is taken ſubſtantively for a word whoſe termination implies a littleneſſe in reſpect of another thing that is bigger, as from *tabula* a table, comes *tabella* a little table or tablet. In Heraldry it is a blemiſhing or defacing of ſome particular point of the Eſcocheon by the impoſition of ſome ſtain and colour thereon. In Architecture it ſignifies the leſſening of a pillar by little and little, from the baſe to the top.

Dioces,

Dioces, from the Greek word *diæceſis* a governing, ſignifieth the Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of a Biſhop.

Diogenes, a famous Philoſopher, who lived in a tub which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churliſh diſpoſition and clowniſh converſation called the *Cynic*.

Diomedes, the ſon of *Tydeus*, and *Deiphile*, and King of *Ætolia*, he was accounted one of the chiefeſt Hero's at the wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rheſus* his horſes and the *Palladium*, he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, fought with *Hector* and *Æneas*, whom his mother *Venus* protected; at length being aſhamed to return home becauſe of the whoriſh pranks of his wife *Ægiale*, he went into *Apulia* and had that Kingdom given him by *Daunus*. There was alſo another *Diomed* King of *Thrace*, who uſed to feed his horſes with mans fleſh; but at laſt *Hercules* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own horſes.

Dioptic art, that part of perſpective which belongs to Aſtronomy, and by inſtruments ſearcheth out the diſtance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending Nenitercapedines of { Sun, Moon, and Stars.

Dioptrical, (Greek) belonging to a Dioptra or Geometrical Quadrat.

Diphthong, (Greek) two vowels clapt together into one Diple, a mark in the margent, to ſhew where a fault is to be corrected.

Dipſas, a kind of Serpent whoſe biting brings a deadly thirſt.

Diptote, ſignifieth in Grammar a Nown that hath but two Caſes.

Dirce, ſee *Amphion*.

Dire, (lat.) cruel, fell, unmerciful.

Directory, (lat.) that which directeth, or putteth in the right way.

Direction, a Planet is ſaid direct, when it moveth in its natural courſe according to the direction of the Signs.

Diremption, (lat.) a ſetting apart.

Direption, (lat.) a ſnatching, or taking by force.

Dirge, from the Latin word *dirigere*, prayers, or divine-ſervice offered to God for the ſoul of the dead.

Diribitory, from the old Latin word *diribere*, to diſtribute or divide, a place where ſouldiers are muſtered and receive pay.

Diruption, (lat.) a burſting aſunder.

Diſalt, to diſable.

Diſard, a doltiſh fellow from the French word *diſard*, *loquacious*, or the Dutch word *dwaeſaerd*, i. e. a man of a ſtupid wit.

Diſaſtre, (French) ill luck, derived from the evil influence of the Stars.

Diſcent, in Common Law is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any man from his Anceſtors.

Diſceptation, (lat.) a contentious diſputing.

Diſcern, (lat.) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Diſcerption, (lat.) a tearing in pieces.

Deſceſſion, (lat.) a departing.

Hair *Diſcheveled*, (French) looſely ſcattered out of order.

Diſcinct, (lat.) ungirded, alſo careleſſe.

Diſcipline, (lat.) a teaching or inſtructing.

Diſciplinants, an Order of Religious men that ſcourge themſelves.

Diſclamer, in Common Law is an expreſſe denial or refuſal in ſtanding out againſt any action.

Diſcoloure, (lat.) of divers colours.

Diſcomfiture, (French) a total routing or vanquiſhing an enemy.

Diſconſolate, (lat.) comfortleſſe.

Diſcontinuance, or *Diſcontinuity*, (lat.) an interruption or breaking off; alſo in Common Law diſcontinuance of poſſeſſion is this, that a man may not enter upon his own land being alienated, but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by Law.

Diſcordance, (lat.) a diſagreement, jarring, or being out of tune; for in Muſick thoſe Notes are called diſcords which make harſh and unpleaſing ſounds, as ſeconds, fourths, ſevenths, &c.

Diſcrepance, (lat.) a differing or varying one from another.

Diſcretion, (lat.) a ſeparating or diſtinguiſhing; alſo wiſdom, prudence, becauſe it teacheth us how to make a right diſtinction of things.

Diſcrimination, (lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another.

Diſcumbence, (lat.) a ſitting or lying down to eat, it being a cuſtom among the Ancients to lie down upon the ground and eat.

Diſcure, to diſcover, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Diſcurſion, (lat.) a running to and fro.

Diſcuſſion, (lat.) a ſhaking off, or into pieces; alſo a ſearching narrowly into a buſineſſe.

To *Diſembogue*, (Spaniſh) to come out of the mouth of a River or Haven.

Disfranchize, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or free-Deniſons.

Diſgrading, a depriving a Clergy-man of his orders, who being delivered to his ordinary, cannot purge himſelf of the crime whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

Diſgregation, (lat.) a ſcattering, or ſeparating.

Diſguiſe, (French) to put into another guiſe or form.

Diſguſt, (lat.) to diſtaſte.

Diſherit, or *Diſinherit*, (French) to put out of poſſeſſion.

Diſjunction, (lat.) a ſevering or disjoyning.

Dislocation, (lat.) a putting out of its right place.

Dislodge, a term in hunting, applyed to a Buck, when you firſt raiſe him.

Disloyalty, (French) unfaithfulneſſe, perfidiouſneſſe.

Diſmantle, (French) to take off a cloak or mantle, but by metaphor, it is taken for to beat down the walls of a Fortreſſe.

Diſmes, (French) tithes, or the tenth part of all the fruits being conſecrate to God, and conſequently to be paid unto thoſe who take upon them holy Orders.

Diſmiſſion, (lat.) a ſending away.

Diſpanſion, (lat.) a ſpreading both wayes.

Diſparagement, (Ital.) a diſgracing, or undervalueing; In Common Law it is uſed for the marrying of an Heir or Heireſſe under their degree, or againſt decency. Some derive it from the Latin words *diſpar* and *ago*, it being as it were a doing that which is diſagreable.

Diſparates, (lat.) a term in Logick, ſignifying things which are different from one another, but not contrary.

Diſparity, (lat.) unevenneſſe, or diverſity.

Diſparpled, or *Diſperpled*, looſely ſcattered, or ſhooting it ſelf into divers parts, a term uſed in Heraldry.

Diſpaupered, ſignifieth in Common Law deprived of the privilege of *forma pauperis*.

Diſpend, (lat.) to ſpend or lay out money.

Diſpenſation, (lat.) a diſtributing or dealing; alſo a performing the office of a Diſpenſer or Steward.

Diſperſion, (lat.) a ſcattering into ſeveral parts.

Diſpert, to finde out the difference of the diameters of mettals between the breetch and the mouth of a piece of Ordnance.

Diſpicience, (lat.) a looking diligently, a conſidering.

Diſplicence, (lat.) a diſpleaſing.

Diſploſion, (lat.) a burſting in two, alſo the ſhooting off a gun.

Diſpoliation, (lat.) a ſpoiling, rifling, or robbing.

Diſpone, (old word) to diſpoſe.

Diſpoſition, (lat.) a placing or diſpoſing of things; alſo the natural inclination of the mind, alſo the conſtitution of the body.

Diſpoſſeſſion, (lat.) a depriving any one of their poſſeſſion.

Diſproportion, (lat.) inequality.

Diſpurveyed, (French) bare, indigent, unprovided.

Diſputation, (lat.) a diſputing or conteſting in words about any doubtful ſubject.

Diſquamation, (lat.) a taking off the ſcales or bark of any thing.

Diſquiſition, (lat.) a narrow ſearch after any thing.

Diſrationare; in French *diſrener*, to prove any thing by Battel, Writ or Aſſize.

Diſſaſina, (French) diſpoſſeſſion, ſee *Saſina*.

Diſſection, (lat.) a cutting aſunder or in pieces.

Diſſeiſin, in Common law, is an unlawful diſpoſſeſſing of a man of his lands or goods.

Diſſemination, (lat.) a ſowing or ſcattering up and down.

Diſſentaneous, (lat.) diſcording, diſagreeing.

Diſſentory, (old word) a kind of Still.

Diſſervice, a diſclaiming any ones ſervice, a doing an ill office.

Diſſidence, (lat.) a diſagreeing, or falling out.

Diſſilience, (lat.) a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling aſunder.

Diſſimilar, (lat.) unlike; in Anatomy the diſſimilar parts of the body, are thoſe which

which are compounded of ſeveral ſimilar parts, as a hand being compounded of fleſh nerves and bones, is called a diſſimilar or organic part.

Diſſimulation, (lat.) a counterfeiting, or diſſembling.

Diſsheveled, ſee *Diſchevelled*.

Diſſipation, (lat.) a ſcatering or diſperſing.

Diſſociation, (lat.) a ſeparating or putting aſunder.

Diſſolution, (lat.) a diſſolving, a melting, or deſtroying; alſo diſſoluteneſſe, debauchery, or licenciouſneſſe of life: alſo contrary to Annexation.

Diſſonance, (lat.) a difference in ſound, alſo a diſagreement.

Diſſuaſion, (lat.) a perſwading againſt any thing.

Diſſyllable, (Greek) a word conſiſting of two ſyllables.

Diſtance, (lat.) a being afar off.

Painting in *Diſtemper*, or ſize, is a kind of painting which hath been ancientlier in uſe than that which is in oil'd colours.

Diſtention, (lat.) a drawing out, or ſtretching to the full length.

Diſtick, (Greek) a couple of Verſes ending in the ſame rhyme or meaſure.

Diſtillation, (lat.) a dropping down, or diſtilling in a Limbeck.

Diſtinction, (lat.) a putting a difference between one thing & another. A Logical diſtinction is when a word having ſeveral ſignifications, may be taken either way.

Diſtortion, (lat.) a pulling awry, or wringing ſeveral wayes.

Diſtraction, (lat.) a drawing ſeveral wayes, alſo perplexity or madneſſe.

Diſtreſſe, or diſtraining, (in Latin, *Diſtriction*,) is a ſtreightning, wringing, or affliction. In Common Law it ſignifieth a compulſion to appear in Court, or to pay a debt or duty denied.

Diſtribution, (lat.) a dividing amongſt many.

Diſtributive, is an epithite to juſtice, whereby is ſignified the juſtice of an Arbitrator, who being truſted and performing his truſt, is ſaid to give every man his own.

Diſtrication, a ridding out of trouble, from the latin words *dis* a prepoſition, and *Trica* ſmall threads about chickens legs, which hinder them from going; but metaphorically any kind of incumbrance.

Diſtrictus, the circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appear.

Diſtringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to diſtrain one for a debt to the King, or for his appearance at a day.

Diſturbance, or *Diſturbation*, (lat.) a cauſing trouble, or unquietneſs.

Diſunited, (lat.) disjoyned or ſevered.

Dithyramb, (Greek) a kind of Hymne antiently ſung in honour of *Bacchus*, alſo any kind of luſty or jovial Song.

Dition, (lat.) a Dominion, Juriſdiction, or Territory.

Dittany, or *Ditander*, in Latin *Dictamnum*, an herb growing abundantly in *Dicte*, a Promontory of *Creet*, in Engliſh it is called Garden-pepper.

Ditty, a Song which hath the words compoſed to a tune.

Divan, a great ſolemn Council or Court of Juſtice among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Divarication, (lat.) a ſtriding wide.

Diventilation, (lat.) a winnowing, or toſſing to and fro.

Diverberation, (lat.) a violent beating.

Diverſified, (lat.) varied.

Diverſity, (lat.) variety.

Diverticle, (lat.) a by-way, alſo a device or ſhift.

Divertiſment, (French) recreation or paſtime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided, alſo the ſhare which is equally divided among the Fellows of a Colledge. Alſo Dividends in the Exchequer ſeem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividual, (lat.) eaſie or apt to be divided.

Divinaile. (old word) a riddle.

Divination, (lat.) a preſageing of things to come.

Divine, (lat.) heavenly, alſo it is taken ſubſtantively for a profeſsour of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a diviniſtre.

Diviſibility, *Philoſophic*, it ſignifies a capacity in a thing to be divided.

Diviſion, (lat.) a dividing or cutting into two parts.

Divitiacus, a King of the *Gaules*, who as ſome ſay, was King of the *Brittains*.

Divorce in Common law, is a ſeparation between two married together, not onely from bed and board, but from the bond of wedlock.

Divour, ſee *Dyvour*.

Diuretical, (Greek) that which provokes urine.

Diurnal, (lat.) belonging to the day;

It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the passages of every day are recorded.

Diuturnity, (lat.) lastingnesse, or long continuance.

Divulgation, (lat.) a making known abroad.

Divulsion, (lat.) a pulling violently asunder.

Dizain, (French) the number ten, also a kinde of French Coyn of about the value of a penny, also a song consisting of twelve Stanza's.

D O

Dobeler, a great dish, or platter.

Dobuni, ancient people of the *Brittains*, who inhabited those parts, which are now called *Oxfordshire*, and *Glostershire*.

Doced, or *Douced*, a Musical instrument, otherwise called a Dulcimer.

Docility, Docibility, (lat.) aptnesse to learn that which is taught.

Docke, a place where ships are built, or laid up from the Greek word *Cocheion* a receptacle, also a kinde of Herb, called in Latin *Lapathum*.

Docket, a Brief in writing.

Doctoral, (lat.) belonging to a Doctor, *i. e.* Teacher, or one that hath taken the highest degree in Divinity, Physick, or Civil Law.

Document, (lat.) a teaching, or instructing.

Dodded, (old word) in Latin *Decornutus*, unhorned, also lopped as a Tree, having the branches cut off.

Dodder, a certain weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecaedrie, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 sides.

Dodecagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles.

Dodecatemorie, (Greek) an Astronomical Term, being one of the 12 parts, into which the Zodiack is divided.

Dodkin, a kinde of small piece of money, which some think to be of the same value as our farthing.

Dodona, a Citie of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of Greece, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, sacred to the same Deity, of which Wood it was fain'd that the Trees were vocal, and returned the answers of the Oracle, also the name of a Fountain, whose water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

Dotrantal, (lat.) of the weight, or measure of nine ounces.

Dog-dayes, see *Canicular* dayes.

Dogdraw, (a Term used in Forrest law,) is when any man is found drawing after a Deer by the scent of a hound, which he leadeth in his hand, being one of the four circumstances, wherein a Forrester may arrest the body of an offender against Vert, or Venison in the Forrest, the other three being Stablestand, Back berond, and Bloudy-hand.

Doge of Venice, is the supream Magistrate, or Duke of *Venice*.

Dogger, a kinde of ship.

Dogmatist, (Greek) one that bringeth in any new Sect, or opinion.

Dolation, (lat.) a making smooth, or plain.

Dole, (lat.) deceit, fraud, also grief, also a distributing, or dealing of Almes, or gifts.

Dollar, a Dutch Coyn of the value of four shillings.

Dolling, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, (lat.) painfull, or sorrowfull.

Dolphin, a kinde of fish, so called as some say from the *Delphi*, who were the first finders of it, also the title of the eldest son of the King of *France*, from *Daulphin* a Province of *France*; also a constellation beautified with nine bright stars, according to the number of the Muses.

Dolt, a sot, or blockhead, from the Dutch word Doll.

Dolven, buried from the old word Delve, to dig.

Dolyman, a kinde of Turkish Garment.

Domable, (lat.) tameable.

Dome, (Ital.) a Town-house, or chief meeting place of a Citie.

Domestick, (lat.) tame, belonging to a family, or household.

Domicil, (lat.) a dwelling-house, or place of habitation.

Domination, (lat.) a ruling, or lording over others, dominations are also one of the nine orders of Angels.

Dominical letter, the red Letter in the Calender, wherewith Sunday, or the Lords day is mark't.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryars, instituted by St. *Dominick* a Spaniard about the year 1206.

Domino, a kinde of hood worn by Canons, also a mourning vail for women.

Domition, or *Domiture*, (lat.) a taming.

Domo reparanda, a Writ that lieth against one whose house going to decay may indanger his Neighbours house by falling.

Do-

Donary, (lat.) a gift, or preſent.

Donatiſts, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid ſort are called Circumcellians, they held the ſon to be leſſe then the father, and the holy Ghoſt leſſe then the ſon, and affirm'd the true Church to be onely in *Africa*, they were inſtituted by *Donatus*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, in the year 358. the more moderate ſort were called Rogatiſts.

Donative, (lat.) apt to give, it is ſubſtantively taken for a benefice meerly given by a Patron to any man, alſo a Princes gift.

A Dondon, (old word) a ſhort fat woman.

Donee, in Common-law, is he to whom Lands are given as *Donour*, is he, who giveth them.

Donegal, ſee *Tyrconel*.

Dooms-day-book, a book made in the time of *Edward* the Confeſſour, ſome ſay, of *William* the Conquerour, wherein all the ancient demeans of *England* were regiſtred with the names of all thoſe that poſſeſſed them.

Dooms-man, a Judge from the *Saxon* word Doom, a Judgement, or ſentence.

Dorcas, the proper name of a woman, the word ſignifieth a Deer.

Dorado, (Span.) guilded over.

Dorcheſter, the chief Town in *Dorcetſhire*, it was in old time called *Durnovaria*, *i. e.* the River paſſage, it was miſerably harraſs't by *Sueno* the *Dane*, and afterwards by *Huſh* the *Norman*, but flouriſh't again in King *Edwards* dayes; there is alſo another Town of this name in *Oxfordſhire*, by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. *Dour* ſignifying in the ancient *Britiſh* tongue, water.

Dorick, dialect, ſee *Dialect*.

Dorick, Muſick, a kinde of grave and ſolemne Muſick, alſo Dorick work in Architecture, ſee *Corinthian*.

Doris, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, ſhe being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of *Sea-nymphs*, called *Nereides*.

Dormant, in Heraldry ſignifieth lying in a ſleeping poſture, alſo in Law a writing Dormant is, that, which hath a blank to put in the name of any one, alſo a Dormant-tree is a great beam, which lieth croſſe the houſe which ſome call a Summer.

Dormers, window's made in the roof of a houſe.

Dorothy, a womans name, ſignifying in Greek the gift of God.

Dorp, or *Thorp*, a Countrey Town, or Village.

Dorrie, a kinde of fiſh, ſo called becauſe the ſides of it ſhine like Gold, it is called in Latin *Faber*.

Dorter, or *Dormitorie*, a place where many ſleep together, alſo a place where people are buried.

Doſe, (Greek) a Term in Phyſick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medecine which is preſcribed by a Phyſitian to his patient.

A Doſel, or *Dorſel*, from the Latin word *dorſum*, a rich Canopie under which Princes ſit, alſo the Curtain of a Chaire of State.

Doted, (lat.) endowed, having a joynture.

Dotkin, or *Dodkin*, the eighth part of a ſtiver, or *French* ſhilling.

Dottrel, a kinde of bird ſo called.

Double plea, is that wherein the Defendant alleadgeth two ſeveral matters in bar of the action.

Doubles, in Greek diplomata, Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a Term in hunting, when a Hare keeps in plain fields, and chaſeth about to deceive the hounds, it is ſaid ſhe doubleth.

Doublet, a precious ſtone, conſiſting of two pieces joyned together.

Doublings, a Term uſed in Heraldry, for the linings of Roabs, Mantles of ſtate, or other Garments.

Dovane, (French) Cuſtome, or Impoſt.

Dover, ſee *Debris*.

Dovetail, a joynt uſed by Carpenters, denominated from that kinde of figure.

Douſabel, (French) ſweet and fair, a womans name anſwering to the Greek *Glycerium*.

Douſet, or *Doulcet*, a kinde of Cuſtard, from the Latin word *dulcis*.

Dowager, a title applied to the widows of Princes and great perſons.

Downes, hilly plains, alſo a part of the Sea lying near the ſands, from the *Saxon* word Dune, a hill, the ſame word ſignifying in Dutch a ſand-bank.

Dowry, in Common-law, ſignifieth that which a wife hath with her husband in marriage, it is alſo taken for that portion

which ſhe bringeth with her, which is called in Latin *Maritagium* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donatio*.

Dowſets, the ſtones of a Stag, ſo termed in hunting, alſo the ſame as *Douſets*.

Dowtremere, fair wearing, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Doxie, a ſhe Beggar or Trull.

Doxology, (Greek) a Verſe or Song of praiſe, anciently inſtituted in the Church which was to be recited in Divine-ſervice after the Prayers and Pſalmes.

D R

Drabler, in Navigation, is a piece added to the bonnet, when there is need of more ſail.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and ſevere Laws made anciently in *Athens* by one *Draco*; whence all ſevere puniſhments for trivial offences are called *Draco*'s Laws.

Dragant, or *Tragacant*, a certain gum diſtilling from an herb of the ſame name, in Engliſh called Goates-thorn.

Dragons Head, called in the Greek ἀναβιβάζων, a node or place in the Ecclipticke line, which the Moon cutteth and aſcendes from the auſt'ral part of the node into the Septentrional, it hath no aſpect to any Planet, but it may be aſpected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

Dragons taile, called in Greek καταβιβάζων, is a node oppoſite to the Dragons Head in the Eccliptick line, which the Moon cutteth and deſcends from the Septentrional part of the node, unto the Auſt'ral.

Dragons-wort, a certain herb, otherwiſe called Serpentary, or vipers Bugloſs.

Dragonſtone, a certain pretious Stone called in Greek *Draconitis*.

Drags, pieces of wood ſo joyned together, as floating upon the water they may bear a burload of wood or other wares down the River.

Draiton, a Town in *Shropſhire* near which, a very bloody field was fought between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*.

Dram, or *Drachme*, (Greek) the eighth part of an ounce.

Dramatic, (Greek) a ſort of Poetry, wherein are lively repreſentations of things, acted by perſons upon a Stage, as Comedies and Tragedies.

Drap de Berry, a kind of thick cloth made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Drapery, a term in painting, being a work wherein cloths are repreſented. See *Cilerie*.

Draught, a firſt Copy, from the Latin word *tractus*.

Drawelatchets, a ſort of nightly theeves, ſo termed in divers Statutes, they are alſo called *Robertſmen*.

Drawing, a term uſed by Painters, ſignifying an exact obſervance of the diſtances and proportions of that which you would imitate or phancy. It comprehendeth Pictures by the life; Stories, Opticks, Landskips, *&c.* It is by ſome called Deſigning.

Dreint, (old word) drowned.

Dretch, (old word) to dream, to tarry.

Dry exchange, a term which is given to Uſury.

Driffeild, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raiſed about it.

Drift of the Forreſt, a driving of cattel, or a view of what cattel are in the Forreſt; alſo a boat is ſaid to go adrift when it hath no body to row or ſteer it. Drift is alſo taken for counſell or policy, from the Dutch word *driven*, i. e. to act.

Drill, a Stone-cutters toole wherewith he bores holes in Marble, alſo a Baboon.

Drogoman, or *Truchman*, in Greek *Dragomenos*, a word uſed by the *Turks* for an Interpreter.

Droit, ſignifieth in common Law a double right, the right of poſſeſſion, and the right of the Lord.

Drolery, (French) a merry facetious way of ſpeaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two bunches on its back, it is called in Greek *Dromas* for its ſwiftneſs.

Dronklew, (old word) given to drink.

Dropaciſt, a puller off of hair.

Drouy, (old word) troubled.

Dru, (Sax.) ſubtile, a proper name, called in Latin *Drogo*, or *Drugo*.

Drugge, a Medicin, from the Dutch word *Droogh*, i. e. dry, becauſe all Medicins vehemently dry the body.

Druides, certain learned men or Prieſts anciently in great eſteem among the *Galls*; they were ſo called from the Greek word *Drys* a wood, becauſe they loved to inhabite among the woods.

Drury, (old word) ſobriety, modeſty.

Druſilla,

Druſilla, the poper name of divers famous women.

Dryads, certain Nimphs, called Nimphs of the wood, from the Greek word *Drys* an Oak.

D U

Duall, (lat.) of, or belonging to two.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the French word *a douber*, to arm compleat.

Dubious, (lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

Dublin, the chief City of *Ireland*, ſituate in the Province of *Leimſter*, it was antiently called *Bala cleigh*, i. a Town upon *Hurdles*. Some ſay it was built by *Harold* King of *Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*) from whom deſcended in a direct line *Griffith ap Conan*, borne at *Dublin*, in the reign of *Tyrlough*. This City was bravely defended by the *Engliſh* againſt *Aſculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gottred* King of the Iſles, and in the time of King *Henry* the ſecond, was given to a Colony of *Briſtowmen*.

Dubris, the ancient name of a Port-Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and ſtrong Caſtle, built as ſome ſay by *Julius Cæſar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Arviragus* againſt the *Romans*.

Ducal, (lat.) belonging to a Duke.

Duces tecum, a Writ ſummoning one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him ſome evidence which that Court would view.

Ducket, a certain golden coin, valueing about 6 ſhillings, firſt coined in *Rome* in the year of the City 547. having the Image or arms of a Duke or ſupream Magiſtrate ſtampt upon it.

Ductile, (lat.) eaſie to be drawn out, and beaten into a thin plate; a word moſt commonly applied to mettals.

Duction, (lat.) a leading.

Duell, (lat.) a ſingle Combat between two, from *duo*; i. two, and *bellum*, i. war.

Duellona, ſee *Bellona*.

Duilius, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the firſt that triumphed after a naval Victory.

Dulcarnon, a proportion found out by *Pythagoras*, for which happy invention, he ſacrified an Oxe to the gods in thankfulneſs, which ſacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

Dulcimer, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, otherwiſe called a Sambuc.

Dulciſonant, (lat.) ſweetly ſounding.

Dulcitude, (lat.) ſweetneſs.

Dulceration, (lat.) a making ſweet.

Dulocraſy, (Greek) a government where ſlaves and ſervants domineer.

Dumoſity, (lat.) fulneſs of bryers and brambles.

To *Dun*, a word vulgarly uſed ſignifying to come often to importune the payment of any debt.

Dunbar, a Town of *Lothien* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*, where of late years a total defeat was given to the *Scotch* army under the command of *Leſly*, by *Crumwell* General of the *Engliſh* Forces.

Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a Province of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Taodunum*, by others *Alectum*.

Duni pacis. See knots of peace.

Dunſtan, (Sax.) Moſt high.

Duodecimo, a book is ſaid to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a ſheet.

Duplicity, (lat.) a being double or twofold.

Duplicate, a ſecond letter patent granted by the Lord Chancelour, in a caſe wherein he had formerly done the ſame, and was therefore thought void.

Duplication, (lat.) a doubling, alſo a word uſed in Law, ſignifying an allegation brought in to weaken the reply of the pleader.

Dura mater, (lat.) a term in Anatomy, ſignifying the outward skin that infolds the brain.

Duration, (lat.) a long continuing or laſting.

Dures, in Common Law, is a plea uſed by way of exception by him who being caſt into priſon, or hardly uſed by any, is conſtrained to ſeal a bond to him during his reſtraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, built by Biſhop *Aldwin*, with the help of *Uthred* Earle of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Lindisfarn* ſheltred themſelves when they fled with the body of St. *Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunholm* and *Dunelmum*.

Durham Colledge, ſee *Bernard* Colledge.

Durity, (lat.) hardneſs.

Durnovaria, see *Dorchester*.

Durotriges, an ancient people among the Brittains, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorcetshire*.

Duskie, obscure, dark, from the Greek word *daskios*, shady.

Dutchie Court, a Court wherein all matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster* are decided by the decree of the Chancelour of that Court.

Duumvirate, a certain Magistracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dwale, a kind of herb called sleeping night-shade.

Dwyned, (old word) consumed.

D Y

Dyna, a kind of *East India* coin, valueing about 30 shillings.

Dynastie, (Greek) Supream Government or Authority.

Dyrrachium, a City of *Macedon*, lying upon the *Adriatick* Sea, now called *Durazzo*.

Dyscracy, (Greek) a distemper of the body proceeding from an unequal mixture of the first qualities.

Dysentery, (Greek) a disease called the Bloody-Flux.

Dyspathy, (Greek) evil passion or affection.

Dyspepsie, (Greek) ill digestion of the meat in the stomack.

E

Ead, or *Eadith*, (Sax.) a proper name of women, signifying happinesse. It is writen in Latin *Auda*, and by some *Idonea*.

Eaglestone, a certain pretious Stone found in the nests of Eagles, in Greek called *Ætites*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a Saxon word, signifying a Noble man.

Eadgar, (Sax.) happy power.

Eadulph, (Sax.) happy help.

Eadwin, (Sax.) happy Victor.

Ealderman, or Alderman, the same as *Eadelman*.

Ealred, (Sax.) all counsell: a proper name.

Ean, to bring forth young, from the Greek word *Odinein*.

To *Ear* the ground, to till or plough the ground, from the Latin word *Arare*.

Earing, a part of the bolt-rope which at all four quarters of the sail is left open.

Earle, (Sax.) a Noble man, from *Ebre*, *i.* Honour, and *Edel*, *i.* Noble.

Easell, is a word used in painting, being that frame upon which the Artist placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaseth.

Easement, in Common law, is a service which one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription, as a passage thorough his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *servitus prædii*.

Easter, the time of the celebration of Christs Resurrection, contracted from the Dutch word *Aufferstand*, *i. e.* Resurrection, or from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddesse of the Saxons, whose Feast they kept about the same time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-monath*. It is also called *Pasca*, from the *Hebrew*, word *Pasach*, to passe over, because about this time, the Jews celebrated the Feast of the Passeover.

Easterlings, people inhabiting the East part of *Germany*, also Easterling money, is that which we call Sterling, or Currant money, from a certain coin which *Richard* the first caused to be coined in those parts, being held in great request for its purity.

Eastmeath, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*, it is divided into 18. Baronies.

E B

Eben-tree, a certain tree which grows in *India*, and *Æthiopia*, it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood of it is black and very hard, serving for many uses.

Ebionites, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of Christ, and rejected all the Gospels but St. *Mathews*; they were instituted by one *Ebion* in the year 71.

Ebissa, a certain Captain of the Saxons, who with *Octba*, came to aid *Hengist* against the *Brittains*.

Eboracum, the second City of *England*, commonly called *York*. *Ptolomy* calleth it *Brigantium*, from the *Brigants*, an ancient people of that Country; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Brittains*, or as others say, from the River *Ure*.

Ebrack, the Hebrew tongue; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebriosity*, (lat.) drunkennesse.

Ebulo,

Ebulo, the ſame as *Ybel*.

Ebullition, (lat.) a bubling or boyling up.

Eburnean, (lat.) made of Ivory.

Eccentrick Orb, in Aſtronomy, is that which moves at unequal diſtance from the Center.

Eccleſiaſtical, (Greek) belonging to the Church.

Echen, (old word) they increaſe, alſo they help.

Echidne, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by Hercules had three Children at a birth, whereof one of them named *Scytha*, who onely was able to bend his fathers bow, ſucceeded in the Kingdom, and from him it was named *Scythia*.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cephiſus*, ſhe dying for the love of Narciſſus, was fain'd by the Poets to be changed into that voice, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

Eclipſe, (Greek) a want, or defect, an Eclipſe of the Sun is a depriving us of its light, by the interpoſition of the Moons body, between that and us, whereas the Eclipſe of the Moon is cauſed, by the interpoſition of the earth.

Ecliptick line, a line running through the midſt of the Zodiack and 12 ſignes, it is ſo called becauſe the Eclipſes happen under that line.

Eclogue, or *Eglogue*, as paſtoral Poem, or ſpeech between two Sheapherds.

Ecſtaſie, (Greek) a figure wherein a ſyllable is made long contrary to its proper nature, alſo a trance, or ſudden rapture of ſpirit.

Ectype, (Greek) a thing drawn from another Copy.

E D

Edacity, (lat.) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Eddie, the turning round in a ſtream.

Edelfleda, or *Elfleda*, the wife of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her husbands death, governed that Kingdom for eight years with great prudence and moderation.

Edentate, (lat.) to make toothleſſe.

Edgehill, a Hill in *Warwick-ſhire*, where the firſt pitch't field was fought, between the forces of King *Charles* the firſt, and the Parliament of *England*.

Edict, (lat.) a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance.

Edification, (lat.) building, alſo it is Metaphorically taken for inſtruction.

Edifice. (lat.) a houſe, or building.

Edil, or *Eadile*, (lat.) an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to overſee the building of Temples and private houſes.

Edinton, (called in old time *Eathandune*) a Town in *Wiltſhire*, where King *Alfred* overthrew the *Danes* in a memorable battle, here alſo *William de Edinton*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon hommes*, *i.e.* good men.

Edition, (lat.) a ſetting forth of any thing, but commonly it is taken for the impreſſion of a book.

Edmund, the proper name of a man ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue happy peace.

St. *Edmunds bury*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bederick's gueord*, *i.e.* the Court, or Manſion-houſe of *Bederick*, and ſeems to have been the ſame Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Fauſtini*. It derived its preſent name from King *Edmund*, who was cruelly put to death by the *Danes*, and his body tranſlated hither, a ſtately Church being alſo erected to his memory, which being demoliſhed by *Suenus* the *Dane*, was built anew by his ſon *Canutus* to expiate his fathers ſacriledge.

Education, (lat.) a bringing up, or inſtructing.

Edward, a proper name, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue happy keeper.

E F

Effable, (lat.) to be expreſs't, or uttered.

Effect, (Lat.) the doing, or finiſhing of a thing.

Efficacie, (lat.) vertue, ability, alſo force, urgency in ſpeech.

Efficient, (lat.) cauſing to come to paſſe, it is a word chiefly applied to one of the four cauſes treated of in Logick.

Effiction, (lat.) a forming, or expreſſing a thing.

Effigies, (lat.) the form, or repreſentation of any thing.

Efflagitation, (lat.) an earneſt requeſting, or importuning.

Efflorescence, (lat.) a ſprouting, or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvium*, or *Efflux*, (lat.) a flowing forth.

Effæmination, (lat.) a making ſoft, nice, or womaniſh.

Efforts, (French) violent Aſſays, ſtrong impreſſions.

Effrænation, (lat.) unbridledneſſe, or raſhneſſe.

Effronterie, ſee *Affrontedneſſe*.

Effuſion, (lat.) a powring out, or waſting.

Eft, (old word) again.

Eftſoones, (old word) quickly.

E G.

Egbert, a proper name, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue ever bright and famous.

Egeſtion, (lat.) a voiding, or conveying forth.

Eggement, (old word) procurement.

Eglantine, a certain herb, ſo called from the Dutch Eghel, *i.e.* a Hedge-hog, becauſe it is full of prickles. It is alſo call'd ſweet Bryar.

Eglogue, ſee *Eclogue*.

Egregious, (lat.) excellent.

Egremont, a Caſtle in *Cumberland*, which *William de Meſchines* held by Knights ſervice of King *Henry* the firſt.

Egreſſion, or *Egreſſe*, (lat.) a going forth.

Egrimony, ſee *Aegrimony*.

E J

Ejaculation, (lat.) a caſting forth, alſo by Metaphor a ſpiritual trance.

Ejection, (lat.) a caſting out.

The Eight (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Iſland) a place in *Gloceſterſhire*, where a ſingle Combat was fought between *Edmund* King of the *Engliſh*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, to decide their right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (Greek) the Office of Conſtable, or Juſtice of Peace.

Ejulation, (lat.) a yelling, or pittifull crying out.

Ejuration, (lat.) a renouncing, a yielding up ones place.

E L.

Ela, the higheſt note in the ſcale of Muſick, or *Gam ut*.

Elaborate, (lat.) done with exactneſſe and pains.

An Elaboratory, or *Labratory*, (lat.) a place to work in, properly a Chymiſts work-houſe, or ſhop.

Elapidation, (lat.) a taking away ſtones.

Elapſion, (lat.) a ſlipping out.

Elated, (lat.) lifted up, exalted, proud.

Eld, (old word) age, Elderſhip.

Ele, (old word) help.

Eleanor, a proper name of women deduced from *Helena*.

Elecampane, in Latin, *Enula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horſeheal.

Election, (lat.) a chooſing, or ſetting apart.

Elections, are times elected, for the doing any manner of work by the ſecret operations of the Heavens, by the nature of the ſignes, planets, and aſpects of the Moon.

Electors, certain Princes belonging to the Roman Empire.

Electrum, a kinde of precious Gum, called Amber, diſtilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets fain the ſiſters of *Phaeton* to have been turned.

Electuarie, a certain confection, or Medicinable compoſition made of the moſt ſelect drugs.

Eleemoſynary, (Greek) an Almner, or giver of Almes.

Elegancy, (lat.) gallantneſſe in ſpeech, or apparel.

Elegie, (Greek) a kinde of mournfull verſe, or Funeral ſong.

Elegit, a Writ, for the recovery of goods, or lands, toward the payment of any debt.

Elements, thoſe pure unmix't bodies, which are principles of all things, an Element is defin'd by the Philoſophers, to be a body not compoſed of any former bodies, and of which all former bodies are compoſed; alſo the rudiments of any Art, alſo the ſingle letters of the Alphabet.

Elench, (Greek) a ſubtile, or argumentary reproof.

Elenge, (old word) ſtrange.

Elephancie, or *Elephantiacy*, (Greek) a kinde of diſeaſe, called a leproſie.

Elevation, (lat.) an exalting, or lifting up.

Eleyſon, ſee *Kyre Eleyſon*.

Elf, a fairy, it ſeems to be corrupted from the Greek word *Ephialtes*.

Elguze, the left ſhoulder of Orion.

Elibation, ſee *Delibation*.

Elicitation, (lat.) a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, (lat.) apt to be elected, or choſen.

Elima-

Elimation, (lat.) a filing off.

Elimination, (lat.) a throwing over the threshold, a casting out of doors.

Eliquament, (lat.) a fat juyce which is squeezed out of any kinde of flesh.

Elizabeth, (Hebr.) quiet rest of the Lord, a proper name of women.

Elision, (lat.) a hitting against.

Elixation, (lat.) a seething.

Elixir, in (Arab.) signifieth strength, it is commonly taken for the quintessence of any thing, the Philosophers stone.

Elizabeth, the proper name of a woman, from the Hebrew words *Eli*, and *Shavang*, *i.e.* the Oath of God.

Elk, a kinde of strong swift beast, derived from the Greek word *Alce*, *i. e.* strength.

Ellis, a proper name, corruptly for *Elias*, Hebr. Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *York-shire*, anciently so called, which *Eadwin* the son of *Ella* King of *Northumberland* Conquered from *Cereticus* the *Brittish* King, in the year 620.

Elocution, (lat.) proper speech, handsome utterance.

Elogie, (lat.) a Testimony given in commendation of any one.

Eloinment, (French) or *Elongation*, (lat.) a removing a great way off.

Elopement in Law, is, when a married woman leaves her husband, and dwells with an Adulterer.

Eloquence, (lat.) neatnesse, power and perswasiveneſse in speech.

Elucidation, (lat.) a making bright, clear, or plain.

Elvish, (old word) froward.

Elutheria, (Greek) certain feasts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elysian fields, certain pleasant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men passed after death.

E M

Emacermion, (lat.) a making lean.

Emaciating, the same.

Emaculation, (lat.) a taking away of spots.

Emanation, (lat.) a flowing from.

Emancipation, (lat.) hath the same reference to Children, as Manumission to servants, according to the Civil Law, namely a legall, setting them free from the power of their fathers, before the Magistrate.

Emanuel, (Hebr.) God with us.

Emanuensis, (lat.) he that writes, or doth businesse for another man, a Secretary.

Emargination, (lat.) a term in Chirurgery, signifying a clensing wounds, or soares of the scruf that lieth about the brims.

Emasculation, (lat.) a taking away the force of manhood.

Embargo, (Span.) a stop, or arrest upon ships.

Emberweek, in Latin *Cineralia*, the week before Lent, wherein by the ancient institution of the Church people were to fast, and the Bishop used to sprinkle ashes upon their heads; saying, Remember, O man, that thou art ashes, and to ashes shalt thou return. *Imber*, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue ashes, whence our word embers cometh, some say ember week, is derived from the Greek word *Hemerai*, *i.* dayes.

Embellish, (French) to deck, or beautifie.

Embezel, to steal, from the Italian word *Invaligiare*, i. to put in a sack.

Emblem, (Greek) a curious inlaying in wood, or other material, also an expressing a moral sentence by way of device, or picture.

Emblements, in Common-law, signifie the profits of Land, which hath been sowed.

Embolism, (Greek) a casting in, it is commonly used for the casting in of the day, which is added to Leap year.

Embolned, (old word) swelled.

Embossement, or *Embouchure*, (French) a putting into the mouth.

Emboss, a Term in hunting when a Deer is so hard chac't, that she foams at the mouth, it comes from the Spanish word *Dosembocar*, and is metaphorically taken for any kinde of wearinesse.

Embracer, in Common-law, is he that when a matter is in trial, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in favour of one of the parties.

Embrocation, (lat.) a bathing any part of the body in a liquor, falling from aloft.

Embryon, (Greek) the imperfect feature of a Childe, unshap't in the mothers womb.

Embushment, see *Emboſſement*.

Embuscade, an *Ambushment*, or secrete lying in wait.

Eme, (old word) an *Aunt*.

Emen-

Emendation, (lat.) a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (Span.) a certain pretious ſtone of a green colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*.

Emergent, (lat.) riſing up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occaſion is taken for a buſineſs of great conſequence.

Emetical, (Greek) a term in Medicine, belonging to thoſe things which purge the body by vomit.

Emication, (lat.) a ſhining out.

Emigration, (lat.) a paſſing out of any place.

Emildon, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Duns* called *Scotus* was born, who for his obſcure way of writing was ſtiled the ſubtile Doctor.

Eminence, (lat.) an excelling, an appearing above others.

Emiſſary, (lat.) one ſent abroad to ſpie or give intelligence.

Emiſſion, a throwing or ſending out.

Emme, the proper name of a woman: ſome will have it to be the ſame with *Amie*, others contract it from *Elgiva* which ſignifieth *Helpgiver*.

Emmet, a little inſect called a Piſmire.

Emollient, (lat.) ſoftning, molifying, or aſſwaging.

Emolument, (lat.) profit or benefit.

Emotion, (lat.) a moving out, a ſtirring up, alſo trouble of mind. *Cleop.*

Empaire, (French) to diminiſh, to make worſe, from the præpoſition *in*, and *pire*, worſe.

Empannel, from the French word *panne*, or *panneau*, i. a skin, ſignifies to enter the names of the Jury into a parchment or roll, which are ſummond to appear for the publick ſervice.

Emparlance, (French) in the Common Law, is a petition in Court of a day of reſpite. It is called in the Civil Law, *petitio induciarum*.

Emphatical, (Greek) uttered with a grace or emphaſis, which is a ſignificant or intent expreſſion of ones mind.

Emphyteutick, (Greek) ſet out to be improved, let out to farm.

Empirick, (Greek) a Phyſitian which cures by receipts taken upon truſt.

Emplaſtration, (lat.) an applying a plaiſter, a dawbing, alſo a graffing.

Emporetical, (Greek) belonging to an *Emporium*, i. e. a Mart Town, or place for Faires and Markets.

Emprimed, a term in hunting, ſignifying a Harts forſaking the herd.

Emption, (lat.) a buying.

Empyræal, (Greek) fiery, Empyræal Heaven, the higheſt Heaven, or Seat of the Bleſſed.

Emucid, (lat.) mouldy.

Emulation, (lat.) envy, or ſtriving to exceed.

Emulgent, (lat.) ſtroaking, Emulgent vein, one of the branches of that hollow vein which goes to the reines, and by which the reines do ſeparate the urine from the blood, and attract it.

Emulſion, (lat.) a ſtroaking, alſo in phyſick, it is a kind of Medicine made into a certain cream.

Emunctories, (lat.) certain kernelly places in the body by which the principal parts void their excrements or ſuperfluities.

EN

Enach, in the practick of *Scotland*, is a ſatisfaction for any crime or fault.

Enaluron, a term in Heraldry, is when a bordure is charged with any kinds of Birds.

Enamell, to vary with little ſpots, from the French word *Maille*, a ſpot.

Enargy, (Greek) cleerneſſe or evidence.

Encauſtick, (Greek) varniſhed, or wrought with fire.

Enchace, (French) to ſet in Gold.

Enchant, (French) to conjure, or invoke the Devil with certain ſtrange words or verſes.

Encheſon, a Law French word, ſignifying the cauſe why any thing is done.

Encheiridion, (lat.) a ſmall Book that one may claſp in ones hand.

Enclitick, (Greek) enclining. An Enclitick conjunction in Grammar is that which caſts back the accent to the foregoing ſyllable.

Encombrance, (French) a hindrance.

Encomiaſtick, (Greek) belonging to an Encomium or ſpeech made in praiſe of another.

Encrochment, in Common Law, is a preſſing too far upon ones neighbours ground.

Encyclopædie, ſee *Cyclopædie*.

Endammage (French) to hurt, to damnifie.

Enditement, in Common Law, is a Bill of accuſation for ſome offence exhibited againſt any one, and by a Jury preſented unto

unto an Officer, or Court that hath power to puniſh, in the Civil Law it is called Accuſation.

Endive, a kind of herb, ſo called.

Endorſe, a term in Heraldry, being the fourth part of a *Pallet*, ſee *Pallet*.

Endorſed, ſee *Indorſed*.

Endowment, in Law, ſignifieth the beſtowing or aſſuring of a dowr, alſo a ſending maintenance to a Vicar when the benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long Iriſh Robe.

Endymion, a certain Shepherd whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon, and that being caſt into a perpetual ſleep upon the top of *Latmus* Hill, ſhe every night ſtoopt down to ſteal a kiſs from him.

Eneya, in the practick of *Scotland*, is the principal part of the Heritage which goes to the eldeſt ſon, called in French *Paiſne*.

Energy, (Greek) force or efficacy.

Enervation, (lat.) a weakning.

Enfeildchace, a place in *Middleſex*, where yet are to be ſeen the ruines of an old houſe, the dwelling place heretofore of the *Magnavills* Earles of *Eſſex*, from whom this Chace deſcended to the *Bohuns* Earles of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*.

Enfranchiſment, (French) the incorporating of any man into a ſociety or body politick.

Engaſtrimuch, (Greek) on that ſpeakes out of the belly.

Engelbert, (Germ.) bright Angel, a proper name.

Englecery, is taken contradiſtinct to *Francigena*, which word uſed to comprehend every alien that was murdered, upon which there was a mulct laid upon the Country where it was done, unleſſe Englecery was proved; that is to ſay, that it was an *Engliſh* man who was ſlain.

Engonaſin, (Greek) the name of one of the heavenly conſtellations, by which figur was repreſented *Hercules* kneeling. In Latin it is called *Ingeniculum* or *Nixus*.

Engyſcope, (Greek) a certain Inſtrument whereby the proportion of the ſmalleſt things may be diſcerned.

Enhauncement, (French) a raiſing the price of any thing.

Enigmatical, ſee *Ænigmatical*.

Eniff Alpherary, (Ar.) the yawning of *Pegaſus*.

Enoch's pillars, two pillars erected by *Enoch* the ſon of *Seth*, the one of brick, the other of ſtone, whereupon were ingraven the whole Art of Aſtronomy.

Enneade, (Greek) the number nine.

Enneagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of nine Angles.

Enodation, (lat.) an unknotting, a making plain.

Enormity, from the Latin word *Norma*, a rule and the præpoſition E. It ſignifies irregularity, unmeaſurableneſſe.

Enqueſt, in Common law, is the trial of cauſes both civil and criminal by the Jury.

Enſconce, to entrench, from the Dutch word *Schantſe*, a military Fortreſſe.

Enſiferous (lat.) carrying a ſword, ſword-bearing.

Enſign, (French) an Eſcutcheon wherein are painted the Trophies of Honour or Armory of a Family; alſo a military Banner.

Enſtall, from the Greek word *Enſtellein*, *i.* to adorn, ſignifies to put upon a Throne, to endow with a Robe of honour.

Entaile, in Common law, ſignifieth fee taile, fee entailed, or abridged.

Entangle, *quaſi inter angulos ducere*, to enſnare, to embroile.

Entached, (old word) defiled.

Entelechie, (Greek) an inward ſoul, or power to move and act.

Entendment, (French) ſignifieth in Law the true meaning or ſenſe of a word or ſentence.

Enterfeire, (French) to hit one againſt another, to claſh, or skirmiſh.

Enterplead, in Common Law, is the diſcurſſing of a point accidentally hapning before the principal cauſe have an end. In the Civil Law it is called *cognitio præjudicialis*.

Enthuſiaſts, ſee *Enthyſiaſts*.

Enthymem, (Greek) an imperfect *Syllogiſm* wherein the Major or Minor propoſition is to be underſtood.

Enthyſiaſts, (Greek) a certain Sect of people which pretended to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire entrance, ſignifieth in Common law a ſole poſſeſſion in one man, whereas ſeveral tenancy is a joynt or common poſſeſſion.

Entire pertranſient, is in Heraldry a line which croſſeth the middle of the ſhield, and runs diametrically the longeſt way of her poſition.

Entire perngents, are lines that run the longeſt way of the ſheilds poſition, with-

out touching the Center.

Entity, (lat.) the having a being.

Entaire, a term in Blazon, when a bordure is charged with sorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

Entoxication, a poisoning, from the Hebrew word *Toch*, *i.* poison.

Entrals, bowels, from the Greek word *Entera*.

Entreague, (Span.) a making good again. It is also taken for a Story, which after many intangled passages is brought to a calme end.

Entreate, (old word) to handle.

Entry, in Common Law, signifieth a taking possession of Lands or Tenements.

Entriked, (old word) deceived.

Entrusion, in Common Law, signifieth a violent entrance into Lands or Tenements void of possession by him that hath no right unto them.

Entrusion de gard, a Writ that lieth where the infant within age entreth into his Lands and holdeth his Lord out.

Entweyssel, a fair house in *Lancashire*, which gave name and habitation to an ancient so called.

Enucleation, (lat.) a taking out the kernel, also the expounding of any difficult matter.

Envelope, (Span.) to infold or inwrap.

Environ, to compasse about, from the French word *Environ*, *i.* about.

Enumeration, (lat.) a numbering or counting.

Enunciation, (lat.) an uttering or pronouncing; in Logick it is taken for a proposition which simply affirms or denies.

E P

Epacti, the number by which the year of the Sun, or solar year, exceeds the year of the Moon, or lunar year, being the number 11.

Epaminondas, a great Captain of the *Thebans*, who much weakned the strength of the *Lacedæmonians* by many great victories which he gained over them: he died of a wound which he received at the battel of *Mantinea*.

Epanalepsis, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the same word is oft times repeated.

Epatrides, (Greek) certain Noble men among the *Athenians*.

Eparch, (Greek) the chief Governour of a Province.

Epenthesis, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein a letter or syllable is put between any word.

Epha, an Hebrew measure containing 9 Gallons.

Ephcby, (Greek) a young man between the age of 14. and 25.

Ephemerides, (Greek) Journals or Books wherein daily actions are registered, also Astronomical calculations.

Ephesus, the chief City of *Ionia* in *Asia* the Lesse, famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Ephesus* the son of *Caister*, who gave name to the City.

Ephialtes, (Greek) a kind of disease called the Nightmare, or Elf.

Ephippiated, (Greek) saddled.

Ephod, a kind of brest-plate or priestly garment, worn by the ancient Priests of the *Jews*.

Ephori, (Greek) certain Magistrates among the ancient *Lacedæmonians*.

Epicedie, (Greek) a certain mournful Song, which used to be sung before the corps at a Funeral.

Epicœne, (lat.) one of both Sexes, a word of the *Epicœne* Gender in Grammar is a word declined with both Genders, *Masculine*, and *Feminine*.

Epicurean, of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous Philosopheer, who held pleasure and absence of pain to be the chiefest good.

Epicycle, (Greek) a term used in Astronomy, signifying a lesser orb, whose center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular motion of some Planet is solved.

Epick poesie, (Greek) is that which is written in Heroick Verse, and is taken contradistinct to lyric.

Epidemical, (Greek) Epidemie or Epidemical disease, a disease universally catching.

Epigastrick, (Greek) belonging to the Epigastrium or outward part of the belly, which reacheth from the stomack to the navel.

Epiglottis, (Greek) the weasel of the throat, the little tongue which closeth the larinx.

Epigrams, (Greek) short Poems upon several kinds of subjects.

Epigraph, (Greek) an Inscription.

Epileptic, (Greek) troubled with a certain disease called the Epilepsie, which is a convulsion of the whole body, whereby the

the ſenſe and underſtanding is very much depraved.

Epilogue, (Greek) a concluſion, alſo a ſpeech made at the end of a Play.

Epiphany, (Greek) an appearing bright or ſhining; alſo the Feaſt celebrated on the 12 day from *Chriſts* Nativity, which was the day whereon the Star appeared in the Eaſt, which conducted the Wiſe men

Epiſcopal, (Greek) belonging to a Biſhop or Overſeer.

Epiſtolary, belonging to a Letter or Epiſtle, which comes from the Greek word *Epiſtellein*, to ſend.

Epiſtyle, (Greek) a term of Architecture, ſignifying the Chapiter of a pillar or Architrave.

Epitaph, (Greek) that which is inſcribed upon a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Epitaſis, (Greek) the buſie part of a Comedy, before things are brought to their full ſtate and vigour.

Epithalamy, (Greek) a Nuptial Song, or Poem which uſeth to be recited at Weddings in praiſe of the Bride, and Bridegroom

Epithemetical, (Greek) belonging to an Epithem or liquid Medicine outwardly applyed to the body by a piece of Cotton or Scarlet.

Epithet, (Greek) a word expreſſing the nature or quality of another word to which it is joyned.

Epitoge, (Greek) a garment worn looſe over another.

Epitome, (Greek) a making ſhort or abridging.

Epoch, (Greek) a certain retention of time in a Chronology, taken from the beginning of ſome Empire.

Epode, (Greek) a kind of lyric Poeſie, wherein the firſt Verſe is longer than the ſecond.

Epulary, (lat.) belonging to a Banquet.

E Q

Equator, ſee *Æquator*.

Equeſtrian, (lat.) belonging to Horſeman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin *Eques Auratus*.

Equilateral, (lat.) See *Æquilateral*.

Equinoctial line, ſee *Æquator*.

Equipage, (French) a furniſhing, or ſetting forth.

Equiparates, or *Æquiparates*, (lat.) things compared or made equal, a term in Logick.

Equipollence, or *Æquipollence*, (lat.) a being of equal force or value.

Equipped, (French) ſet forth, or accoutred.

Equivalent, or *Æquivalent*, (lat.) being of equal worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Æquivocal*, (lat.) (a Logical term) having a double ſignification, or whoſe ſenſe and meaning may be taken either way.

Equorean, (lat.) belonging to the Sea.

Equus, a Conſtellation in Heaven.

E R

Eradication, (lat.) a deſtroying or pulling up by the roots.

Eraſed, (lat.) ſcraped, or torn out; in Heraldry the member of any beaſt which ſeems torn from the body, is called Eraſed.

Eraſmus, (Greek) Amiable. A proper name.

Eraſtians, a ſort of Hereticks, founded by one *Eraſtus* a Phyſitian.

Erato, the name of one of the 9 Muſes.

Erchembald, (Germ.) a bold or ſpeedy learner. A proper name anſwerable to the Greek *Daſypodius*.

Erebus, an infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the father of night: It is metaphorically taken for Hell.

Erection, (lat.) a raiſing or making to ſtand up-right.

Eremitical, (Greek) belonging to a deſart, or leading a Hermites life.

Ereption, (lat.) a ſnatching, or taking away by violence.

Erichthonius, a King of the *Athenians*, and the ſon of *Vulcan*, who deſirous to lie with *Minerva*, and ſhe reſiſting him, he ſpilt his ſeed upon the earth in the conteſt, out of which ſprung *Erichthonius* with Dragons feet, which deformity to hide he invented the uſe of the Chariot.

Eridanus, a River in *Italy*, otherwiſe called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*, made a Conſtellation.

Erigone, the daughter of *Icarius*, who hanging her ſelf for grief of her fathers death, was placed among the heavenly ſigns, and called *Virgo*.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*.

Eriphile, the wife of *Amphiaraus*, and ſiſter of *Adraſtus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her husband to the *Theban* wars, where he was deſtroyed.

† *Eriſtical*, full of ſtrife, from the Greek word *Eris* contention.

Ermine, a little beaſt, whoſe fur is very coſtly, *Ermines* is a word uſed in Heraldry, ſignifying white powdered with black.

Ermine-ſtreet, ſee *Ikenild*.

Erminois, a Term in *Blazon*, or *Armory*, ſignifying a fur wherein black and yellow are mixed.

Ernes, (old word) promiſes.

Erneſt (Germ.) ſevere, it ſeems contracted from *Arioviſtus* mentioned by *Cæſar*.

Erogation, (lat.) a liberal beſtowing.

Eros, the ſervant of *Mark Antony*, who killed himſelf, becauſe he would not ſee his maſter fall.

Eroſion, (lat.) a gnawing, or eating away.

Eroſtratus, one, who to make himſelf famous, ſet fire on the Temple of *Diana*.

Errant, a Juſtice which rides the Circuit, from the Latin word *Errare*, or the old word *Ern*, *i.e.* a journey.

Errata, (lat.) faults eſcaped in printing.

Errhines, certain Medecines, which purge away flegm ſticking about the membranes of the brain, through the noſe.

Erroneous, (lat.) ſubject to errours.

Erubeſcency, (lat.) a being aſhamed, or bluſhing.

Eructation, (lat.) a belching forth.

Erudition, (lat.) an inſtructing, or bringing up in learning.

Eruncation, (lat.) a taking away of weeds.

Eruption, (lat.) a breaking forth with violence.

Erwhile, a while ago, lately.

Eryngus, a kinde of Thiſtle, ſo called.

Eryſipely, (Greek) a diſeaſe called St. *Anthonies* fire, cauſing bliſters, being bred of Choleriek bloud.

Erythræan Sea, the *Arabian* Gulf, not the Red-Sea as ſome have ſuppoſed.

Eryx, the ſon of *Buras* and *Venus*, he was a man of great ſtrength, and was killed by *Hercules*, at a fight called whirlebat.

E S

Eſay, the name of a Prophet among the Jews, the word ſignifying in Hebrew, reward of the Lord.

Eſcal, (lat.) fit for food.

Eſcambio, a Licence granted for the making of a Bill of exchange to a man over-ſea.

Eſcheat, in Common-law, ſignifieth lands that fall to a Lord within his Manour, by forfiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs, it cometh from the French word *Eſcheoir*, to fall.

Eſcotcheon, (French) a ſhield, or Coat of Arms, from *Eſcu*, a Buckler.

Eſcuage, (French) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

Eſculent, ſee *Eſcal*.

Eſcurial, a famous Monaſtery built by *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain*, and dedicated to the *Jerome* Fryars, it is ſituate near to a Village of the ſame name not farre from *Madrid*.

Eſnecy, the right of chooſing firſt, in a divided inheritance belonging to the eldeſt Copartner.

Eſon, or *Aeſon*, the father of *Jaſon*, and the brother of *Pelias* King of *Theſſaly*, he had his youth reſtored unto him by *Medea*, at the requeſt of *Jaſon*.

Eſples, in Latin *Expleta*, the full profit, that land yields.

Eſquier, in French *Eſcuier*, in Latin *Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight.

Eſpringold, a certain warlike Engin, for the caſting up of great ſtones.

Eſquiline, one of the ſeven Hills, upon which *Rome* was built.

Eſſay, (French) a tryal, alſo a preamble.

The Eſſay of a Deer, in hunting is the breaſt, or briſket of a Deer, in French *la hampe*.

Eſſedary, (lat.) one that fights in an Eſſed, or warlike Chariot.

Eſſenes, certain Philoſophers among the ancient Jews, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the people, and led a kind of Monaſtical life.

Eſſential, (lat.) having a perfect eſſence, or being.

Eſſential debilities, are when the Planets are in their detriment fall, or peregrines. See the Table in *Lillies* introduction, *f.* 104.

Eſſoine, in Common-law, is an excuſe alleadged for one that is ſummoned to appear at any Court, it is called by the Civilians *Excuſatio*.

Clerk of the Eſſoins, an Officer of the Common-pleas, who keepeth the Eſſoins Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and

and receiveth them again when they are written.

Eſtabliſhment of Dowr, is the aſſurance of Dowr, made to the wife, by the huſband, or his friends, about the time of marriage.

Eſtandard, the ſtanding meaſure of the King, or Common-wealth, to the ſcantling whereof all meaſures throughout the Land are to be framed, alſo an Enſign in Warre.

Eſtimation, or *Aeſtimation*, (lat.) valueing, or eſteeming.

Eſtopel, in Common-law, is an impediment of an action, growing from a mans own fact, that might have had his action tried, it cometh from the French word *Eſtouper*, to ſtop.

Eſtovers, in Common-law, ſignifieth that ſuſtenance, which a man accuſed of felony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his impriſonment, it cometh from the French word *Eſtover*, to foſter.

Eſtreat, in French *Eſtraict*, in Latin *Extractum*, the Copy of an Original writing.

Eſtreie, in Latin *Extrahura*, ſignifieth in Common-law, a beaſt not wilde, found within any Lordſhip, and not owned by any man.

Eſtrepement, from the Spaniſh word *Eſtropear*, to ſet upon the wrack, ſignifieth in Common-law, ſpoyl made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Lands, or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reverſion, alſo a drawing out the heart of the Land, by plowing it continually.

Eſtuate, ſee to *Aeſtuate*.

Eſuriti n, (lat.) a being a hungry.

E T

Etching, is a kinde of graving with *Aquafortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Eternize, (French) to make eternal.

Eteſian windes, (Latin *Eteſiæ*) certain milde Eaſterly winds.

Etheling, ſee *Adeling*.

Ethelbert, (Sax.) nobly bright, or renown'd, hence the Heirs apparent of the Crown were ſirnamed *Etheling*, *i. e.* Nobly born.

Ethelſtane, (Sax.) noble Jewel.

Ethelward, (Sax.) noble keeper.

Ethelwold, (Sax.) noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (Sax.) noble helper, proper names.

Etherial, ſee *Aetherial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philoſophy, from the Greek word *Ethos*, manners, or morality.

Ethiopia, ſee *Aethiopia*.

Ethnick, (Greek) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethologie, (Gr.) a diſcourſe of manners.

Etocetum, the name of a Town, ſituate in the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, as the ſecond Roman Station from *Manveſſedum*, or *Manceſter*, in *Warwick-ſhire*.

Etymological, (Greek) belonging to *Etymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their firſt Original.

E V

Evacuation, (lat.) an emptying.

Evade, (lat.) to eſcape.

Evagation, (lat.) a wandring abroad.

Evagination, (lat.) a drawing out of a ſheath.

Evan, the ſame, as *Ivon*, ſee *John*.

Evangeliſme, (Greek) a bringing glad tidings, a preaching the Goſpel.

Evanid, (lat.) ſoon decaying.

Evaporation, (lat.) a ſending out vapours.

Evaſion, (lat.) a making an eſcape.

Eucharift, (Greek) a giving thanks, alſo the Sacrament of the body, and bloud of Chriſt.

Eucraſie, (Greek) a good temperature of the body.

Eve, the wife of *Adam*, from the Hebrew word *Chavuh*, to live.

Eve, and *Treve*, in the practick of *Scotland*, are ſuch ſervants, whoſe Predeceſſours have been ſervants to any man, and his predeceſſours.

Eveck, a kinde of beaſt like a wilde Goat.

Evection, (lat.) a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Event, (lat.) iſſue, or ſucceſſe.

Eventeration, (lat.) a taking out the belly of any thing.

Eventilation, (lat.) a winnowing, or ſifting, by Metaphor a ſtrict examining of a buſineſſe.

Everard, (Germ. well reported) a proper name anſwering to the Greek *Eudoxus*, others write it *Eberard*, *i. e.* excellent towardneſſe.

Everſion, (lat.) an utter overthrowing.

Eveſtigation, (lat.) an earneſt ſeeking after.

Eugeny, (Greek) Gentility, Nobleneſſe of bloud.

Eviction, (lat.) a vanquishing, a convincement by argument, or law.

Evidence, (lat.) testimony, in Common-law, it is used for any proof, either of men, or instrument.

Eviration, (lat.) an unmanning, a yielding.

Evisceration, (lat.) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Evitation, (lat.) a shunning.

Eulogie, (Greek) a praising, or speaking well.

Eunuch, (Greek) a man that is utterly disabled for the use of women, and herein differs from *Castratus*, in that a *Castrate* is onely gelded, but an Eunuch totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that faith was onely acceptable without works.

Evocation, (lat.) a calling out.

Eupatorie, a kind of Herb, called Liverwort.

Euphemisme, (Greek) a setting forth any ones good fame.

Euphonie, (Greek) a gracefull sound, a smooth running of words.

Euphorbium, a certain Gum distilling from a plant, call'd Gum-thistle, of which *Iuba*, King of *Lybia* is said to have been the first inventour.

Euphrosyna, the name of one of the three Graces, the other two being *Aglaia* and *Thalia*.

Euridice, the wife of Orpheus, who flying from *Aristheus* his Embraces, was stung by a Serpent, and died, and being by the Harmony of Orpheus delivered from the Deep, she was snatch't back again, because he look't back upon her before she was arrived upon earth.

Euripe, a narrow passage between *Attica*, and *Eubœa*, now called *Golpho de Negroponte*, which Ebbes and flowes seven times a day. It is Metaphorically taken for any narrow passage.

Europe, one of the four parts of the world separated from *Asia*, by the River *Tanais*, it was so called from *Europa*, the daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Iupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

Eutaxie, (Greek) a handsome ordering, or disposing of things.

Eusebius, (Greek) pious, or godly, a proper name.

Eustace, a proper name, from the Greek *Eustathius*, or *Eustachius*, *i. e.* standing firm.

Euterpe, the name of the nine Muses.

Euthymie, (Greek) quietnesse, and tranquillity of minde.

Eutrapely, (Greek) courtesie, urbanity.

Eutropius, (Greek) well manner'd, a proper name.

Eutychians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by *Eutiches* in the year 443. their chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Christ.

Evulsion, (lat.) a violent pulling up.

E X

Exacination, (lat.) a taking out the stone, or kernel out of any fruit.

Exaggeration, (lat.) an increasing, or heaping up together, also the same as aggravation.

Exagitation, (lat.) a stirring up.

Exalted, being joyned as an Epithete to another word, is as much as sublime, great, excellent, as exalted virtue. *Cassandra*.

Exanguious, (lat.) bloudlesse.

Exanimation, (lat.) a depriving of life, also a dismaying.

Exanthems, (Greek) certain Wheals in a mans body, called the small Pox, or Measles.

Exantlation, (lat.) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

Exaration, (lat.) a plowing up, also a writing, or engraving.

Exarch, (Greek) a great Officer, heretofore under the Constantinople Emperours, who governed the affaires of *Italy*, and was called the *Exarch* of *Ravenna*, where his chief residence was.

Exarticulation, (lat.) a putting out of joynt.

Exasperation, (lat.) a making sharp, a provoking to anger.

Exaturation, (lat.) a satiating.

Exauctoration, (lat.) a depriving one of any office, or benefit.

Excandescency, (lat.) a being inflamed with anger, or rage.

Excavation, (lat.) a making hollow.

Excelsity, (lat.) highnesse, loftinesse.

Excentrik, see *Eccentrick*.

Excerption, (lat.) a culling, or choosing out.

Exceſſe, (lat.) an exceeding or ſuperfluity.

Exceſter, (*i.* the City ſtanding upon the River *Ex*,) the chief City of *Devonſhire*, it is called in Latin *Exonia* by *Antonine Iſca Danmoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Athelſtane* who drove the Brittains quite out of it; alſo it is famous for the birth of *Joſeph Iſcanus* the moſt excellent Poet of his age.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, (lat.) a ſtirring up.

Excluſion, (lat.) a barring or ſhutting out.

Excogitation, (lat.) an inventing.

Excommunication, (lat.) is a puniſhment inflicted by the Church upon offenders, being a ſecluding them from the Sacrament, and other ſpiritual priviledges.

Excoriation, (lat.) a fleaing or pulling off the skin.

Excreation, (lat.) a ſpiting out.

Excrementitious, (lat.) belonging or full of excrements, *i.* dregs or ordure.

Excreſcence, (lat.) an unuſual growing out, or ſwelling.

Excretion, (lat.) a purging of excrementitious humours, a ſifting or caſting out.

Excruciation, (lat.) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

Excuriation, (lat.) a throwing out of the Court.

Excurſion, (lat.) a roving or running out.

Excuſation, (lat.) an excuſing or freeing from blame.

Excuſſion, (lat.) a ſhaking off.

Execration, (lat.) a curſing or deteſting.

Execution, (lat.) in Common Law, ſignifieth the laſt performance of an Act, as of a fine, or of a judgement.

Executione facienda, a Writ commanding the execution of a judgement.

Executor, (lat.) one that performeth any action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by will to diſpoſe of the deceaſed parties eſtate.

Exemplification, (lat.) a drawing out of an example, tranſcript, or draught, out of an Original Record.

Exemption, (lat.) a taking out or freeing.

Exenteration, (lat.) a taking out the bowels or guts.

Exequies, (lat.) Funeral Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation, (lat.) often exerciſing; alſo a kind of critical commenting upon Authors.

Exflorous, (lat.) that hath flowers growing out of it.

Exhalation, (lat.) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are ingendered: Alſo a blowing or breathing out.

Exhauſted, (lat.) drawn quite out, waſted.

Exhibition, (lat.) a ſhewing or preſenting, alſo an allowment to any one toward their maintenance.

Exhilaration, (lat.) a making merry or joyful.

Exiccation, (lat.) a drying up.

Exigendary, or *Exigenter*, an Officer of the Court of Common-pleas.

Exigent, (lat.) a Writ that lieth where the defendant in an action perſonal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be diſtreined: It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County-dayes under pain of outlawry. It is metaphorically taken for a ſtreightneſſe or neceſſity.

Exignity, (lat.) ſlenderneſſe or ſmalneſſe.

Exilition, (lat.) a leaping out.

Exility, (lat.) the ſame as *Exiguity*.

Eximious, (lat.) excellent, famous.

Exinanition, (lat.) a making void or empty.

Exiſtence, (lat.) a being.

Exiſtimation, (lat.) a thinking or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any perſon in a Play, from the Latin *Exire*, to go out.

Exitial, (lat.) bringing danger, or deſtruction.

Exodos, (Greek) a going out, the Title of the ſecond Book in the old Teſtament.

Exolete, (lat.) ſtale, grown out of uſe.

Exoneration, (lat.) an unloading.

Exoptation, (lat.) an earneſt wiſhing.

Exorable, (lat.) that may be intreated.

Exorbitancy, (lat.) a thing done out of meaſure, ſquare or rule.

Exorciſm, (Greek) a reſtraining the power of the Devil by prayes or conjuration.

Exordium, (lat.) a beginning or preamble to an Oration or Diſcourſe.

Exornation, (lat.) a dreſſing, or adorning.

Exoſſeous, (lat.) having no bones.

Exoſter,

Exoſter, (lat.) a Petard, or Engin to blow open a gate.

Exotick, (Greek) ſtrange or forrain.

Expanſion, (lat.) an opening or ſpreading abroad.

Ex parte latis, a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff, who having auditours aſſigned to hear his accounts, cannct obtain reaſonable allowance.

Expatiation, (lat.) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

Expectant fee, in Common Law, ſignifieth land given to a man and to the heirs of his body, it being the ſame with *fee-taile*, and contrary to *fee-ſimple*.

Expectation, (lat.) a tarrying or looking for,

Expeditate, (lat.) ſignifieth in the Forreſt Law, to cut out the balls of the dogs feet, for the preſervation of the Kings Game.

Expedient, (lat.) fit or convenient.

Expedition, (lat.) quick diſpatch, alſo a ſetting forth upon a journey, war, or any other buſineſſe.

Expell, (lat.) to drive out.

Expence, (lat.) coſt or charges.

Experience, or *Experiment*, (lat.) proof, trial, or practiſe.

Expiation, (lat.) a pacifying God by prayer for any offence committed, or a making amends for any fault, by the doing of ſome good deed

Expiration, (lat.) a giving up the ghoſt.

Explanation, (lat.) a making plain or manifeſt.

Explement, or *Expletion*, (lat.) a filling up of any place or room.

Explication, (lat.) an unfolding or explaining.

Explicite, (lat.) unfolded.

Exploit, (French) a valiant act.

Exploration, (lat.) a ſpying, a diligent ſearching out.

Exploſion, (lat.) an exploding, a ſleighting, or hiſſing off from the Stage.

Expolition, (lat.) a making bright, or poliſhing.

Expoſition, (lat.) an expounding or interpreting.

Expoſtulation, (lat.) a reaſoning the caſe, or complaining about an injury received.

Expreſſion, (lat.) an uttering or pronouncing, it is ofttimes alſo taken for the thing expreſſed.

Exprobration, (lat.) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

Expugnation, (lat.) a winning by force.

Expuition, (lat.) a ſpitting out.

Expulſion, (lat.) a driving out by force.

Expumication, (lat.) a making ſleek, or ſmooth, with a pumice-ſtone.

Expunge, (lat.) to blot out, to aboliſh.

Exquiſite, (lat.) performed to the height, exact.

Extant, (lat.) having a being, ſet forth to view, appearing above others.

Extemporary, (lat.) done *ex tempore*, i.e. immediately, forthwith.

Extenſion, (lat.) a ſtretching out, or inlarging.

Extent, in Common Law, is a Commiſſion to the Sheriff, to ſeize and value the Lands and Tenements of one who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

Extenuation, (lat.) a making ſmall, alſo an undervalueing.

Extercoration, (lat.) a cleanſing, or carrying forth of dung.

Etermination, (lat.) a throwing out or baniſhing.

External, or *Exteriour*, (lat.) outward.

Exterſion, (lat.) a wiping out.

Extimulation, (lat.) a moving or exciting.

Extinct, (lat.) put out, quenched.

Exſtinguiſhment, in Common Law is a part of conſolidation, as when a man hath a yearly rent out of any lands, and afterwards purchaſeth the whole lands, both the rent and the property are conſolidated into one poſſeſſion, and therefore the rent is ſaid to be extinguiſhed.

Extirpation, (lat.) an utter deſtroying or rooting out.

Extorſion, (lat.) an exacting, or injurious taking away, eſpecially of money, as it is uſually taken in Common Law.

Extraction, (lat.) a drawing out, alſo the ſame as *Eſtreat*, alſo a deſcending from ſuch or ſuch a Family.

Extrajudical, that which is done out of Court.

Extramundane, (lat.) being without the World, as extramundane ſpaces, between one world and another. Dr. *Charlton*.

Extraneous, *quaſi exterraneous*, (lat.) one of a ſtrange land.

Extravagant, (lat.) idle, of a wandring mind.

Clerk of the *Extreats*, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the extreates out of the Remembrancers Office,

Office, and writeth them out to be levyed for the King. See *Estreats*.

Extrication, (lat.) see *Districation*.

Extrinsecal, (lat.) outward.

Extrusion, (lat.) a thrusting out.

Extuberation, (lat.) a swelling or bunching up.

Extumescence, (lat.) the same.

Exuberancy, (lat.) an overflowing or abounding.

Exuccous, (lat.) juiceless.

Exudation, (lat.) a sweating out.

Exulation, (lat.) a being exild or banished.

Exulceration, (lat.) a blistring, or turning to an Ulcer.

Exultation, (lat.) a triumphing for joy.

Exundation, (lat.) an overflowing.

Euperation, (lat.) an excelling or surpassing.

Exustion, (lat.) a burning.

E Y

Eyebite, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye.

Eyebright, or *Euphrasia*, an herb so called, very good for the eyes.

Eyre, the Court of Justices Itinerant, from the French word *Erre*, a journey; also *Eyre* of the Forrest, the judicature which used anciently to be held every three years, by the Justices of the Forrest journeying up and down to that purpose.

Eyth, or *Eth*, (old word) easie.

E Z

Ezechias, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, strength of the Lord.

Ezechiel, the name of a Prophet among the Jews; the word signifies in Hebrew, seeing the Lord.

F A

Fabian, a proper name, from *Fabius*. The chief of this name was *Fabianus* Bishop of *Rome*, martyred under the Emperour *Decius*.

Fabius, a famous Captain of the *Romans*, who for the great overthrow he gave to *Hannibals* Army, was firnamed *Maximus*.

Fabrication, (lat.) a making of a Fabrick or Building.

Fabulous, (lat.) full of Fables, or invented Tales.

Facade, (French) the outside, or forefront of a house.

Faces, *Decury*, or *Deconate*, from the Greek word *Deka*, signifying ten, because in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face consisting of ten degrees. They are called Faces for that they are equivalent to Signs, Formes, and shapes, by reason they shew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them as in their own houses.

Facetious, (lat.) wittily merry, or pleasant.

Facility, (lat.) easiness.

Facinorous, (lat.) belonging to high or wicked designs.

Factitious, (lat.) made like another, counterfeited.

Factor, (lat.) an Agent for a Merchant beyond Sea.

Faculty, (lat.) the power or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the body of man. In Common Law it signifieth a priviledge granted to a man by indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is also used sometimes for a Mystery or Profession.

Facundity, (lat.) Eloquence.

Faint pleader, a false manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

Fair pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Malborow*, whereby it is provided that no fines shall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

Fairie, a Goblin or Phantasm, from the Dutch word *Varelick*, i fearful

Faith, the Christian name of divers women, the signification commonly known.

Faitours, idle-livers, from the French word *Faitardise*, a sleepy disease.

Fall, is an essential debility, and it happens when a Planet is opposite to his exaltation, whereby he is debilitated and very weak.

Falcation, (lat) a mowing.

Falchon, a short sword bending like a hook, from the Latin word *Falx*.

Falcidian Law, a Law made by the *Romans* in the time of the Consul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each *Roman* Citizen had in the disposal of his goods.

Falcon, a great gun, next to the Minion.

Falernian wine, wine growing in *Falernus*, a field of *Campania* in *Italy*.

Fall off, in Navigation is when a ship doth not keep so near the wind as we appoint.

Fallacious, (lat.) full of deceit or craft.

Falouque, (French) a boat or barge, by ſome called a brigantine.

Falſification, (lat.) a ſpeaking falſities, or uncruths.

Famagoſta, the chief City of the Iſle of *Cyprus*.

Famigeration, (lat.) a divulging, or reporting abroad.

Familiar, (lat.) acquainted, alſo ſubſtantively, for a Spirit, or Devil.

Family of love, a Sect or Hereſie broached by *Henry Nicholas*. Their chief Tenet is, That *Chriſt* is already come in glory to judge.

Fanatick, (lat.) frantick, inſpired, having vain apparitions.

Fane, from the Greek word *Phaino*, a a weathercock; it is ſometimes taken for a Temple.

Fannel, (French) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Prieſts.

Fanus, a certain Deity, repreſenting the year, anciently worſhipped by the Heathens.

Farandman, in the practick of *Scotland* a Pilgrim or Stranger.

Farced, (lat.) ſtuffed.

Fardingdeal, or *Farundel* of land, the fourth part of an acre.

Farendon, a famous Market Town with a ſtrong Caſtle in *Barkſhire*, remarkable beſides for the Fort raiſed by *Robert* Earle of *Gloceſter*, againſt K. *Stephen*, who notwithſtanding won it by deſperate aſſaults.

Farlie things, yearly things.

Farraginous, (lat.) belonging to a farrago, or mixture of ſeveral graines together, which they call a maſlin.

Farreation, (lat.) a ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

Farrow, to bring forth, from the Latin word *parere*, it is ſpoken of ſows.

Farſang, otherwiſe called *Paraſang*, a *Perſian* word, ſignifying a league, which is 3 Engliſh miles.

Faſcicular, (lat.) made into a *faſcicle* which is a bundle or fardel.

Faſcination, (lat.) an eyebiting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.

Faſciate, (lat.) to bind, from *faſcia* a ſwath.

Faſtidious, (lat.) breeding a loathing.

Faſtigation, (lat.) a making or growing ſharp at the top like a pyramid.

Faſtuoſity, (lat.) inſufferable pride.

Fatality, (lat.) unavoidable neceſſity, or that which is appointed by Fate, which is the order of affairs from all eternity.

Fatidical, (lat.) foretelling that which is to come.

Fatigation, (lat.) wearineſſe.

Fatigue, (French) the ſame.

Fatuity, (lat.) ſottiſhneſſe, ſtupidity.

Faunus, the ſon of *Saturn*, civiliz'd mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancienteſt Kings of *Italy*.

Favonian, belonging to *Favonius* or the Weſt wind.

Fauſt, (lat.) lucky.

Fautor, (lat.) a cheriſher or favourer.

F E

Fealty, from the French word *feaulte*, *i.* fidelity, an oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his land.

Feaſible, (French) eaſie to be done.

Febricitation, (lat.) a falling ſick of an Ague or Feaver.

February, ſo called of *Numa Pompilius*, a *februis expiatoriis*, or ſacrifices for purging of ſouls; for the ſecond day of this moneth a Feaſt was kept, and ſacrifice was offered to *Pluto* for the ſouls of their Anceſtours.

Februation, (lat.) a praying for the ſouls of any.

Fecial, or *Fœcial*, (lat.) a Herald or Embaſſadour of war, among the ancient *Romans* there were 20 in number, the principal of whom, was called *pater patratus*.

Feculent, or *Fœculent*, (lat.) full of dregs.

Fee, in Latin *feudum*, is taken in Common Law for all thoſe lands which are held by perpetual right.

Fee ferm, in Common Law, is land held of another, to himſelf and his heirs for ever for a certain yearly rent.

Fee ſimple, or abſolute, is land whereof we are ſeized with theſe general words; To us, and our heirs for ever.

Fee taile, or condicional, hath this limitation; To us, and the heirs of our body.

Feild, is the whole ſurface of a ſheild overſpread with ſome mettal, colour or fur, and comprehendeth in it the charge. A term in Heraldry.

Felicity, (lat.) happineſſe.

Fellon, a bliſter or wheal on the body, from the Latin word, *fel*, choler.

Felo de ſe, a ſelf-murderer.

Felony,

Felony, in Common Law, is any offence which is next to petty treason, as murder, theft, rapes, burning of houſes, *&c.*

Fencemonth, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn, which is about midſummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forreſt.

Fends, things hung over a ſhips ſide to keep another ſhip from rubbing againſt it.

Fennel, a kind of herb ſo called.

Fenugreec, an herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in ſeveral parts of Greece.

Feodary, or *Fendatary*, an officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be preſent with the Eſcheatour at the finding of any office, and alſo to ſurvay and value the land of the Ward.

Feofment, in Common Law, is the gift or grant of any Honours, Caſtles, Manors, *&c.* unto another in fee ſimple, by delivery of ſeiſin, either by word or writing.

Fœminine, (lat.) belonging to the Femal Sex.

Fœneration, (lat.) a putting out money to uſe.

Feracity, (lat.) fruitfulneſſe.

Feral, (lat.) dangerous or deadly.

Feral Signs, are *Leo*, and the laſt part of *Scorpio*.

Fercoſt, (Ital.) a kind of ſhip or boat.

Fere, (old word) a companion.

Ferdfare, an acquitment of a man to go into the wars.

Ferdinando, a proper name of men, called by the Spaniards *Hernando*, by the Italians *Ferando*, by the French *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the Saxon words *Fred rand*, *i.* pure peace. Others think that the Spaniards have for the ſweeter ſound drawn it from *Bertrand*, *i.* fair and pure.

Ferdwit, an acquitment of a murderer in the army.

Feretrius, *Jupiter* ſo called *a ferendis ſpoliis*, i. from ſpoiles taken in war.

Feriation, (lat.) a keeping holiday, a ceaſing from work, idleneſſe.

Ferine, (lat.) brutiſh, beaſtly, wild.

Ferit, (Ital.) a blow.

Ferity, (lat.) ſalvagneſſe, brutiſhneſſe.

Ferm, or *Farm*, a houſe, or land, or both, taken by Indenture of Leaſe, or Leaſe Paroll.

Fermanagh, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulſter*, the people whereof were anciently called *Erdini*.

Fermentation, (lat.) a ſwelling with ferment or leaven, alſo a working; it is a word much uſed in Chymiſtry.

Ferocity, (lat.) fierceneſſe.

Feronia, an ancient heathen Goddeſſe, a Goddeſs of the Woods.

Ferret, from *Forare*, to pierce, or *Furari*, to ſteal; a little beaſt called in Latin *Viverra*.

Ferry, a paſſage over the water, from the Greek word *Phero*, to carry.

Ferruginous, (lat.) like ruſt of iron, of an iron colour.

Ferrumination, (lat.) a ſoldering together of mettals, a word uſed in Chymiſtry.

Fertility, (lat.) fruitfulneſſe.

Fervent, or *Fervid*, (lat.) hot, by metaphor, eager, or vehement.

Ferula, an herb called in Engliſh Fennel Gyant.

Ferular, (lat.) a kind of chaſtiſing inſtrument, called alſo a Palmer.

Feſſpoint, a term in Heraldry, being a line going thorough the midſt of the Eſcutcheon, called the girdle of honour, it comes from the Latin word *faſcia*.

Feſtination, (lat.) a haſtning, or making ſpeed.

Feſtivity, (lat.) mirth, rejoycing, ſolemnity.

Feſtucous, (lat.) having a tender ſprig or branch.

Fœtid, (lat.) ſmelling ill or ſtinking.

Fetiſe, (old word) handſome.

Fetters, is ofttimes uſed figuratively in Poems and Romances, for Captivity or thraldom, eſpecially in an amorous ſenſe. *Cleopat.*

Fend, *Feed*, or *Feid*, a combination of one Family againſt another, being inflamed with hatred or revenge.

Feverfow, an herb called Mothwort, in Latin *Febrifuga*, becauſe it is good againſt a feaver.

Feverſham, a flouriſhing Town in *Kent*, where King *Althelſtane* aſſembled the Nobles and learned men of his Kingdom to make Laws, and where King *Stephen* founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which he himſelf, *Maude* his wife, and *Euſtach* his ſon, were entombed.

Fewmetts, a term in Hunting, the dung of a Deer.

F I

Fiants, the dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

Fibrous, (lat.) full of Fibers, which are the ſmall ſtrings, or threads which hang about the roots of any plant, alſo little ſtrings about the Veins, and Muſcles of a body.

Fibulation, (lat.) a buttoning, or joyning together.

Fictile, (lat.) made of earth.

Fiction, (lat.) a feigning, or inventing.

Fictitious, (lat.) feined, invented.

Fidicula, the falling vulture.

Fidelity, (lat.) faithfulneſſe.

Fidejuſſor, (lat.) a pledge, or ſurety.

Fidius, an ancient heathen God, ſaid to be the ſon of *Iupiter*, he is called the God of faithfulneſſe.

Fiduciary, (lat.) truſty, alſo a Feoffee in truſt.

Fierabras, (French) fierce at arms.

Fieri facias, a judicial Writ that lieth for him that hath recover'd in an action of debt, or damages.

Fife, a County of *Scotland*, ſhooting far into the Eaſt, between two arms of the Sea, *Forth & Tau*.

Fifteenth, a certain tribute, which uſed to be levied by Parliament, and impoſed upon every Citie, or Borough, through the Realm.

Figment, (lat.) a fiction, or faigned tale.

Figurative, (lat.) ſpoken by a figure.

Filaceous, (lat.) made of thread, or flax, alſo full of filaments, which are the ſmall threads, or ſtrings, about the Roots of Plants.

Filanders, a ſort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks, alſo Nets for wilde beaſts.

Filazers, (French) certain Officers belonging to the Common-pleas, who make out all Original Proceſſes, real, perſonal and mixt.

Filtale, a kinde of entertainment, made by Bayliffs for thoſe of their hundreds, for their gain, it is alſo called Sothale.

File, in Latin *Filacium*, a thread, or wyer, whereon VVrits, or other Exhibits in Courts are faſtned, alſo in Heraldry, it is one of the modern wayes of differencing Coat-Armours.

Filial, (lat.) relating to a ſon.

A Fillet, in Heraldrie, is made, or conſtituted, by adding one line to the chief, underneath it, the content whereof is the fourth part of the chief.

Film, a membrain, or thin skin enwrapping the brain, and ſeveral other parts of the body, & alſo the infant in the womb, of which there are three ſorts, *Chorion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantois*.

Filtration, (lat.) a ſtraining through a courſe cloath.

Fimaſhing, the ordure of all ſort of Deer.

Final, (lat.) having an end, brought to an end.

Financer, a receiver, or teller in the Exchequer, from the French word *Finance*, wealth, or treaſure.

Fine, a mulct, or penalty, alſo a formal conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect agreement before a Judge.

Fine capiendo pro terris, a VVrit that lyeth for him, who being committed to priſon, obtaineth favour for a ſumme of money.

Fine force, a French word, ſignifying abſolute conſtraint.

Finite (*Philoſ.*) limited, bounded.

Finours of gold, or ſilver, are thoſe that purifie thoſe metals by fire from the droſſe.

Fire-boote, an allowance to maintain competent fire for the uſe of the Tenant.

Firedrake, a fiery meteor, ingendred of a hot exhalation inflamed between two Clouds.

Firma, in the practick of *Scotland*, is the duty, which the Tenant payes to his Landlord.

Firmament, (from the Latin *Firmus*, i.e. *ſolid:*) the ſtarry Heaven, it is turned about the Chryſtalline Heaven, being both of an uniform motion, & finiſh their courſe in 250000 years, which motion appears not, but by the obſervation of ſundry ages. For 430 years before Chriſts time, the firſt ſtar in *Aries* was in the vernal interſection, which ſtill keeps that name, though now removed almoſt 29 degrees, ſo that in more then two thouſand years the fixed ſtars have not travelled from VVeſt to Eaſt, ſo much as one whole ſign of the Zodiack.

Firmus, a Roman Emperour of that vaſt ſtrength, that bearing himſelf up from any place with his arms, and bearing an Anvil upon his breaſt, he could endure the ſmiths beating

beating upon it for a long time.

First fruits, the profits of every ſpiritual living for one year, in ancient time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

Fiſcal, (lat.) belonging to a fiſque, *i.e.* a Treaſury, or Exchequer.

Fiſhing, or *Splicing*, a Term uſed in Maſts, Cables, or in any Timber, cut like wedges at one end, and faſtned together.

Fiſſure, (lat.) a cleft, or diviſion.

Fiſtulary, (lat.) belonging to a pipe, or to a diſeaſe called Fiſtula, which is a kind of Ulcer eating into the body with a long narrow paſſage.

Fitched, (from the Lat. *Figere*) a Term in Blazon, as a Croſſe *Fitched*, *i.e.* ſharp at the end.

Fitz, (Fr. *Fils*) a word commonly added to the ſirnames of ſeveral great families of this Nation, deſcended from the Norman race as *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-Walter*, *i. e.* the ſon of *Herbert*, or the ſon of *Walter*, it being anſwerable to *Ben* in Hebr. *Bar* in Chaldee, and *Ap* in *Welſh*.

Fixation, (lat.) a fixing, alſo a Term in Chymiſtry, ſignifying a fixing of bodies, ſo as to make them indure the fire.

Fizgigg, a kinde of dart, wherewith Marriners ſtrike fiſhes as they ſwim.

F L

Flabellation, (lat.) a fanning with a Flabllo, or fan.

Flaccid, (lat.) drooping, or flagging.

Flagellants, a ſort of Hereticks, which went up and down ſcourging themſelves, and begging Almes, they were ſo called from *Flagellum* a ſcourge.

Flagitation, (lat.) an earneſt begging.

Flagitious, (lat. hainous, wicked.

Flagrancie, (lat.) a lightſome burning, alſo a vehement deſire.

Flajolet, (French) a certain Muſical inſtrument, being a kinde of Pipe, or Fluite, but ſomewhat leſſe.

Flamins, certain Roman Prieſts, inſtituted by *Pompilius Numa*, ſo called from the Filamines, or Coifes, which they wore upon their heads.

Flammeous, (lat.) flaming, or flame colour'd.

Flanch, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of an Arch-line, beginning from the corner of the chief, and compaſſing with a ſwelling emboſſement toward the Nombril of the Eſcotcheon.

Flandria, the Countrey in Flanders in *Gallia Belgica*, being one of thoſe ten Provinces, remaining in the King of *Spains* Dominion.

Flaſque, a term in Blazon, being an ordinary conſiſting of one Archline drawn ſomewhat diſtant from the corner of the chief, and ſwelling by degrees toward the midſt of the Eſcutcheon.

Flatulent, or *Flatuous*, (lat.) windy.

Fledwit, a Saxon word, ſignifying in Common-law, an Out-lawed fugitive, coming to the peace, and diſcharged from amerciament.

Fleet, a priſon in *London*, ſo called becauſe it ſtands upon the River *Fleta*, or *Fleet*.

Flemeſwit, or *Flebenwit*, from the Saxon *Flezen*, to flie away, ſignifieth in Common Law, a liberty to challenge the cattel or amerciament of ones man a fugitive.

Flexanimous, (lat.) having a flexible or eaſie mind.

Flexibility, (lat.) eaſineſſe to bend.

Flexion, (lat.) a bending.

Flint, the name of a Caſtle in *Flintſhire*, begun by King *Henry* the ſecond, and finiſht by King *Edward* the firſt. Here King *Richard* the ſecond being circumvented, was delivered into the hands of *Henry* of *Lancaſter* Duke of *Hereford*, who ſhortly after claimed the Crown.

Floccify, (lat.) to eſteem lightly, or at a low rate.

Floddon, the name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland*, memorable for the battel fought there between *Thomas Howard* Earle of *Surrey*, and *James* the fourth King of *Scotland*, who was vanquiſht and ſlain.

Flora, a Goddeſſe among the *Romans*, called the Goddeſſe of Flowers. Some report her to have been a famous Strumpet, who when ſhe died, left a great ſum of money to the Common-wealth, deſiring that her memory might be celebrated with yearly Feaſts which were called *Floralia*.

Floramor, a flower called the flower of love, paſſevelours, or purple velvet flower.

Florein, a kind of coin, valueing about 3 ſhillings of our money.

Florence, (lat. flouriſhing) a proper name of women, alſo the chief City of *Tuſcany* in *Italy* is ſo called.

Florences, a kind of cloth brought over from *Florence*.

Florey blew, a kind of blew colour uſed in painting or limning.

Florid, (lat.) flowriſhing, or adorned with flowers.

Floſculous, (lat.) ſprouting or blooming with Flowers.

Flotes, certain peices of timber joyned together with rafters overthwart, which ſerve to convey burthens down a River with the ſtream.

Flotſon, or *Flotzam*, goods that being loſt by ſhipwrack lie floating upon the ſea, which, with *jetſon*, *i. e.* goods caſt out of the ſhip, being in danger of wreck, and beaten on ſhore; *lagam* or *ligam*, thoſe which lie at the botton of the ſea, and *Shares*, *i.* goods divided among many, are all given to the Lord Admiral.

Flouke of an anchor, that part which taketh hold on the ground.

Fluctuation, (lat.) a riſing or ſwelling of waves, a toſſing to and fro, alſo a wavering in opinion.

Fluctivagant, (lat.) toſſed on the ſea, wandering on the waves.

Fluent, (lat.) flowing.

Fluidity, (lat.) aptneſſe to flow.

Fluminous, or *Fluvial*, (lat.) pertaining to Rivers, or full of Rivers.

Fluores, the Mineraliſts call ſuch kind of ſtones as coming out of Mines, are like unto pretious ſtones.

Flush fore and aft, decks in ſhips laid level from ſtem to ſtern.

Fluxibility, (lat.) aptneſſe to flow.

Fuxion or *Flux*, (lat.) a flowing, alſo a looſneſſe of the body.

Fly, that part of the Compaſſe where the 32 points of the winds are deſcribed.

F O

Focillation, (lat.) a refreſhing.

Foder, or *Fodrum*, from the Dutch word *Voeden*, to feed, a courſe kind of meat for cattel, alſo a prerogative that a Prince hath to be provided of corn for his horſes toward any Expedition. Alſo Fodder is taken for 2000 pound weight of lead.

Fæculent, (lat.) full of dregs.

Fæcundity, (lat.) fruitfulneſſe.

Fædity, (lat.) filthineſſe.

Fœminine, (lat.) of the Female Sex.

Fœneration, (lat.) a practiſing of uſury.

Foine, (French) to prick.

Foines, a kind of Fur, which is black at the top, taken from a little beaſt of the ſame name.

Foiſon, (French) abundance.

Foiſt, a Pinnace, or little Ship.

Folgherers, (old word) followers.

Foliage, branched work.

Foliatanes, a certain religious Order of men, who lived onely upon leaves.

Folio, a book is ſaid to be in Folio, when it is of a large volume, conſiſting of ſheets onely once doubled, or making but two leaves a piece.

Folkland, (Saxon) coppy-hold land.

Folkmoot, from the Saxon words *folk*, *i.* people, and *Gemettan*, to meet, ſignifies either the County Court, or the Sheriffs turn.

Follicle, (lat.) a little bladder or purſe.

Fomentation, (lat.) a cheriſhing, in phyſick it ſignifies the applying of warm or dry things to the body.

Fons ſolis, a Fountain in *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which is at midnight hot as boyling water.

Foothote, (old word) ſtraightway.

Foraminous, (lat.) full of holes.

Foraneous, (lat.) pertaining to a Court or Market-place.

Forbarr, to deprive for ever.

Force, in Common Law, ſignifieth unlawful violence.

Forcible entry, is a violent actual entry into any houſe or land.

Forcipated, (lat.) bending, or hooked.

Fordoe, (old word) to kill.

Foregoers, purveyours going before the King or Queen in progreſſe.

Forein matter, a matter tryable in another Country.

Forein opposer, an Officer of the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair to be oppoſed of their green wax.

Forejudger, in common Law, is a judgment whereby a man is put by the thing in queſtion.

Foreland, or *Foreneſſe*, an ancient word uſed for a promontory which jutteth out foremoſt.

Foreloin, in hunting, is when a hound going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace and goes away with it.

Foreſt, (q. *Fereſta*, *i.* a ſtation of wild beaſts) is defined to be a ſafe harbour or abiding place for Deer, or any ſort of beaſts that are wild and delight in woods.

Foreſtaller, or *Regrater*, one that buys ware, before it comes to the Market, and ſells

ſells it again at a higher price.

Forfare, (old word) forlorn.

Forfeiture, in Latin, *forisfactum*, or *forisfactura*, ſignifies the tranſgreſſing of a penal Law, or the effect of it.

Forelorn, loſt, from the Dutch word *Verloren*, whence Forlorn-hope, a party of Souldiers put upon the moſt deſperate ſervice, in ſome old Engliſh Writers, Forleten ſignifieth the ſame.

Forletten, (old word) abandoned.

Formality, (lat.) outward ſhew, preciſeneſſe.

Formation, (lat.) forming or faſhioning.

Formeth, or ſeateth, a term in hunting, applied to a Hare when it ſquats in any place.

Formidable, (lat.) to be feared.

Form ſity, (lat.) beauty, fairneſs.

Formulary, (lat.) belonging to a form; alſo uſed in the ſubſtantive, for a preſident, or proceeding in Law.

Fornication, (lat.) whoredom.

Foreneſſe, ſee *Foreland*.

Forſes, (Gr. *Catadupæ*) waterfalls.

Forſlegin, (old word) ſlain.

Forſpeak, (old word) an advocate.

Fortitude, (lat.) valour, or ſtoutneſſe of mind.

Fortlet, ſignifieth in Common Law, a little Fort or place of ſome ſtrength.

Fortuitous, (lat.) accidental, or coming by chance.

Fortuny, a kind of Tourneament or running a tilt on horſeback with Launces, a ſport much uſed here in old times.

Forwelked (old word) dried.

Forwyned, (old word) withered.

Foſſet, a little long Coffer or Cheſt, from the Latin word *foſſa*, a ditch.

Foſſeway, a highway, digged out and made paſſable. See *Ikenild*.

Foſſion, (lat.) a digging.

A *Foſter*, contract for a Forreſter.

Fother, or *Foder*, a twenty hundred pound weight.

Fotheringhay, a Caſtle in *Northamptonſhire*, kept by *William* Earle of *Aumart*, againſt King *Henry* the third, when the Nobles of *England* revolted.

Fotion, (lat.) a cheriſhing.

Fougade, (French) a kind of fire-work.

Foulk, a proper name, from the Dutch word *Volg*, *i.* Noble.

Founes, (old word) deviſes.

Fourche, (in French a fork) ſignifieth in Common-law a delaying, or putting off an action.

Fontegeld, ſignifieth in the Forreſt law, an amerciament for not cutting out the balls of great Dogs feet in the Forreſt; it cometh from the Dutch word *Fuſe*, and Gelten to looſen.

Fownder, is when a ſhip by an extraordinary leak becomes full, or half full of water.

Fox ſtones, an Herb ſo called from the likeneſſe of the Root.

F R

Fracid, (lat.) rotten ripe.

Fraction, (lat.) a breaking, alſo a diſſention among parties, in *Arithmetick* it is taken for a number having two denominations.

Fragility, (lat.) aptneſſe to break, brittleneſſe.

Fragment, (lat.) a broken part, or piece of any thing.

Fragrancie, (lat.) an odorouſneſſe, or ſweetneſſe of ſmell.

Fraiſheur, (French) freſhneſſe, coolneſſe, livelineſſe.

Franck, a French Coyn, of about the value of two ſhillings.

Franchiſe, in French, ſignifieth liberty; it is taken in Common-law for a priviledge, or exemption from ordinary Juriſdiction, alſo an immunity from tribute.

Franci, a certain people, anciently inhabiting a part of Germany, who entred into *Gallia*, under the conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom, whence it came afterwards to be called *France*.

Francis, a proper name of men, or women, from the German word *Franck*, *i.e.* free, not ſervile; anſwerable to the Greek *Eleutherius*, and the Latin *Liberius*.

Franciſcans, an order of Fryars, inſtituted by St. *Francis*, in the year 1198. they were injoyned chaſtity, obedience, poverty, and many other ſtrict rules of life and converſation.

Frank almoine, (French) ſignifies in Common-law, ſuch Lands and Tenements as are beſtowed upon thoſe people that give themſelves up wholly to the ſervice of God for pure almes.

Franck bank, ſuch Copy-hold lands as the wife, being eſpouſed a Virgin hath after her husbands deceaſe, for his dowr.

Frank-

Frank fee, that which is in the hand of the King, or Lord of a Mannour, being ancient demeſne of the Crown, whereas that which is in the hand of the Tenants is ancient demeſne onely.

Frank ferm, is land, wherein the nature of Fee is changed by Feoffement, out of Knights ſervice for certain yearly ſervices.

Frank law, is taken for a free injoyment of all thoſe priviledges, which the Law permits to a man not found guilty of any hainous offence.

Frank marriage, a Tenure in tail ſpecial, whereby a man hath Land with a woman to him, and the Heirs of his body without doing any ſervice, but fealty to the Donour.

Frank pledge, a pledge, or ſurety, for free-men.

Frank ford, a famous Citie upon the River *Menus*, being the chiefeſt Mart-Town in *Germany*.

Franconia, a Countrey in the Eaſt part of *Germany*, called *Frankenland*.

Frantick, Phrenetick, (Greek) mad.

Fraternity, (lat.) a brother-hood, alſo a company of men entered into a firm bond of ſociety, or friendſhip.

Fratricelli, a ſort of Hereticks, inſtituted by one *Hermannus* in the year 1304. they preached Community among Chriſtians, and that it was unlawfull for them to be Governours one over another.

Fratricide, (lat.) the killing of ones brother.

Fratruels, (lat.) brothers Children.

Fraudation, (lat.) a defrauding, or depriving.

Fraudulency, (lat.) deceitfullneſſe, craftineſſe.

Frea, the ſame as *Friga*.

Frederick, (Germ.) rich peace, of this name there have been three Emperours of Germany, for *Frederick* we commonly uſe *Frery* and *Fery*.

Frediſwid, (Sax.) very free, a womans proper name.

Freebooter, a Souldier that makes inroades into an enemies Countrey, for Cattel, or any other commodity from the enemies Countrey, it cometh from the Dutch words *Frey*, i.e. free, and beut, *i.e.* prey, the *Italians* call them *Banditi*.

Free Chappel, a Chappel founded within a Pariſh, over and above the mother Church, unto which it is free for the Pariſhioners to come, or not to come.

Freedſtol, (*i.e.* the ſtool of Peace) a certain Chair of ſtone, erected by King *Athelſtan*, in honour of *John de Beverly*, Arch-Biſhop of *York*, to which Offenders uſed to fly for ſanctuary.

Free-hold, free Tenure, or Land, which a man holdeth in Fee-tail, or at the leaſt for term of life.

Free-warren, (in Latin *Libera Warrena*) the power of granting, or denying Licence to any to hunt, or chace in ſuch, or ſuch Lands.

Fremund, (Sax.) free peace, a proper name.

Freudleſſe-man, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifieth an out-law.

Freoborgh, or *Fridborgh*, the ſame, in the Saxon tongue, as *Franck-pledge* in *French*, a ſurety for the peace, or good behaviour.

Frery, a proper name of a man, contracted from *Frederick*, which ſignifieth in Saxon tongue rich peace.

Freſcades, (French) cool refreſhments againſt the heat of the ſummer.

To walk in Freſco, (Ital.) to take the freſh aire, alſo to drink in *Freſco*, to drink freſh liquor.

Freſh diſſeiſin, in Common-law, is that *diſſeiſin* that a man may ſeek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the King, or his Judges.

Freſh force, a force done within four dayes.

Freſh ſhot, is when any great River comes into the Sea, ſo that it is freſh water for a mile, or two.

Freſh ſute, is ſuch an earneſt following of an Offendour as never ceaſeth from the time of the offence committed untill he be apprehended.

Fretrots, a ſort of Hereticks, not much different from thoſe which are called *Adamites*.

Friars minors, *Auguſtines* Preachers and *Carmelites*, (which are the four principal orders) ſee in their proper places, to theſe alſo belonging Fryars obſervants, Conventuales, Capuchins.

Fricaſſe, (French) a kind of fried meat.

Frication, (Latin) a rubbing, or chafing.

Friga, a certain Goddeſſe, anciently worſhipp'd by the Saxons, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

Frigate, in Spaniſh *Fragata*, a ſpiall ſhip.

Frigefaction, (lat.) a making cold.

Frige-

Frigeratorie, (lat.) a place to make, or keep things cool.

Frigidity, (lat.) coldneſſe.

Friperer, (French) in Latin *Interpolator*, one that cleanſeth old Apparel to ſell again.

Friſia, one of the ſeven United Provinces, called *Friezland*.

Frithſoken, a ſurety, or defence from the Saxon words *Frid*, *i. e.* peace, and *Socen*, *i. e.* to ſeek.

Fritiniency, (lat.) the chirping of a ſwallow.

Frivolous, (lat.) vain of little worth.

Frize, a Term in Architecture, the garniſhing of the upper end of a pillar.

Frondoſity, (Latin) a flouriſhing with green leaves, being juſt under the architrave.

Frontal, (lat.) belonging to the forehead, alſo uſed ſubſtantively for an attire of the forehead, called alſo a frontlet.

Frontiſpiece, (lat.) the forefront of a houſe, alſo a picture placet before any book.

Frontiers, the borders, or limits of any place.

Frontiniack, a kinde of ſweet luſcious French wine.

Frontſtall, a part of a horſes bridle.

Frote, (old word) to rub.

The Frounce, a diſeaſe in a hawks tongues called in French *Barbillon*.

Fructifie, (lat.) to bring forth fruit.

Frugality, (lat.) thriftineſſe, ſparingneſſe in expences.

A Fruggin, a Fork to ſtir about the fuel in an Oven, from the French word *Fourgon*, an Oven Fork.

Fruitery, (French) a place for fruit.

Frutiges, (lat.) branched work, or the repreſentation of fruit in Sculpture, or painting.

Frumenty, pottage made of wheat, from the Latin word *Frumentum*, *i.e.* wheat.

Fruſtration, (lat.) a making vain, a deceiving; In Aſtrology, it is uſed when a light Planet would come to a Conjunction with one more heavy, and before it doth accompliſh it, the more weighty Planet is joyned with another.

Fruſtulent (lat.) full of *Fruſta*, or ſmall pieces.

Frutication, (lat.) a ſprouting, or ſhooting forth of young branches.

Fryth, (old word) wood.

F U

Fucation, (lat.) a mending the complexion by drugs, or artificial colours.

Fugacity, (lat.) aptneſſe to fly way.

Fugalia, (lat.) certain feaſts celebrated by the ancient Romans in remembrance of the expulſion of Kings out of *Rome*.

Fugation, (lat.) a putting to flight.

Fugne, (French) a Term in Muſick, when two parts anſwer one the other in the ſame point.

Fugitive goods, the goods of a fugitive, or him that flies away for felony, which are forfeit to the King, or State.

Fuir, or *Fuer en feit*, is when a man doth corporally fly; *Fuer en ley*, is, when being called in the County, he appeareth not untill he be outlawed.

Fulbert, (Sax.) full bright, a proper name.

Fulgidity, or *Fulgency*, (lat.) gliſtringneſſe, or brightneſſe.

Fulguration, (lat.) a lightning, or flaſhing of fire in the Clouds, which precedes the Thunder.

Fulfremed, (Saxon) perfect.

Fuljans, certain Monks of the Order of St. *Bernard*.

Fuliginous, (Latin) ſooty, or full of ſmoak.

Fullonical, (lat.) pertaining to a Fuller, or ſcourer of cloath.

Fulmination, (lat.) a ſtriking with lightning, alſo metaphorically taken for threatning.

Fulvid, (lat.) of a kinde of dusky colour.

Fumets, by the hunters uſed for the ordure of an Hart.

Fumidity, (lat.) ſmoakineſſe.

Fumigation, (lat.) a perfuming with the ſmoak of ſweet wood.

Fumitory, a kinde of Herb, called in Spaniſh *Palomilla*.

Funambulatour, (lat.) a Dancer on the Ropes.

Function, (lat.) the performance, or exerciſe of any duty, or office.

Funditour, (lat.) a ſlinger, or darter.

Funebrous, (lat.) ſad, mournfull, relating to Funerals.

Funeſtation, (lat.) a polluting with a dead body.

Fungoſity, (lat.) ſpungineſſe, or a being thin, and full of holes like a Muſhrom.

Funnel, an inſtrument very ſmall at one

end to convey liquors into any narrow-mouthed veſſel.

Furacity, (lat.) an inclination to ſteal or pilfer.

Furbiſh, (French) to poliſh or make bright.

Furcation, (lat.) a putting into the faſhion of a fork.

Furies, faigned by the Poets to be the three daughters of *Acheron*, and night, *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Tiſiphone*, whoſe office was to torment the minds of tranſgreſſours, they poſſeſt *Oreſtes* for a while, but afterwards being appeaſed they were called *Eumenides*.

Furibund, (lat.) mad, or raging.

Furina, a Goddeſſe among the Romans, who was held to be the patroneſſe of theeves.

Furlong, a certain meaſure containing 20 poles in length, being the eighth part of a mile. It is alſo taken for a perch or the eighth part of an acre of land.

Furnivalls, an ancient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, who hold their Lands by this Tenure, namely to find the King upon his Coronation day, a glove for his right hand, and to ſupport his right arm while he holds his Scepter.

Furole, (French) a kind of little Meteor appearing in the night, by ſome called St. *Hermes* fire.

Furres, which are of ſeveral ſorts, as Sables, Lucerns, Genets, Foines, Martens, Minivers, Fitch, Shankes, Calabre. See in their proper places.

Furring, (in Navigation) is a ripping off the firſt planks of a ſhip, and putting other timbers upon the firſt, and ſo putting on the planks upon the timbers which they call plank upon plank.

Furtive, (lat.) given to ſtealing, or done by ſtealth.

Fuſibility, (lat.) aptneſs, or eaſineſs to be melted.

Fuſil, (lat.) a ſpindle, alſo a term in Heraldry, being the reſemblance of a ſpindle in a Coat of Arms.

Fuſion, (lat.) a melting.

Fuſtian, in Latin *Xylinum*, a kind of ſtuff made of the down of a certain fruit growing in the upper part of *Ægypt*.

Futility, (lat.) vanity, lightneſs.

Futtocks, thoſe compaſſing timbers which are ſcarfed upon the ground timbers and give breadth to a ſhip.

Future, (lat.) that which is to come.

F Y

Fyre levin, (old word) lightning.

G A

Gabala, a Town of *Syria Cava*, which is now called *Gibel* or *Margad*.

Gabardine, a kind of rough Caſsock, like an Iriſh mantle.

Gabberies, (French) mockeries, gibings, wilie deceits.

Gabel, (French) any kind of tribute or impoſt.

Gabion, a kind of fortification made of baskets filled with dirt.

Gable end of a houſe, a term in Architecture, ſignifying the top of a houſe. Some take it for the fore part or frontiſpiece, called alſo *Delicia*.

Gabrantovici, the name of an ancient people of *Brittain*, who inhabited ſome part of *Yorkſhire*.

Gabriel, the name of the Angel that appeared to the Virgin *Mary*, ſignifying in Hebrew ſtrong with God.

Gabroſentum, an ancient frontier ſtation of the Romans, kept by the ſecond Band of the *Thracians*; it is thought to have ſtood in that part of the Biſhoprick of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, where now *Newcaſtle* and *Gateſhead* ſtand.

Gaddefly, a certain Inſect which ſtings cattel, called alſo a Brie.

Gades, two Iſlands lying weſtward beyond the Streights, by ſome called *Hercules* his Pillars.

Gage, in Common Law ſignifieth a pawn or ſurety, alſo to gage deliverance, or to wage deliverance, ſignifieth to put in ſurety.

Gage a ſhip, to ſtick a naile into a pole, and put it down by the rudder, thereby to know how much water the ſhip draws.

Gaging rod, an inſtrument to meaſure any veſſel of liquid ſtuff.

Gaiety, (French) chearfulneſs, gallantry. *Cleopatra*. Some ſay it is derived from the Latin word *Gaudeo*, to rejoyce.

Gainage, in Common Law, is Land held of the baſer kind of ſokemen or villeines.

Gainesborough, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, where anciently the Daniſh ſhips lay at rode, and where *Sueno Tingſkege* a Daniſh Tyrant after he had miſerably harraſsed the Country, was ſtabbed by an unknown man.

Galactity

Galactite, (Greek) a kind of pretious ſtone, ſo called becauſe it is white as milk.

Galanthis, the ſervant maid of *Alcmena*, who for deluding *Juno*, that ſought to hinder the birth of *Hercules*, was turned into a Weaſel.

Galathea, a Sea Nimph, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, who being beloved of *Polypheme*, and prefering *Acis* before him, *Polypheme* killed his rival with a great ſtone which he pluckt out of a rock: whereupon *Acis* was turned into a River of the ſame name.

Galatia, a region of *Aſia* the Leſs, called alſo *Gallogrecia*.

Galaxy, (Greek) a broad white circle in the ſky, which is made by the light reflected from a great company of little Stars. It is called the milky way.

Galbanum, a kind of gum, iſſuing out of a plant called Sagapane, or Fennel Gyant.

Gale, when the wind bloweth gently, ſo that a ſhip may bear her top-ſailes a trip, it is called a loom gall; when it is much wind, a freſh or ſtiff gale.

Galege, or *Galage*, (in French *Galloches*) a kind of outward ſhooe, worn in dirty weather, which hath been anciently in uſe among the *Gaules* from whence the word is derived.

Galena, the ancient name of a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, now called *Wallingford*.

Galenus, a famous Phyſitian of *Pergamus*, who flouriſhed in the time of the Emperour *Commodus*, and wric many excellent Volumes.

Galeon, or *Gallion*, (French) a great Ship of war.

Galeote, (French) a ſmall Gally; alſo one that rows in a Gally.

Galgacus, the name of a valiant *Brittain*, who led an army againſt the *Romans*.

Galilæa, a Region of *Syria* lying north of *Judea*.

Galingale, the aromatical root of the ruſh *Cypreſſe*, called *Acorus*.

Gallantry, (French) compleatneſſe, accompliſhment, or a bold confident way of courtſhip. *Artam.*

Gallego, (Span.) an inhabitant of *Galatia*.

Gallia, a great Country of *Europe* anciently inhabited by the *Gaules*, now called *France*.

Galliard, (French) luſty, alſo ſubſtantively taken for a kind of dance.

Galliardiſe (French) luſtineſs, livelyneſs.

Gallie-foiſt, ſee *Foiſt*.

Galliegaskines, or *Galligaſcoines*, a kind of breeches, firſt in uſe among the inhabitants of that part of *France* which is called *Gaſcoine*.

Gallimafry, a kind of meat made up of ſeveral ſorts of meats minced together. It was ſo called either becauſe it was allotted to the Gally-ſlaves, or elſe becauſe it was invented by the *Gaules*.

Galloches, ſee *Galege*.

Gallon, (Spaniſh) a meaſure containing two quarts.

Galloway, a County of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Novanti*; alſo a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Conaught*.

Galloon, a kind of Lace.

Gallulate, (lat.) to begin to have a great voice.

Gallus, a River in *Phrygia*, of which when the Prieſts of *Cybele* drank, they were agitated with divine fury, whence they were called *Galli*; alſo the name of a young man who ſuffering *Sol* to diſcover the adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, was by *Mars* turned into a cock.

Galnes, in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifies any kind of ſatisfaction for ſlaughter.

Gamahez, in Arabick, ſignifieth certain figures or images of things wrought exactly by nature.

Gamaliel, (Hebr.) Gods reward.

Gambado, a thing made of leather for a man to put his legges into when he rides.

Gamboles, certain games, or tricks which are in uſe about Chriſtmaſſe time, from the *Italian* word *Gamba*, a leg.

Gammot, an inciſion-knife.

Gamut, the firſt note in the ſcale of Muſick.

Ganch, to put men to death as they do in Turky, by letting them fall from a high place upon ſharp hooks.

Ganges, a very great River riſing out of the *Scythian* Mountaines, and running thorough the middeſt of *India*.

Gangflower, a certain Flower which flouriſheth in Proceſſion or Rogation-week, by ſome called Rogation-flower.

Gangiators, or *Gaugeators*, ſignifies in the practick of *Scotland*, thoſe that examine weights and meaſures, mark cloth, &c.

Gangræn, (lat.) a ſpreading ſore, an eating ulcer which mortifies the member by reaſon of the greatneſs of the exhalation.

Gang-week, the next week but one before Whitſunday, in which ſolemn prayer and proceſſion, uſed to be injoyned by the Church as a preparation to the Feaſt of the Aſcenſion. It is alſo called Rogation-week.

Gantlet, or *Gauntlet*, (French) a certain Military glove.

To run the *Gantlope*, a punishment uſed among ſouldiers, the offender being to run with his back naked through the whole Regiment, and to receive a laſh from every ſouldier. It comes from *Gant*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it was invented, and the Dutch word *Lope*, which ſignifies running.

Ganymed, the ſon of *Tros*, whom for his excellent form, *Jupiter* fell in love with, and cauſing him to be brought up to Heaven upon an Eagles back, made him his Cup-bearer inſtead of *Hele* the daughter of *Juno*. Alſo it is metaphorically taken for an ingle or boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Garamantes, a people of *Lybia*, ſo called from *Garamas* their King, the ſon of *Apollo*.

Garbe, a ſheaf of Corn, from the French word *gerbe*, a bundle; alſo handſomneſs, graceful carriage, from the *Italian* word *Garbo*, alſo a ſharp piquant reliſh in wine or beer.

Garbel, or *Garboord*, a plank next to the keel of a ſhip.

Garble, to purifie, to ſort out the bad from the good, an expreſſion borrowed from *Grocers*, who are ſaid to garble their Spices, *i. e.* to purifie them from the droſs and dirt.

Garboile, (French) tumult or trouble.

Garcifer, in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifies a boy that ſerves in the Mill.

Gard, in Common Law is taken for a cuſtody or care of defence, as the education of children under age, or the like.

Gardein, in Common Law, is he that hath the charge or cuſtody of any perſon or thing, eſpecially he that hath the education of children, and the government of their eſtates, until they come to 20 years of age; alſo that hath the charge of idiots, or frantick perſons during their lunacy, he is called by the *Civilians* Tutor or Curator.

Gardein of the Spirituality, is he to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of any Dioceſs is committed during the vacancy of the See.

Garderobe, a kind of herb ſo called; alſo the ſame as Wardrop.

Gardmanger, (French) a ſtorehouſe or ſellar for meat.

Gare, a kind of very courſe wool.

Gargariſm, (Greek) the bubling of any liquor in the throat, to waſh the throat and mouth.

Gargarus, the top of the Mountain *Ida*.

Gargantua, the name of a great Gyant or Monſter, from the Spaniſh word *Garganta*, a throat.

Garner, ſee *Granary*.

Garnet, a tackle to hoiſe goods into a Ship.

Garniſhment, (French) ſignifieth in Common Law, the iſſuing forth a Writ of *ſcire facias* againſt the Plaintiff, for an action of Detinue of charters brought againſt the Defendant; alſo a fee which priſoners give their keepers at their admittance into priſon.

Garniſon, (French) preparation or furniture.

Garret, a proper name. See *Gerrard*.

Garriſon, (French) a Town or Strong hold fortified and kept by ſouldiers.

Garrulity, (lat.) much tatling, or prateing.

Garter, the chief of the three Kings at armes, alſo half a bend in Blazon. See Bend.

Gaſehound, a certain ſort of dogs of an excellent hunting kind, being the ſame with that which among the old Greeks was called *Agaſæus*.

Gaſtenеſſe, (old word) terror.

Gaſtrimyth, (Greek) one that ſpeaketh inwardly, as it were out of his belly.

Gaſtroepiploic vein, ſee vein.

Gaude, (old word) a toy or trifle.

To *Gaude*, (old word) to mock, to ſcoff at.

Gaudy dayes, certain Feſtival dayes obſerved in Colledges or the Innes of Court.

Gavelet, an ancient kind of ceſsavit uſed in *Kent*, whereby the tenant in Gavelkind ſhall forfeit all his Lands and Tenements, to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due rents & ſervices.

Gavel-

Gavelkind, from the three Saxon words, *Gife*, *Eal*, *Cyn*, i.e. given to all the kind, signifieth in Common-law, an equal division of the fathers Lands among all the Children, or of the Lands of a brother deceased among his brethren, if he have no issue of his own.

Gaunt, in Latin *Gandavum*, the chief City of *Flanders*, which is said to have 20 Islands, and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gawdy-dayes, see *Gaudy-dayes*.

Gawen, see *Waldwin*.

Gawgeours, the same as *Gangeatours*, they are also called *Gagers*.

A Gazehound, a certain hound, so called from the Greek word *Agazomai*, because of its admirable quickness of sight.

Gazet, (French) a certain Venetian Coyn, also a brief general relation of the Occurrences, or Affairs of Christendom.

Gazul and *Subit*, two *Ægyptian* weeds of which being burnt to ashes, they make the finest sort of glasses, which are called Venice glasses, because they are made at *Venice*.

G E

Geat, a sort of precious stone, otherwise called black Amber, and thought by some to be the same with *Gagates*, whence it is derived.

Gebalena, a Countrey bordering upon *Eleutheropolis*.

Gebaltark, the streights, vulgarly called the streights of *Gibralter*, it comes from the *Arabian* word *Gebal* a Mountain, and *Tareck* the son of *Abdalla*, who brought his Army over those streights.

Gehenna, a certain Vally, where the *Israelites* sacrificed to *Moloch*, Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Geld, (Saxon) money, or tribute, it is also called Gild, or Guild.

Geldable, one of the three parts, into which *Suffolk* is divided, the other two being St. *Edmund*'s liberty, and St. *Audrey*'s liberty.

Geldria, the Dutchy of *Gelderland*, in the *Low-Countreys*.

Gelicide, (lat.) frost.

Gelidity, (lat.) icyness, coldness.

Gelo, a young boy of *Sicily*, who sitting upon the threshold of a School, and making an out-cry after a Wolf that had snatched his book out of his hand, the master and Scholars making a sudden tumult, were all killed by the fall of the School-house.

Gelones, a certain people of *Scythia*, who paint their faces that they may appear the more terrible in war.

Gelonum, a certain Lake in *Sicily*, near which there are two Fountains of that nature, that the waters of one make women fruitfull, the other barren.

Gem, or *Gemme*, a Jewel, or precious stone, also a bud, or blossome.

Gemination, (lat.) a doubling.

Geminels, (lat.) Twins, also one of the twelve signes in the Zodiack, into which the Poets faign that *Castor* and *Pollux*, the sons of *Tyndarus* and *Leda* were changed, is called *Gemini*.

Gemites, a kinde of precious stone.

Gemmerie, a Cabinet to keep Jewels in, a Jewel house.

Gemote, a Court belonging to a hundred.

Gemmosity, (lat.) an abounding with Jewels, also a sprouting forth of blossoms.

Gemony, a place in *Rome*, where malefactors were cast headlong into the River *Tiber*.

A Gemow-ring, a kinde of double Ring, linked with two, or more links.

Gendarme, (French) a horse-man compleatly armed.

Gencaleathud, (Sax.) approached.

Genealogie, (Greek) a Description of ones family, descent, or linage.

Generation, (lat.) an engendring, or begetting.

Generosity, (lat.) nobleness of minde, or of bloud.

Genesis, (Greek) the same as generation from the Latin, also the Title of the first book of *Moses*, because it treats of the beginning, or generation of the world.

Genethliaques, (Greek) books, which treat of the foretelling of mens fortunes by the calculation of their Nativities.

Genets, a kinde of fur, which is taken from a beast of the same name.

Geneva, a fair Imperial Town upon the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Swizzerland*.

Genial, (lat.) festival, joyfull, helpfull to generation.

Geniculation, (lat.) a joynting.

Genital, (lat.) apt to ingender, or beget, also Genitals are taken substantively for the Members of Generation.

A Geniting, a kinde of Apple, which is first ripe of any others.

Genitive caſe in Grammer is the ſecond of the ſix Caſes, and is commonly known by the ſign of

Genius, (lat.) the good, or evil ſpirit attending on every man, or proper to each ſeveral place, alſo a mans nature, fancy, or inclination.

Genoa, the chief Citie of *Liguria* in *Italy* famous for Traffick, called alſo *Genes*.

Genſericus, a King of the Vandals, he took *Carthage*, ſpoyled the Temples, and made ſtables of them for his horſes.

Gent, (old word) proper, handſome.

Gentian, an Herb found out, as ſome ſay by *Gentius*, King of *Illyrium*.

Gentileſſe, (French) Gentility, Nobleneſſe, or Gallantry. *Cleopat.*

Gentiliſme, (lat.) Heatheniſme, or the belief of the Gentiles.

Gentilitial, (lat.) pertaining to kindred, or anceſtors.

Gentil, a kinde of inſect, called a Maggot.

Genua, ſee *Genoa*.

Genuflexion, (lat.) a kneeling, or bending of the knee.

Genuine, (lat.) natural, or proper.

Genus, (lat.) a kinde, a ſtock, or linage, alſo one of the five Predicables in Logick, being that which containeth under it, the ſpecies, or leſſer conſiderations, alſo a Gender.

Geodæſia, (Greek) the art of meaſuring of Land.

Geography, (Greek) the exact deſcription of all the Regions, and Countreys of the earth.

Geomanty, (Greek) a kinde of divination, by certain Circles made on the earth.

Geometry, (Greek) the meaſuring of the earth, but it is commonly taken for the art of meaſuring in general.

Geoponical, (Greek) belonging to tilling, or manuring the ground.

George, a proper name, ſignifying in Greek husband-man, the chief of this name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Diocleſian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was caſt to have been devoured, he is thought to be the ſame with St. *George* the Champion.

Georgians, a people inhabiting *Albania*, now called *Georgia*, profeſſing themſelves Chriſtians, though differing in many points from us, and honouring St. *George* as their chief Patron, alſo a Sect of Hereticks; inſtituted at *Delft* by *David George*, whoſe Doctrine was, that both the Law and the Goſpel were unprofitable for ſalvation.

Georgicks, (Greek) books that treat of husbandry, and tillage.

Geornlick, (Sax.) willingly.

Gerah, an Hebrew meaſure, being the 20th. part of a ſhekle.

Gerard, (Sax.) all towardneſſe, a proper name, for *Gerard* we frequently uſe *Garret*.

Gerfalcon, a kinde of bird, which is between a Vultur and a Hawke.

Germander, an Herb called Engliſh Treacle.

Germanity, (lat.) a brotherhood, ſiſterhood, or very near relation.

Germination, (lat.) a budding forth.

Gertrude, the proper name of a woman from the Saxon words *Ger*, and *Trude*, i. e. all truth.

Gervaſe, a proper name of men, from the German word *Gerfaſt*, i.e. all faſt, firm, or ſure, anſwering to the Latin word *Conſtans*, others contract it from the Greek *Geroufios*, i. e. ancient, or honourable, the chief of this name was a famous Matyr, who ſuffered under *Nero* at *Millain*.

Gerunds, in Grammar are certain parts of a Verb, ſo called from bearing a double ſignification, both active and paſſive.

Geryon, a certain King of the Spaniſh Iſlands, called *Baleares*, who is fain'd by the Poets to have had three bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

Geſamund, (Sax.) aſſembled.

Geſtation, (lat.) a carrying.

Geſticulation, (lat.) a making ſigns by geſtures, or motions of the body, alſo a kinde of Morrice dancing.

Geſtion, (lat.) a doing, or carriage of any buſineſſe.

Geſts, (lat.) great actions, or exploits performed.

Getealed, (Sax.) numbred.

Gethild, (Sax.) patience.

Getulians, a certain barbarous people, who were the firſt inhabitants of *Aphrica*.

Geules, a Term in Heraldry, ſignifying a red, or Vermilion colour.

Gewgaws, or *Gugaws*, trifles for children to play with, derived as ſome think from the Latin word *gaudere*, to rejoyce.

G H

Gheus, an ignominious Term, heretofore given

given to the Protestants in *Flanders*, the word signifying as much as beggar.

G I

Gibbosity, (lat.) a bunching out, but more especially taken for a bunching in the back.

Gibe, (old word) to mock, from the French word *gaber*.

Gibellines, see *Guelphs*.

Gibraltar, see *Gebaltarch*.

Gibsere, a pouch, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Gideon, or *Gedeon*, (Hebr.) a Breaker or Destroyer.

Gifta, (Sax.) Marriage.

Gifu, (Sax.) Grace.

Gigantick, big-bodied, Gyant-like.

Gigantomachy, (Greek) the ancient war of the Gyants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

Giglet, or *Giglot*, a wanton woman or strumpet. *Chaucer*.

Gigot, (French) a kind of minced meat.

Gilbert, a proper name of men, signifying in the German tongue Gold-like bright, answering the Lat. *Aurelius*, or *Aurelian*: others write *Gisslebert*, i. bright pledge.

Gilbertines, a certain religious Order instituted by one *Gilbert*, who for his great holiness was Canonized for a Saint.

Gild, see *Geld*.

Giles, a proper name of men, contracted from *Ægidius*, which some derive from the Greek word *Aigidion*, i. a little kid. Others derive *Giles* from *Julius*, as *Gilian* from *Juliana*.

Gillet, a womans name contracted in like manner from *Ægidia*.

Gillingham, a Forrest in *Dorsetshire*, where *Edmund Ironside* overthrew the Danes in a great pitch feild.

Gilthead, a kind of fish, so called from its golden colour.

Gimlet, a piercer to pierce any barrel of liquor withal.

Gimmal, see *Gemmow-ring*.

Gingreat, to chirp like a bird.

Ginne, a snare, contracted as some think from *Engin*.

Gippius, a certain Roman, who using to feign himself asleep, while his wife lay with other men; one time he started up and cryed, *non omnibus dormio*, I sleep not to all men; whence it became a Proverb.

Gippon, (French) a kind of short cassock, or coat.

Gips, a kind of chalk or mortar.

Girle, a term in Hunting, being a Roebuck of two years.

Gironne, a certain term in Heraldry.

Girthol, in the practick of *Scotland*, signifieth a Sanctuary.

Girvii, a people in times past inhabiting the Fenny parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c. the word signifying Fendwellers.

Gisarms, a kind of weapon with two pikes, which some call Bisarmes.

Giste, (French) a Couch or resting place, also a writing which contains the names of the Towns or Houses where a King or Prince intends to lie in his progress.

Gite, (old word) a gown.

G L

Glaciation, (lat.) a freezing.

Gladiatour, (lat.) a Swordman or Fencer, from the Latin word *gladius*, a sword.

Gladin, or *Gladiole*, a certain herb whose leaf resembleth a sword.

Gladuse, (Brittish) the proper name of divers women, from *Claudia*.

Glandage, (French) mastage, or the season of feeding hogs with mast.

Glandulous, (lat.) full of kernels, from the Latin word *glans* a kernel.

Glanoventa, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*, garrisoned by the first Cohort of the *Morini*, so called because it stood upon the bank of the River *Ventæ*, now called *Wantsbeck*.

Glastenbury, a famous Abby founded by *Joseph* of *Arimathæa*, near unto which in *Wiral* Park groweth a Hawthron, which is reported to put forth leaves and blossomes upon Christmasse Day, as fresh as in *May*, also in the Church-yard there grew a Wallnut-tree, which as some have affirmed, did not put forth his leaves until St. *Barnabies* Feast.

Glaucitation, (lat.) a crying like a whelp.

Glaucus, the son of *Hippolochus*, he assisted *Priamus* in the Trojan war, and taking *Diomeds* brazen arms for his own which were of Gold, he was killed by *Ajax*, and his body being carried into *Lycia* by the winds, was changed into a River; Also the name of a fisher, who tasting of a

certain

certain herb, leapt into the Sea and was made a Sea-god.

Glayve, (old word) a kind of crooked ſword or bill.

Glaze, to verniſh.

Glebeland, land belonging to a Parſonage, from *gleba*, a clod or turf.

Glede, (old word) a hot ember or coal, alſo a puttock or kite.

Glee, joy or mirth, from the Dutch word *glooren*, to recreate.

Gleire, (old word) white.

Glimmering, a glancing or trembling light.

Globoſity, (lat.) a being round like a bowle or globe.

Globous, (lat.) round like a globe.

Globe, *vide* Spheare.

Gloceſter, the chief City of *Gloceſterſhire*, it was called by the Saxons *Glevecester*, in Latin *Glevum*, by the Brittains *Caer-Glove*, *i.* fair City: It is alſo called by ſome *Claudia-Ceſtria*, from the Emperour *Claudius*, who as it is fabulouſly reported, married his daughter *Geniſſa* to *Arviragus* the Britiſh King.

Gloceſter Hall, a place for Students in *Oxford*, built by *John* Lord *Gifferd* of *Brimesfeild*.

Glome, (old word) a bottom of thread.

Glomeration, (lat.) a rolling or gathering into a round lump.

Gloomy, (old word) dusky or dark.

Gloſe, (old word) to flatter.

Gloſſator, or *Gloſſographer*, he that makes a Gloſſe or Comment to interpret the hard meaning of words or things.

Glutination, (lat.) a joyning together with glue.

Glycerium, a Curteſan of *Theſpia*, who gave the picture of *Cupid* which ſhe had of *Praxiteles*, as a legacy to the *Theſpians*.

Glyſter, ſee *Clyſter*.

G N

Gnarity, (lat.) knowingneſſe, experience.

Gnarr, or *Gnurre*, a hard knot in wood, alſo a churle.

Gnathonichal, playing the Gnatho, *i. e.* a paraſite or deceitful fellow.

Gnatſnapper, a certain Bird called a figgeater, in Latin *Ficedula*.

Gnavity, (lat.) a being induſtrious, active, or vigorous, in any buſineſs.

Gnew, (old word) gnawed.

Gnoff, (old word) a churl or fool.

Gnomonick, (Greek) belonging to a gnomon, or pin of a Dial.

Gnoſticks, from the Greek word *gnoſis*, knowledge, a ſect of Hereticks, inſtituted by one *Carpocras* in the year 125, they aſſumed to themſelves a great degree of knowledge, denied the day of Judgement, and held two Supream Deities, one good, the other bad.

Gnurre, ſee *Gnarre*.

G O

Gobonated, a term in Heraldry, as a bordure gobonated is when it is divided into two colours, in ſuch ſort, as if it were cut into ſmall gobbets.

Go to God, ſignifieth in Common Law, to be diſmiſſed the Court.

Godard, a proper name of men, ſignifying in the German tongue, Godly diſpoſition.

Godfrey, another proper name ſignifying Gods peace.

Godwin, (Germ.) victorious in God.

Goetie, (Greek) Witchcraft, Diabolical Magick.

Goſiſh, (old word) ſottiſh.

Gog and Magog, ſignifying in the Hebrew tongue, covered or uncovered, are taken in Scripture for certain Nations that ſhall perſecute the Church.

To be *Agog*, to be eagerly bent upon a thing, alſo to be puft up with pride.

Golden number the full courſe of the Moon, which is performed in 19 years. See *Cycle*.

Golden Fleece, ſmall graines of Gold which are found by Rivers and Brookes, and gathered up by the help of ſheepskinnes with the wool on, of theſe Graines there were great plenty upon the *Cholchian* ſhore, which gave occaſion to the Fable of *Jaſon* and his *Argonauts*.

Goldfoile, leaf Gold.

Goldknops, a flower called Crowfoot.

Golgotha, a place hard by Mount Sion, full of malefactors bones: It ſignifieth in the Syrian tongue a place of dead mens ſculls.

Golierdies, (old word) ravenouſly mouthed.

Golp, (Spaniſh) a ſlaſh or blow.

Goman, (Saxon) a married man.

Gomer, an Hebrew meaſure containing almoſt a gallon and a pint over.

Gondola,

Gondola, or *Gondolot*, a kind of boat much uſed at *Venice*.

Gonfennon, (old word) a little flag.

Gonorrhœa, (Greek) a diſeaſe called the running of the reines.

Good abearing, or *Good behaviour*, ſignifieth in Common Law, an exact carriage of a ſubject toward the King and his leige people.

Goodmancheſter, a Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, ſo abounding in tillage, that Kings in times paſt, coming that way, were received in country faſhion with 180 ploughs.

Goods eſcheat, goods confiſcate.

Gooſewing, in Navigation, is a fitting up the ſail, ſo as that the ſhip may go before a wind or quarter winds with a fair freſh gale.

Gorbelly, one who is all panch or belly.

Gorcrow, a Raven.

Gordieus, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* was ſaid to reſt.

Gordius, a King of *Phrygia*, who being raiſed from the plough to the Throne, hung up the furniture of his oxen in the Temple, as a memorial, which being tied in a very intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promiſed to him that could untie it, *Alexander* the Great after he had long tried in vain, at length cut it in two with his ſword, whence the Gordian knot came to be a proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

Gore, a term in Blazon, and conſiſts of two Arch lines drawn from the ſiniſter chief and bottom of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in a ſharp angle in the feſſpoint.

Gorgious, gallant, ſumptuous, ſome think from the Greek word *Gargairo*, i. e. to ſhine.

Gorgons, the three daughters of *Phorcys Meduſa*, *Sthenio*, and *Euriale*, with *Meduſa Perſeus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a ſtone. Alſo particularly taken for the head of *Meduſa* in Aſtrology.

Gorlois, a Prince of *Cornwall*, whoſe wife *Uther Pendragon* fell in love with, and injoying her by the means of his Magical deluſions, he begat King *Arthur*.

Gormandize, (French) to play the gourmand, *i.* a glutton or great devourer. *Some* derive it from the Latin words *guloſe mandere*, *i.* to eat greedily.

Gormonceſter, a Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, the ſame with *Godmancheſter* above mentioned, it was called *Gormonceſter*, from *Gormon*, the Dane, unto whom, after an agreement of peace, King *Alfred* granted this Town with the adjoyning Territories, it is thought to have been the ſame Town with that which was called in old times *Duroſiponte*.

Goſpel, a Saxon word, ſignifying good ſaying, or Gods word; it is commonly taken for one of the four Evangeliſts in the New Teſtament.

Goſſehauke, *quaſi Groſſehauke*, a kind of Hauke called in Greek *Aſterias*, becauſe of its ſpots, which are like little Stars.

Goſſip, one that undertakes for a child in Baptiſm, the word ſignifieth in the Saxon tongue, ſpiritually of kin.

Goſſomor, or *Goſſymear*, (Saxon) a kind of thin Cobweb-like exhalation, which hovers abroad in the air in hot weather.

Gothia, a Country of *Europe*, bordering upon *Denmark* and *Norway*, the people are called *Gothi*, or *Gothes*, who in former times overrun the greateſt part of *Europe*.

Goule, (old word) Uſury, from the Latin *Gula*, i. the throat.

Gourd, a kind of plant, ſomewhat like a coucumber, alſo uſed by *Chaucer* for a bottel.

Gowtes, a word uſed in *Sommerſetſhire*, common ſewes or ſinks that run under ground.

Gowreth, (old word) ſtareth.

G R

Gracchus Sempronius, a great Captain of the Romans, who ſubdued the *Celtiberians* a people of *Spain*, and repaired their chief City *Illurcis*, calling it by his own name *Gracchuris*: he had two ſons by his wife *Cornelia*, *Caius* and *Tiberius*, who were both ſlain in a popular ſedition, ſeeking to re-eſtabliſh the *Agrarian* Laws.

Graces, the three daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglaia*, *Euphroſyne*, and *Thalia*, the Goddeſſes of Elegance, and handſome converſation.

Grace, a proper name of divers women, the ſignification well known.

Gracility, (lat.) ſlenderneſſe.

Gradation, (lat.) an aſcending by degrees.

Gradual, that part of the Maſs, which uſes to be ſung between the Epiſtle and Goſpel. Alſo by degrees.

Graduate, (lat.) he that hath taken a degree at the Univerſity.

Græcia, a famous Countrey of *Europe*, the Nurſe of learning, and of all the arts; its chief Regions are *Attica*, *Bœotia*, *Phocis Achaia*, &c.

Græ, the three daughters of *Phocys*, who had but one eye and one tooth among them, which they uſed by turns, they helpt *Perſeus* to overcome their ſiſters the *Gorgons*.

Graffer, is uſed in ſome of the ſtatutes, for a Notary, or Scrivener, from the French word *Greffier*.

A Graie, a beaſt called a Brock, or Badger.

Grains of Paradice, a certain plant, otherwiſe called *Cardamomum*.

Gramercy, from the French, *Grand-merci*, *i. e.* great thanks, an expreſſion of giving thanks.

Gramineous, or *Grameneal*, (lat.) graſſie, or made of graſſe.

Gramineal Crown, ſee *Crown*.

Grammatical, (Greek) belonging to the art of Grammar, *i. e.* the Method of attaining to any language by certain Rules.

Granadil, (Span.) a Diminutive of Granado, which ſignifieth a Pomegranate, alſo a certain Engin like a Pomegranate, which is to be ſhot out of a piece of Ordinance.

Granary, (lat.) a place to lay Corn in.

Grandevity, (lat.) ancientneſſe, ſeniority of years.

Grand diſtreſſe, in Common-law, is a diſtreſſe taken of all the Lands, or Goods that a man hath within the County, or Bayliwick.

Grandezza, or *Grandeur*, (Spaniſh and French) greatneſſe of ſtate, or of ſpirit. *Cleopatra*.

Grandiloquence, or *Grandiloquie*, (lat.) Majeſty, or heigth of ſtile.

Grandimonienſers, a religious order, erected in the year 1076. by one *Stephen* of *Avern*.

Grandinous, (lat.) belonging to hail.

Grandity, (lat.) greatneſſe.

Grand Sergeanty, a certain kinde of ſervice, whereby the Lords of *Scrivelby*, in *Cheſhire* held their Land, which was to come well armed and mounted into the Kings preſence upon the day of his Coronation, and by publick Proclamation to offer himſelf to maintain the Kings right by open Combat, againſt whoſoever ſhould dare to oppoſe it, this Tenure belonged by Hereditary ſucceſſion to the Family of the *Dimmocks*.

Grange, from the Latin word *Grana*, a building which hath barnes, ſtables, ſtalls and all other places neceſſary for Huſbandry.

Granicus, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great battel between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Perſians* were ſlain and taken.

Granito, (Ital.) a kind of ſpeckled marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

Graniferous, (lat.) bearing kernels, or grains.

Grantceſter, ſee *Gron*.

Granule, (lat.) a little grain.

Graphical, (Greek) curiouſly deſcrib'd or wrought.

Graplings, crooked irons that hold ſhips together, they are called alſo Grapnels.

Graſſation, (lat.) a ſpoyling, or laying waſte.

Gratiæ expectativæ, certain Bulles whereby the Pope uſed to grant out Mandates of Eccleſiaſtical livings.

Gratianople, a Citie of *Narbon* in *France*.

Gratianus, the name of a Roman Emperour ſirnamed *Funarius*, he was perfidiouſly ſlain by *Andragathius*, one of his Captains in *Lions* in *France*.

Gratification, (lat.) a rewarding, or making amends.

Gratis, (lat.) freely, for nothing.

Gratuity, (lat.) a free reward.

Gratulation, (lat.) a rejoycing in anothers behalf, alſo a thanking.

A Grave, ſee *Greve*.

Grave a ſhip, to make her lye drie a ground, and to burn off the filth with ſtubble.

Graveolence, (lat.) a ſmelling rank, or ſtrong.

Graver, a ſmall piece of ſteel uſed in graving, formed Lozenge, or Diamond ſquare, there are different ſorts of graving, ſee *Sele-graving*.

Gravidity, (lat.) a being with Child.

Gravity, (lat.) heavineſſe, or weight, being applied to bodies, alſo graveneſſe, or ſoberneſſe in behaviour.

Graunt, in Common-law, is a gift in writing, of ſuch a thing as cannot be paſſed in word onely.

Greace, (a Term of hunting) the fat of a Boare, or Hare, the fat of a Boare hath an addition, and is called Bevygreace.

Greach-breach, ſee *Grith-breach*.

Greaves,

Greaves, (French) Armour for the legges.

Greciſme, (Greek) a ſpeaking after the *Idiom* of the Greek tongue.

Gree, willingneſſe, from the French word *Gre*, or the Latin *Gratum*.

Green cloath, the name of a Court of Juſtice that uſed to ſit in the Coumpting-houſe of the Kings Court.

Green hew, a Term uſed in the Forreſt-laws, ſignifying every thing that groweth green within the Forreſt, it is alſo called Vert.

Greenwich, (*q. Green Creek*) a Town in *Kent*, where in old times there lay at *Rode* a great Fleet of the *Danes* under *Thurkill* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Ealpheg* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*; this place is alſo famous for a Royal Palace, built by *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and by him named *Placence*, he alſo built here upon a high Hill, a pleaſant Towr famous in *Spaniſh* fables.

Greeſe, a ſtaire, or ſtep, from the Latin word *Greſſus*.

Gregal, (lat.) belonging to a flock.

Gregorie, a proper name of men, ſignifying in Greek watchfull, anſwering to the Latin *Vigilius*.

Gregorian, a kinde of Cap, alſo *Gregorian* account, a correction of the Calender by Pope *Gregorie* the 13th. making the year to conſiſt of 365 dayes, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 ſeconds, whereas before acccording to the *Julian* account, it conſiſted of 365 dayes, and 6 hours.

Greſham Colledge, a fair houſe in the Citie of *London*, once the habitation of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who conſtituted it a Colledge, and endowed it with Revenues for the maintaining of Profeſſours of Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Muſick; the ſaid Sir *Thomas Greſham* built alſo that ſtately Fabrick, commonly called the Royal Exchange.

Greve, or *Grave*, a word of authority among the Low Dutch, ſignifying as much as Lord, or Governour.

Griff-graff, (French) by hook, or by crook.

Griffith, ſee *Gryffith*.

A Grigge, a young Eele.

Grilliade, (French) a kinde of meat broyled.

Grimbald, or *Grimoald*, a proper name of men, ſignifying in the German tongue powr over anger.

A Griph, (old word) a riddle.

Griſhild, (Germ.) the proper name of divers women, ſignifying Grey Lady, in Latin *Geſia*.

A Grit, a kinde of fiſh, otherwiſe called a Grample fiſh.

Grith-breach, or *Gich-breach*, a breach of peace.

Grith, ſignifying in the Saxon tongue peace.

Grobianiſme, (French) ſlovenly behaviour.

Grommets, in Navigation, are little rings made faſt to the upper ſide of the yard, to which the caskets.

Groening, the chief Town of Weſt *Frizeland*, from the Dutch word Groen, *i. e.* Green, becauſe it is ſeated in a Green place.

Gromel, or *Gromil*, a kinde of Herb, called alſo Pearle plant.

Gron, a Saxon word, ſignifying a fenny place, whence ſome derive *Grandceſter*, a Town in *Cambridge-ſhire*.

Groop, (old word) a piſſing place.

Groſvenour, i.e. great Hunter, the name of a Noble family of *Cheſhire*, commonly contracted into Gravenour.

Grot, (Ital.) a Cave.

Groteſch, (Ital.) a kind of mixt, or confuſed piece of painting, or ſculpture, antick work; hence it is taken for any rude miſſhapen thing.

Groveling, *quaſi* Ground-lying, a lying prone, or with ones face downward upon the ground.

To Ground a ſhip, to bring her on the ground to be trimmed.

Ground-pine, a kinde of Herb which creeps upon the ground, and hath a reſemblance to the Pine-tree.

Groundſwell, a certain Herb, called in Latin *Senecio*, becauſe it quickly decayes.

Grouppade, (French) a Term in horſmanſhip, being a lofty kinde of management, & higher then an ordinary Curvet.

A Growm, an enſign to ſtretch woollen Cloath with, after it is woven.

To grown, the Forreſters ſay a Buck growneth.

Grumoſity, (lat.) a curdling of any liquid ſubſtance into a thick maſſe, or clod.

Gryffen, a certain animal feathered like a foul, and having four feet as a beaſt, ſome derive it from the Hebrew word *Garaph*, *i. e.* to ſnatch. *Gryph*, ſee *Griph*.

Gryffith, an old *Britiſh* name, ſignifying ſtrong-faithed.

G U

Guadalquivir, a River of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, anciently called *Bætis*.

Guadiana, a River of *Portugal*, now called *Ana*, which runs fourteen miles under ground, whence they boast of a bridge whereon 10000 Cattel may feed.

Guaiacum, a certain drying wood, which is good against the venereal disease.

Guastald, he that hath the custody of the Kings mansion houses, *Castelein* being he, who onely hath the custody of Castles and Fortresses.

Guastaliens, a religious order of men and women, begun in the year 1537. by the Countesse of *Guastala*.

A Gubbin, (old word) a fragment.

Gubernation, (lat.) a governing, or ruling.

Gudgeons, rudder irons to ships.

Guelphs and *Gibellines*, two great factions in *Italy*.

Guenliana, a valiant Lady, the wife of *Gruffin*, Prince of *Wales*, she valiantly assailing *Maurice* of *London*, who invaded those parts, was with her son *Morgan* slain in the battail.

Guerdon, (French) a reward, some derive it from the Greek word *Gerdos*, *i.e.* gain.

Gugaws, see *Gewgaws*.

Guidage, money paid for safe conduct, through a strange Territory.

Guidon, a Cornet of *Argolatiers* that serve on horse-back with Petronels.

Guilford, Sax. *Geglford*) a Town in *Surrey*, the Royal Mansion in times past of the English *Saxon* Kings, who had 75 *Hages*, *i. e.* houses wherein remained 175 men, here *Elfrid* the son of King *Ethelred* was most barbarously betrayed by *Goodwin*, Earle of *Kent*, who contrary to his faithfull promise delivered him into the hands of *Harold* the *Dane*, and by a cruel decimation slew almost all his men that came with him out of *Normandy*.

Guinethia, or *Guineth*, that part of *Wales* commonly called *South-wales*, it is also called *Venedotia*.

Guild, a society incorporate, from the Dutch word Geld, *i.e.* money.

Guld, a kinde of weed growing among Corn, called in Latin *Maneleta*, whence came the Law of *Maneleta*, ordained by King *Kenneth* of *Scotland*; which was, that if any one suffered his land to be overrun with weeds, he should forfeit an Oxe.

Gules, see *Geules*.

Gule of *August*, the first day of *August*, otherwise called *Lammas* day, in old Almanacks St. *Peter ad Vincula*, it cometh from the French word *Gueul*, *i.e.* a throat, because on that day, a certain maid having a disease in her throat, was cured by kissing the Chains, that St. *Peter* had been bound with at *Rome*.

Gulf, or *Gulph*, a streight passage between two Seas, it comes from the Greek word *Colpos*.

Gulosity, (lat.) gluttony.

Gultwit, an old Saxon word, signifying an amends for trespasse.

Gunnilda, the wife of *Asmond*, King of *Denmark*, she killed her self for grief, that her husband had been slain in battel.

Gunora, a Famous *Norman* Lady, who flourished in *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in chief, as of the honour of *Mountgomery*, by the service of giving to the King a Barb'd-headed, whensoever he should come into those parts to hunt in *Cornedon* Chace.

Gunwale, a piece of Timber in a ship, which reacheth from the half deck to the fore-castle on either side.

Gurgitation, (lat.) an ingulphing, or swallowing up.

Gurnard, a kinde of fish, so called.

Gusset, an abatement in Heraldry, form'd of a Travers line drawn from the dexter chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extream base parts, or contrary-wise.

Gust, in Navigation, is a sudden winde, also taken by some for a stranger, or guest.

Guttural, (lat.) belonging to the throat.

Guzes, in Heraldry, signifieth the ball of the eye.

Guy, a proper name of men, in Latin *Guido*, from the French word *Guide*, *i. e.* a leader, or directour.

Guy, a certain rope used in a ship, to keep any thing from swinging in too fast.

G Y

Gy, (old word) a guide.

Gibbositie, bunchbacked, the Moons 3. parts full of light.

Gyges, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Candaules* the King, having shown his wife naked,

naked, ſhe animated him to kill the King, which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him inviſible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himſelf King.

Gymnaſiarch, (Greek) the chief governour of a *Gymnaſe*, which is a place for all manner of exercife, both of minde and body.

Gymnoſophiſts, (Greek) a Sect of Philoſophers among the *Indians*, who went naked, living in deſarts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gyndes, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*) which *Cyrus* beſieging *Babylon*, cut into 46 ſeveral Channels.

Gypſation, (lat.) a plaiſtering with Mortar.

Gyration, (lat.) a fetching a compaſſe, from *Gyre*, a great circle.

Gyron, in Heraldry, ſignifieth a quarter, or half a Cube deſcribed by a Diagonal line.

Gyſarme, the ſame as *Giſarme*.

H A

H*Abberdaſher*, one that ſells a great many ſeveral wares, from the Dutch words, *habt jhr das*, *i.e.* have you that.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ, which a man Indited before Juſtices of Peace, and laid in priſon, may have out of the Kings bench, to remove himſelf thither at his own charges.

Haberdepois, ſee *Averdupoiſe*.

Habergeon, a diminutive of *Haubert*, ſee *Haubert*.

Habilement, (French) cloathing, alſo armour.

Hability, (lat.) an aptneſſe, or capacity.

Habit, (lat.) cuſtome, or uſe, alſo the attire, or cloathing of the body.

Habitation, or *Habitacle*, (lat.) a dwelling, a place of reſidence.

Habitual, (lat.) grown to a habit, or cuſtome.

Habitude, (lat.) the ſame as habit.

Hables, (French) a hayen, or port.

Hachee, or *Hach*, (French) a certain French diſh made of ſliced meat.

Hadock, a kinde of fiſh, called a Codfiſh.

Hadrian, the name of a great Roman Emperour, who was ſo called from the Citie *Hadria*, whence he deduced his original, the word is derived by *Geſner*, from the Greek word ἁδρὸς, *i.e.* groſſe, or wealthy.

Hadrianople, (Greek) a Citie of *Macedon* in *Greece*.

Hæmon, a young man of *Thebes*, who loving *Antigone*, the daughter of *Oedipus* and *Jocaſta*, hearing that ſhe was put to death by *Creon*, he killed himſelf over her Tomb.

Hæmorrhagie, (Greek) a violent burſting out of bloud.

Hæmorrhoides, (Greek) a certain diſeaſe, called in Engliſh the Piles.

Hæmus, a great Mountain dividing *Theſſaly* from *Thrace*, at the foot of which are the fields of *Tempe*; it was ſo called from *Hæmus* the ſon of *Boreas*, and *Orithya*.

Hærede abducto, a Writ that lieth for him, who having the Wardſhip of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another.

Hæreſie, (Greek) a diviſion in the Church, cauſed by ſome erroneous opinion, contrary to the fundamental points of religion.

Hæſitation, (lat.) a ſticking at any thing, a doubting.

Haga, a word uſed in ſome old Writs, for a houſe.

Hagard, (French) untam'd, unruly, alſo a Hagard Hawk is taken for a wilde Hawk.

Hagiographer, (Greek) a writer of holy things.

Haggaſe, a kinde of pudding made of Hogs fleſh.

Haie, from the French word *Haye*, a kinde of Net to catch Conies, which is commonly pitch'd under hedges.

Haile, a word of ſalutation, from the Saxon word Heal, *i.e.* health.

Haire, is when a Maſculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time the earth, or a Feminine nocturnal Planet in the night time under the earth.

Haimhaldatio Catallorum, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, a ſeeking reſtitution for goods wrongfully taken away.

Haketon, a Jacket without ſleeves. *Chaucer*.

Halbert, a kinde of weapon, called in Spaniſh *Halabarda*.

Halcyon, a bird, called a King-fiſher, which builds its Neſt, and breeds upon the Sea-ſhore, about the winter ſolſtice, for the ſpace of fourteen dayes, wherein the weather uſeth to be very calm, whence by Metaphor peaceable and quiet times,

are called Halcyon dayes, the Poets feign that *Halcyon* the wife of *Ceyx*, was turned into this bird. See *Alcyon*.

Haledon, a place in *Northumberland*, where *Oſwald* King of that County, in a great pitcht feild againſt the Brittiſh King *Cedwall*, having erected a croſs unto *Chriſt*, obtained the victory, and afterwards became a devout Chriſtian. This place was in old times called *Heavenfeild*.

Half-merk, or Noble, a piece of coine valueing 6 ſhillings 8 pence.

Half-ſeal, is taken for the ſealing of Commiſſions unto delegates, appointed by an appeal in Eccleſiaſtical or Maritime cauſes.

Halicarnaſſus, the chief City of *Caria*, where the famous Tomb of *Mauſolus* was built by Queen *Artemiſia*.

Halidome, (Saxon) holy judgement, whence, By my Halidome uſed anciently to be a great oath among country people.

Halieuticks, (Greek) books treating of the Art of fiſhing.

Halifax, ſignifying in old Engliſh holy hair, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, ſo called from a Maides head, that had been cut off by a Prieſt of that place, which being hung upon a yew-tree as a holy matter, was had in great veneration by the people, who gathering of the ſprigs of the tree, took it for her hair.

Halivitre, (Greek) a kind of Mineral commonly called Saltpeter.

Hall a Ship, to call to her to know whence ſhe is, and whither bound.

Hallage, (French) a fee due for clothes brought for ſale to Blackwell Hall, or to the Lord of a Market, for commodities vended there.

Hallelujah, ſee *Allelujah*.

Hallucination, (lat.) error or blindneſs of judgement.

Halm, from the Hebrew word, *halam*, to ſhake the ſtalk of corn, from the ear to the root.

Halſier, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halſer or Cable wherewith boats are towed along ſome Channel.

Halo, (Greek) a circle about the Moon, and others of the Stars.

Haloneſus, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, which was defended by women, when all the men were ſlain.

To make *Halt*, (French) to make a ſtop, a term of War.

Hallyattes, a King of *Lydia*, and father to *Cræſus*, who was overcome by *Cyrus*.

Halymote, ſee *Healgemote*.

Hamadryades, (Greek) wood-nimphs.

Hamburg, the cheif City of Lower *Saxony*, ſo called from *Jupiter Hamon*, there worſhipped.

Hames, two crooked pieces of wood which encompaſſe a horſe-collar, from the Ham of the leg which is crooked, or the Latin word *hamus*, a hook.

Hamkin, a kind of pudding.

Hamling of dogs, ſee expeditating.

Hamlet, a dwelling houſe, a diminutive, from the Dutch word *Ham*, i. home

Hammocks, hanging beds uſed in ſhips.

Hampton Court, a Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*, ſtanding in *Middleſex* upon the River *Thames*, it was built in a very coſtly and magnificent manner by Cardinal *Wolſey*, and finiſht by King *Henry* the eighth.

Hankwit, or *Hangwit*, (Sax.) a theif eſcaped out of cuſtody.

Hannibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians*, who having long made war with the *Romans*, was beaten by *Scipio*, and in the end poiſoned himſelf, the word ſignifies in the *Punic* tongue Gracious Lord.

Hanno, a *Carthaginian*, who ſeeking to make himſelf maſter of *Carthage*, was at length taken and had his eyes put out.

Hannonia, or *Hayaault*, one of the 17 Provinces of the Low Countries.

Hanſelines, upper ſloppes. *Chaucer*.

Hanſe-towns, certain Towns in Germany, as *Hambourg*, *Magdenbourg*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principal ſeates of the Dutch Merchants. *Hans* ſignifying in the French tongue, a Society or Corporation of Merchants.

Hanſel, (Dutch) the firſt money that is beſtowed with a Tradeſman in a morning

Hans-en-kelder, a Dutch word, ſignifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a child in the mothers belly.

Hanſiatick, belonging to the Hanſe Towns.

Hanten, (old word) they uſe, or accuſtom.

Haphertlet, a kind of courſe coverled for a bed.

Haquebut, (French) the ſame as *Harquebuſe*.

Haracana, or *Herocane*, a violent whirlwind or tempeſt, which hapneth once in 9 years.

years. Some ſay it comes from the Spaniſh word *Arancar*, to pull up by the roots.

Harald, or *Herauld*, (French) *quaſi herus altus*, i. high-maſter, is an Officer whoſe imployment is to denounce war, or proclaim peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marſhal the Solemnities at a Princes Coronation, and ſuch like.

Harangue, (French) a Speech or Oration.

Haraſe, (French) to tire out, to weary, to diſquiet.

Harbinger, from the Dutch words *her benghen*, i. hither keep, an officer in a Princes Court, that alotteth thoſe of the houſehold their lodgings in time of progreſſe; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodgeing.

Harbour, a Hart is ſaid to Harbour when it goes to reſt.

Harelip, a lip cloven like a Hares lip.

Harepipe, a ſnare made of a piece of elder or cane to catch a Hare with.

Hariant, or *Hauriant*, in Heraldry, is when a fiſh is repreſented ſtanding upright.

Hariolation, (lat.) a ſouthſaying.

Harlot, or *Arletta*, Concubine to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, and mother to *William* the Conquerour, in diſgrace of whom all whores came to be called Harlots.

Harman, a proper name of men, ſignifying in Dutch the General of an Army, anſwerable to the Greek *Polemarchus*.

Harmodius, and *Ariſtogeiton*, two famous conſpiratours againſt *Hipparchus* the Tyrant of *Athens*.

Harmonia, the daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, and the wife of *Cadmus*, to her is attributed by ſome, the firſt invention of Muſical Harmony.

Harmonides, a *Trojan* whom *Minerva* inſpired with all kind of manufacture.

Harmonical, or *Harmonious*, full of Harmony, *i.* muſical conſent or agreement.

Harold, ſee *Harald*.

Harpalice, the daughter of *Lycurgus*, ſhe was a great huntreſſe, and hearing that her father was taken priſoner by the *Getans*, reſcued him by force of arms.

Harpe, the name of the Fauchion wherewith *Mercury* ſlew *Argos* and *Perſeus Meduſa*.

Harping-Irons, certain Irons to ſtrike great fiſh withal, being at one end like a barbed arrow, and having at the other end a cord.

Harpings, the breadth of a ſhip at the bow.

Harpocrates, an Image uſed in the ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Iſis*, made with one hand upon his mouth, and called by the *Ægyptians*, the god of ſilence.

Harpyes, the three daughters of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Aello*, *Celæno*, and *Ocypete*, they were part women, and part birds, having claws like vultures. *Homer* ſaith, that upon *Celæno*, whom he calls *Podarges*, *Zephyrus* begat *Balius*, and *Xanthus*, the horſes of *Achilles*.

Hart, in the Forreſt Laws, is a Stag of 5 years old, if having been hunted by the King or Queen, he eſcape alive, he is called a Hart royal.

Hart-hall, a place for Students in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *Water Stapleton* Biſhop of *Exceter*, together with *Exceter* Colledge, in the time of King *Edward* the ſecond, who in imitation of him, built *Oriall* Colledge and St. *Mary* Hall.

Hatches of a ſhip, are trap-doors to let things down into the hold; they are alſo called ſcutles.

Hauberk, or *Haubert*, (French) a coat of maile.

Havelock, a certain Daniſh foundling of the Royal blood, who as it is reported, was fofterd by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a skullen in the Kings kitchin, was for his valour and conduct in Military affairs, promoted to the marriage of the Kings daughter.

Havering, a Town in *Eſſex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of *England*, ſo called from the fabulous conceit of a ring delivered by a Pilgrim, as ſent from St. *John Baptiſt*, to King *Edward* the Confeſſour.

Haunt, a term in hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary paſſage, in French *Enceinte*.

Hauriant, ſee *Hariant*.

Hauſelines, or *Hanſelines*, (old word) breeches or ſlops.

Haw, a hedge, from the French word *Hay*, alſo an old word, ſignifying black, alſo a diſeaſe in the eye.

Haward, or *Hayward*, a keeper of the common Heard of the Town, who is to look that they neither break nor crop hedges, from the French words *Hay*, a hedge, and *Garde*, cuſtody.

Hawiſe,

Hawiſe, a proper name of women. See *Avice*.

Hawkers, certain deceitful people, that go up and down from place to place, buying and ſelling old braſſe or pewter which ought to be uttered in open market.

Hawlkes, (old word) corners.

Hawten, (old word) inſolent.

Hawthorn, white thorn, from *Haeg doren*. *Haeg* in Dutch ſignifying white.

Hazard, or *Haſard*, the ace of the dice, metaphorically any doubtful event.

Hay, a Town in *Brecknockſhire*, called in Britiſh *Treketble*, *i.* a Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees, it was formerly a very flouriſhing place till ruined and depopulated by that arch rebell *Owen Glendowerdwy*.

Hayboot, ſignifieth in common Law, a permiſſion to take thorns to make or repair hedges.

Hayn, (old word) hatred.

H E

Headborow, the chief of the frankpledge, the ſame as Conſtable, or Tithingman, from *heord*, i. head, and *borhe*, *i.* pledge.

Heafling, (Sax.) a captive.

Heafod, (Sax.) a head.

Healgemote, or *Halymote*, a Saxon word, ſignifying a Court-baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

Hearſe, an empty Tomb, erected for the honour of the dead, from the Greek word *Arſis*, a lifting up.

Hebdomade, (Greek) the number 7. a week which conſiſts of 7 dayes.

Hebe, the Goddeſs of Youth, and daughter of *Juno*, without a father, ſhe was for her beauty preferred by *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer, but one time falling down, and diſcovering her ſecret parts to the gods, ſhe was removed from her place.

Hebetude, (lat.) bluntneſs, dulneſs.

Hebrews, a name given to the *Iſraelites*, becauſe they ſpake the ancient Hebrew Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the diviſion of tongues.

Hebrides, certain Iſlands in the *Deucaledonian* Sea, called alſo *Ebudæ*, and the Weſtern Iſlands, they are 44 in number, but the chief of them are *Leviſſa*, *Euſta*, *Mula*, and *Ila*.

Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*, where the head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his body had been torn in pieces by the *Bacchides*.

Hecalius, a name attributed to *Jupiter* by *Theſeus*, from *Hecale* an old woman who had devoted her life to *Jupiter*, for his ſafe return.

Hecate, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and the ſiſter of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the ſame with *Diana*, or the Moon, alſo the name of a famous Inchantreſſe of *Thrace*.

Hecatomb, (Greek) a ſacrifice wherein a hundred beaſts were offered at one time.

Hecatompolis, an Epithet of the Iſland of *Crete*, which is ſaid to have had a hundred Cities in it.

Hecatompylæ, the name of a City of *Ægypt*, otherwiſe called *Ægyptian Thebes*.

Heck, the name of an Engin to take fiſh withal, from the Dutch word *hecken*, i. to pick, or *heck* a bramble.

Heckled, (old word) wrapped.

Hecktick feaver, a feaver which is habitual, and which inflames the ſolid parts of the body, it comes from the Greek word *Hexis*, a habit.

Hector, the ſon of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, he was accounted the ſtouteſt of all the *Trojans*, ſlew *Proteſilaus* and *Patroclus*, but was at length ſlain himſelf by *Achilles*, the word ſignifieth Defender.

Hecuba, the daughter of *Dyamas*, the wife of *Priam* King of *Troy*, it is feigned of her, that after the taking of *Troy* ſhe was turned into a bitch.

Hederal Crown, a Crown of Ivy, from the Latin word *Hedera*.

Heer and *Hace*, (old word) hoarſe and harſh.

Hegeſiſtratus, an *Epheſian*, who was the builder of the City *Elea* in *Aſia*.

Hegira, the Epoch or computation of time among the *Turkes*.

Heinfare or *Hinfare*, (old word) a departing of a ſervant from his maſter, from *Hine* and *fare*, paſſage.

Heire of blood, in Common Law, is he who ſucceedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee, but heir of Inheritance is he that cannot be defeated of his inheritance upon any diſpleaſure.

Heirloom, ſignifieth all implements of a houſe, which having belonged to the houſe for certain deſcents, accrew to the heir with the houſe it ſelf. Loom ſignifying

fying a frame to weave in.

Heigbth, a vertue in writing or ſpeaking, wherein the expreſſions are neither too inflate, nor too creeping, but obſerving a decent majeſty between both.

Helcheſaites, a ſect of Hereticks, who held it no ſin to deny *Chriſt* in times of perſecution; their firſt Teacher was one *Helcheſaus*.

Helchyſm, the droſſe and ſcum of ſilver.

Hele, (old word) to cover.

Helena, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, ſhe was married to *Menelaus*, and brought forth *Hermione*, afterwards being ſtole away by *Paris*, and being demanded of *Priamus* by the Greeks, the Trojans refuſed to ſend her back, which was the occaſion of a very great war, and of the deſtruction of *Troy*. The word ſignifieth in Greek pittiful.

Heliacal riſing of a Star, is when a Star which was at firſt hid by the light of the Sun, afterwards appears; from the Greek word *Helios*, i. the Sun.

Heliades, the daughters of the Sun, and ſiſters of *Phaeton*, who wept themſelves into Poplar-trees for the death of their brother, and their teares became Amber; their names were *Phaethuſa*, *Lampeluſa*, and *Lampetia*.

Heliconian, belonging to *Helicon*, a hill of *Phocis*, ſacred to *Apollo* and the Muſes.

Helioſcopie, (Greek) the furtheſt point of the Suns courſe in his aſcention or deſcention.

Heliotrope, (Greek) the name of a plant commonly called Turnſole, alſo a kind of pretious ſtone.

Helle, the daughter of *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, ſhe with her brother *Phryxus*, croſſing over the *Pontick* Sea upon a golden Ram, being frighted with the danger, fell into the ſea, from which accident, that ſea was ever after called Helleſpont.

Hellebore. the name of a certain plant, called alſo Melampodium, which is good againſt madneſs.

Helleniſtical, belonging to Greece or the Greek Language, from *Hellas*, the ancient name of that Country.

Helme, ſignifieth in Navigation a piece of wood faſtned to the rudder in a ſhip or boat, alſo the helme of State is metaphorically taken for the chief place in the government of a Nation.

Helmed in ſtark ſtowers, (old word) defended in ſharp aſſaults.

Heluation, (lat.) a playing the glutton, a greedy devouring.

Helve, (old word) a handle of any thing.

Helvetia, a Country invironed by the *Alps* and the Hill *Jura*, the Rivers *Rhene*, and *Rhone*, it is now called *Swizzerland*.

Hemerology, (Greek) a Calender, or Book wherein are regiſtred the paſſages of every day.

Hemicranie, (Greek) a diſeaſe in the head called the Meagrim.

Hemicycle, (Greek) a half circle.

Hemingſtone, a Town in *Suffolk*, which one *Baldwin le Pettour* held of the King, *per Saltum, ſufflatum, & Bumbulum ſeu Pettum*, i. e. by this Tenure, that on every Chriſtmaſſe Day before the King, he ſhould dance, puff up his cheekes, and fart.

Hemiſphere (Greek) half the compaſs of the heavens, or ſo much as is viſible above the Horiſon.

Hemlock, a certain plant, called in Latin *Cicuta*, whoſe juice being poiſon uſed to be given to capital offenders.

Henares, a River in *Spain*, near to which ſtands a Town called *Alcala di Henares*.

Henbane, in Greek *Hyoſcyamus*, an herb which is counted rank poiſon.

Henchman, or *Heinſman*, a German word, ſignifying a domeſtick ſervant. It is taken among us for a page of honour.

Hend, (old word) neat, fine, gentle.

Hengſton hill, a hill in *Cornwall*, where the Brittiſh *Danmonii* calling the Danes to aſſiſt them to drive the Engliſh out of *Devonſhire*, were by King *Egbert* totally defeated and ruined.

Hengwit, ſee *Hankwit*.

Hengeſt, the name of him who led the firſt Engliſh men into this Iſle, the word ſignifies in the Saxon Horſeman.

Heniochus, vide *Auriga*.

Henry, the name of ſeven Emperours of *Germany*, eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, four Kings of *Caſtile*: the word comes from the German *Einric*, *i.* rich and powerful, or *Herric*, *i.* rich Lord, or elſe is contracted from *Honoricus*.

Hent, (old word) to catch.

Hepatical, (Greek) belonging to the Liver.

Hephæſtian mountains, certain burning mountains in *Lycia*.

Heptahedrical, (Greek) having ſeven ſides.

Heptagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Heptagon or figure of ſeven angles.

Heptarchy, (Greek) a ſevenfold government, or government of ſeven men, as that of the Saxon Kings here in *England*.

Heraclea, a City of *Narbon* in *France*, now called St. *Gilles*.

Heraclitus, the name of a famous *Epheſian* Philoſopher who uſed to weep as often as he thought upon the miſery of the World.

Herald, ſee *Harald*.

Herawdes, (old word) feates of activity.

Herbage, ſignifieth in Common Law, the fruit of the earth provided by nature for the cattel, alſo the liberty that a man hath to feed his cattel in another mans ground, or in the Forreſt.

Herbert, a proper name of men, ſignifying in Dutch, famous Lord.

Herbigage, or *Herborow*, (old word) lodging.

Herbaliſt, or *Herbary*, (lat.) one that hath knowledge in the nature and temperaments of herbs.

Herbenger, ſee *Harbenger*.

Herbert, a proper name, ſignifying in Dutch bright Lord.

Herbipolis, a City of *Germany*, now called *Wirtzberg*.

Herboſity, (lat.) plenty of herbs.

Herbulent, (lat.) graſſy, full of herbs.

Hercinia, a great Wood in *Germany*, ſixty dayes journeys in length, and nine in breadth.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the cheif of which name was *Hercules* the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*, he being hated by *Juno* becauſe he was born of a Concubine, was by her ingaged in 12 very dangerous enterpriſes, which are called *Hercules* his 12 labours, all which he overcame to his great renown; whence every great atcheivment came to be called a *Herculean labour*. He is ſaid to have built two pillars on Mount *Calpe*, and Mount *Avila*, as the utmoſt bounds of the Weſtern World, with the inſcription of *Nil ultra*, and at this day thoſe places are called *Hercules* pillars. This name *Hercules* ſignifieth in Greek, Glory or Illumination of the Air.

Here de Cæſar, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* uſed to compute their number of yeares, as we do from the year of our Lord. It was alſo uſed in *Spain* for a great while, the word ſignifieth as much as the Monarcy of *Cæſar*.

Hereditary, or *Hæreditary*, (lat.) coming by Inheritance.

Hereditaments, ſignifie in Common Law, all ſuch things as deſcend to a man and his heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compaſſe of an Executor as Chattels do.

Hereford, the cheif City of *Herefordſhire*, anciently called *Treſawith*, from the Beech-trees growing thereabout. It was built as ſome ſay by King *Edward* the Elder, in that tract of the Country called of old *Ereinuc* or *Archenfeild*, out of the ruines of the ancient *Ariconium*; the fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert* King of *Eaſt England*, who going to wooe the daughter of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, was here forelaid and murthered by the procurement of *Quendred Offa's* wife.

Heremitage, or *Ermitage*, (French) a ſolitary place, a dwelling for *Hermites*, *i.* perſons that devote themſelves to a religious ſolitude.

Hereſie, ſee *Hæreſie*.

Hereſiarch, or *Hæreſiarch*, (Greek) the principall Author of any Hereſie or Sect.

Heretog, or *Hertogh*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke, from the Saxon words *Here* an Army, and *Toga*, to draw out.

Herility, (lat.) Maſterly Authority.

Heriot, or *Hariot*, hath formerly been uſed to ſignifie a tribute given by a Tenant to the Lord of the Mannour for his better preparation toward war; *Here* in the Saxon tongue ſignifying an Army; but now it is taken for the beſt chattel that a Tenant hath at the hour of his death, which is due unto the Lord by cuſtom.

Herlaxton, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, near which was ploughed up a brazen veſſel, wherein a Golden Helmet beſet with pretious Stones (which was given as a preſent to *Catherine* of *Spain*, wife to King *Henry* the eighth) was found.

Herman, ſee *Harman*.

Hermaphrodite, (Greek) a word compounded of *Hermes*, i. *Mercury* and *Aphrodite*, i. *Venus*, and ſignifieth one of both Sexes, Man and Woman. See the ſtory of *Hermaphroditus* and *Salmacis*, elegantly deſcribed in the fourth Book of *Ovids Metamorphoſis*.

Hermetical,

Hermetical, (Greek) belonging to *Mercury* the meſſenger of the gods, who is called in Greek *Hermes*, or to *Hermes Triſmegiſtus*, the great *Ægyptian* Philoſopher.

Hermione, the daughter of *Menelaus*, ſhe was betrothed by her father, after the end of the *Trojan* war, to *Pyrrhus* the ſon of *Achilles*, which *Oreſtes* (to whom ſhe had been before eſpouſed by her Grandfather *Tyndarus*) taking ill, he ſlew *Pirrhus* in the Temple of *Apollo*.

Hermitage, *Hermite*, ſee *Heremitage*.

Hermotimus, a certain man of *Clazomena*, whoſe Soul uſed to leave his body, and wander up and down, bringing him news of things that were done a great way off, his body lying in the mean while as it were aſleep, but at length his enemies finding his body, burnt it, ſo that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

Hernious, (lat.) burſten bellied.

Herod, ſirnamed *Antipater*, a King of the Jews, created by the Roman Senate, he deſtroyed the Temple, built by *Zorobabel*, and erected another more magnificient in its place, he put his wife *Marianne* to death, and his two ſons, *Ariſtobulus* and *Alexander*.

Heroick, or *Heroical*, (Greek) noble, lofty, becoming a *Heroe*, whence *Heroick* Poem, is a Poem treating of *Heroic* actions, or perſons.

Heroine, a woman of a noble ſpirit, and excellent virtues.

A Heron, a kinde of bird, called in Latin *Ardea*, *ab ardendo*, becauſe its dung burns whatſoever it touches.

Herophila, the name of the *Erythræan Sibil*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three books of Propheſies, and being refuſed it, ſhe burnt 2. and afterwards received as much for that one that was left, as ſhe demanded for all the three.

Heroſtratus, one that to purchace himſelf fame, burnt the Temple of *Diana*.

Herſilia, the wife of *Romulus*, who after her death was worſhipp'd by the name of *Hora*, or the goddeſſe of youth.

Hertford, *i. e.* the Ford of Harts, the chief Town of *Hertford-ſhire*, having a Caſtle upon the River *Lea*, built as ſome ſay, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Giſlebert de Clare*, who was Earle of this Town in King *Henry* the ſeconds dayes, *Bede* treating of the Synode that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Herudford*, i.e. *Redford*.

Herthus, a goddeſſe worſhipt by the ancient *Saxons*, in the ſame nature as *Tellus* by the *Latins*, ſome think the word earth to be thence derived.

Heſione, the daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules*, having freed her from a great Whale, gave in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ranſack't *Troy*, becauſe her father *Laomedon* performed not his promiſe to him.

Heſperus, the ſon of *Japetus*, and brother of *Atlas*, who flying from his Countrey, went and inhabited in *Italy*, whence that Countrey came to be called *Heſperia*, he had three daughters, *Aegle*, *Arethuſa*, and *Heſperethuſa*, called the *Heſperides*, who lived in the *Heſperian* Garden, whoſe Trees bare golden Apples, that were kept by a watchfull Dragon, whom *Hercules* ſlew; it is alſo faigned of *Heſperus*, that after his death he was changed into the Evening Star.

Heſts, (old word) commands, or decrees.

Hete, (old word) a vow, offer, or promiſe.

Heteroclite, in Grammar, is taken for a Nown, that hath a different way of declining from other Nouns.

Heterodox, (Greek) being of another opinion, or judgement, then what is generally received.

Heterogeneal, (Greek) being of another or different kinde.

Heteroſcians, (Greek) people that live between the Aequator and the Tropicks, whoſe ſhadowes ſtill incline more one way then another.

Hetruria, a Countrey of *Italy*, otherwiſe called *Tuſcia*, or *Tuſcanie*, the people whereof were in ancient times much given to ſooth-ſaying; it reacheth from *Macra* to *Tyber*.

Hevenyngham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and reſidence to an ancient family, commonly contracted into *Henningham*.

Hew, (old word) colour.

Hewmond, (old word) ſhining.

Hexagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Geometrical figure, having ſix angles, or corners.

Hexameter verſe, (Greek) a verſe conſiſting of ſix feet, it is otherwiſe called a Heroick verſe, becauſe it is uſed in Heroick Poems.

Hexaptote, (Greek) a Noune declined with ſix caſes.

Hexaſtick, (Greek) a Stanza, conſiſting of ſix verſes.

Heydelberg, a Citie of *Germany*, ſo called from the Dutch words *Heyd*, *i.e.* ſweet Broom, and *Berg*, *i.e.* a Hill.

H I

Hiation, (lat.) an opening aſunder, or gaping.

Hibernia, a fair Iſland, lying on the Weſtern part of *Britain*; it is now called *Ireland*.

Hibride, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt generation; it comes from the Greek word ὕβρις, diſgrace.

Hichel, or *Hatchel*, an inſtrument to kemb Hemp, or Flax withall.

Hickway, a certain bird, otherwiſe called a wood pecker, or wryneck, in Greek *Jynx*.

Hidage, a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occaſions uſed to be paid for every hide of Land.

Hide of Land, from the Dutch word *Heyd*, *i. e.* a wide field, alſo Heath and Broom, ſignifieth in Law, ſuch a quantity of Land as may be plough'd with one plough in a year, which according to ſome mens accounts is about a hundred Acres, eight Hides, being a Knights fee.

Hide and *Gain*, arable Land, or the ſame as gainage.

Hidel, a kinde of ſanctuary, or hiding place.

Hierarchie, (Greek) a ſpiritual government, alſo the holy order of Angels, which conſiſteth of nine degrees, *Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powrs*, *Vertues*, *Arch-Angles*, and *Angels*.

Hieratick paper, fine paper, dedicated to religious uſes.

Hieroglyphicks, certain Myſterious Characters, or Images, uſed among the ancient *Ægyptians*, whereby holy ſentences were expreſs't.

Hierograms, (Greek) ſacred writings.

Hierome, or *Hieronymus*, the name of one of the ancient fathers, the word ſignifying in Greek holy name, there was alſo a Tyrant of *Sicily*, ſo called, who contrary to the advice of his father *Hiero*, taking part with *Hannibal* againſt the Romans, was at length ſlain by them.

Hieronymians, a certain order of Monks, inſtituted by St. *Hierome*, there were alſo certain Hermites ſo called, whoſe order was founded in the year 1365. by one *Granel* of *Florence*.

Hieroſolyme, the famous Citie of *Judæa*, vulgarly called *Jeruſalem*.

Higham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and reſidence to an ancient family ſo called.

Hight, (old word) named.

Hilarion, a certain Hermite of *Syria*, famous for many great miracles.

Hilarity, (lat.) chearfulneſſe, or mirth.

Hildebert, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch famous Lord.

Himple, an old Saxon word, ſignifying to halt, or go lame.

Hin, a certain Hebrew meaſure, containing 12 Sextaries, or Logins, a Login being a certain meaſure, which contains about the quantity of ſix Egg-ſhells.

Hine, or *Hinde*, is commonly uſed for a ſervant at husbandry.

Hippace, a kinde of Cheeſe made of Mares milk.

Hipparchus, a Tyrant of *Athens*, who ſucceeded *Piſiſtratus*, and having deflowr'd a Virgin, *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogeiton* conſpired againſt him, and ſlew him, alſo the maſter of horſe, a chief Officer among the *Athenians*, was called *Hipparchus*.

Hippe, the daughter of *Chiron*, ſhe was a great huntreſſe upon Mount *Peleus*, and being got with Childe, was changed into a Mare.

Hippiades, (Greek) images repreſenting women on horſ-back.

Hippocentaurs, ſee *Centaurs*.

Hippocrates, a famous Phyſician of the Iſland of *Coos*, he lived 104 years, and was had in great honour by *Artaxerxes*, King of *Perſia*.

Hippocren, a Fountain of *Bœotia*, ſacred to the Muſes.

Hippodame, ſee *Pelops*.

Hippodrom, (Greek) a place for tilting, or horſ-racing.

Hippogryph, (Greek) a beaſt repreſented to the fancy, being half a horſe, and half a griffin.

Hippolyta, a Queen of the *Amazons*, whom *Hercules* gave to *Theſeus* for his wife.

Hippolytus, the ſon of *Theſeus* and *Hippolyte*, he addicted himſelf wholly to hunting, but being accuſed of adultery by *Phædra* his mother in Law, becauſe he had denied her, when ſhe ſollicited him to lye with her, he fled away and was torn in pieces by the wilde horſes that drew his Chariot,

Chariot, afterwards his limbs being gathered up, and he reſtored to life by *Aesculapius*, at the requeſt of *Diana*, he went into *Italy* and was called *Virbius*, and built a Citie, which from his wives name was called *Ancia*.

Hippomachie, (Greek) a fighting on horſ-back.

Hippomanes, the ſon of *Megareus* and *Merope*, who winning the Race from *Atalanta*, the daughter of *Sichæneus*, by throwing golden Apples in her way, he obtained her for his wife, but becauſe he could not abſtain from lying with his wife in the Temple of *Cybele*, he was turned into a Lion, and ſhe into a Lioneſſe.

Hippon, the name of a Citie of *Africa*, whereof St. *Auſtin* was Biſhop.

Hippona, an ancient goddeſſe, who was worſhipped as the goddeſſe of Horſ-courſing, and her image uſed to be placed in ſtables.

Hipponax, an Epheſian Poet, who writ ſo ſharply againſt ſome that painted him ridiculouſly, that he cauſed them to hang themſelves.

Hippotades, the ſirname of *Aeolus*, King of the winds.

Hipſicratea, the wife of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, who loved her husband ſo much, that ſhe followed him in all dangers and extremities.

Hircine, (lat.) belonging to a Goat.

Hirculation, (lat.) a certain diſeaſe in a Vine, which cauſeth it to bear no fruit.

Hircus, the left ſhoulder of *Auriga*.

Hirſute, (lat.) rough, briſtly, full of haire.

Hiſpalis, a famous Citie of *Spain*, ſituate upon the River *Bætis*; it is now called *Sevil*.

Hiſpania, the Kingdom of *Spain*, anciently divided into *Bætica*, now called *Granada*. *Luſitania*, now called *Portugal* and *Tarraconenſis*, which containes the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and part of *Caſtile*.

Hiſpid, (lat.) having rough haires, or briſtles.

Hiſtoriographer, (Greek) a Writer of Hiſtories, a Hiſtorian.

Hiſtoriologie, (Greek) a hiſtorical diſcourſe.

Hiſtrionical, (lat.) belonging to a *Hiſtrio*, or ſtage-player.

Hithe, a little Haven to land wares out of boates.

H L

Hlaford, or *Laford*, (Saxon) a Lord.

Hleafdian, or *Leafdian*, (Sax.) a Lady.

H O

Hoane, a Saxon word, ſignifying a fine whetſtone.

Hobbie, a kinde of Hawk, called in Latin *Alaudarius*, alſo a little *Iriſh* Nag.

Hoblers, certain *Iriſh* Knights, which uſed to ſerve upon Hobbies.

Hock, and *Hocks*, an old Engliſh phraſe, ſignifying mire and dirt.

Hocktide, a certain feſtival time, celebrated about Candlemaſſe, for the death of *Hardiknute*, the laſt King of the *Danes*; it is alſo called Blazetide, in Latin *Fugalia*.

Hocus-pocus, a made word, ſignifying a Jugler, a ſhewer of tricks by *Legier de Main*, or ſleight of hand.

A Hodge-poge, or *Hotch-pot*, a *Hachee*, or fleſh cut to pieces, and ſodden together with Herbs, alſo a Law-term, ſignifying a commixtion, or putting together of land for the better diviſion of it.

Hodget, a *Perſian* Prieſt.

Hodiernal, (lat.) belonging to the preſent day, or time.

Hoghenhine, in Common-law, is he that cometh to a houſe Gueſt-wiſe, and lieth there the third night, after which he is accounted one of the family.

Hogoo, a word vulgarly uſed for a high ſavour, or taſte, it cometh from the French word *Hautgouſt*.

Hogshead, a meaſure of wine, containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A Hogſteer, a wilde Boar of three years old.

Hoker, (Sax.) peeviſhneſſe.

Holland, one of the three parts, into which *Lincolnſhire* is divided, from which the Earle of *Holland* deriveth his Title, the other two are called *Keſteven*, and *Lindſey*.

Holm, a certain Tree, called otherwiſe a Hollie-tree, alſo the ſame as Halm.

Holocauſt, (Greek) a burnt-offering, or ſacrifice laid whole on the Altar.

Holour, (old word) a whore-monger.

Holſatia, *quaſi Holt Saſſia*, *i.e.* woodly Germany. *Holtz*, ſignifying in Dutch, wood;

wood, it is a Countrey of Germany vulgarly called *Holstein*.

Homage, the Oath that a Vassal, or Tenant sweareth to his Lord, also the Jury of a Court Baron, consisting of such as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee, from the Greek word *Omoo*, *i.e.* to swear.

Homer, a famous Greek Poet, called at first *Melesigenes*, because he was born by the River *Melete*, he writ a Poem concerning the wars of *Troy*, which was called *Ilias*, and another of the Travels of *Ulisses*, called *Odysseis*. He is called by some the *Mæonian* Prophet.

Homesoken, or *Hamsoken*, an immunity from an amerciament, for entring into houses violently, and without Licence; it cometh from the Dutch words *Heym*, a house, and *Suchen*, to seek.

Homicide, (lat.) Man-slaughter, or Murder.

Homily, (Greek) a Speech, or Sermon.

Homœomerie, (Greek) a likenesse of parts.

Homogeneal, (Greek) being of the same kinde.

Homologie, (Greek) a confessing, or agreeing.

Homonymous, (Greek) things of several kindes, having the same denomination, a Term in Logick.

Honie-suckle, a kinde of flowr, otherwise called a wood-binde.

Honi soit qui mal y Pense, a common French Motto, signifying in English, blame be to him, who thinketh ill.

Honour, in Common-law, is taken for the more noble sort of Seigneuries.

Honour-point, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Escutcheon, when the breadth thereof is divided into three equal parts.

Honorary, (lat.) done, or conferred upon any one in token of honour.

Honorius, the name of one of the Roman Emperours, the son of *Theodosius* the first, who divided the Empire between his two sons, assigning to *Arcadius* the Eastern part, to *Thedosius* the Western part.

Honymoon, an expression commonly applied to new married people, who loving violently at first, soon cool in their affection.

Hope-Castle, a Castle in *Flintshire*, to which King *Edward* the first retired, when the *Welsh-men* set upon him unawares; it is near *Caergurle* Castle.

Hophas, a River that flowes by *Haliartus*, a Citie of *Bœotia*, formerly called *Isomantus*.

Hoplochrysme, (Greek) the [illegible]nting of weapons with the weapon-[illegible]

Hoqueton, (French) a kind of short Coat without sleeves.

Horæ, or the hours, they were faigned by the Poets to be certain goddesses, the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, their names, see in *Hyginus*.

Horary, (lat.) hourly.

Horatius Cocles, a famous Roman, who fighting against *Porsenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, defended a bridge himself against all the enemies forces, untill the bridge was cut down, and after that he leapt into *Tyber*, and swomme to his own people, also *Horatius Flaccus*, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Venusium*, who was in high favour with *Augustus* and *Mecænas*: whence *Horatio* is a proper name frequent now adayes, derived as some think from the Greek ὁρατὸς, *i.e.* of good eye-sight.

Hord, (Lat.) a Cow great with Calf.

Horizontal, (Greek) belonging to the Horizon, *i.e.* that Circle which divides the upper Hemisphear, or so much of the Heavens as we can see round about us from the lower Hemisphear, or so much of the Heavens as is hid from our sight.

A Hornet, a kinde of insect, called in Latin *Crabro*, which useth to infest horses and other creatures, and is ingendred of the carcases of dead horses.

Horngeld, a Tax within the Forrest to be paid for horned beasts; it comes from horn, and the Dutch word *Gelden*, *i.e.* to pay.

Horodix, (Greek) a kinde of Dial, or instrument to shew how the hours passe away.

Horological, (Gr.) belonging to a *Horologe*, *i.e.* an Hour-glasse, Clock, or Dial.

Horoscope, (Greek) a diligent marking of hours, also so much of the firmament as riseth every hour from the East, also the Ascendent of ones Nativity, or a diligent marking of the time of a Childes birth.

Horridity, or *Horrour*, (lat.) frightfulnesse, dreadfulnesse, a quaking for fear.

Horsebeal, a kind of Herb, otherwise called Elicampane.

Hortation, (lat.) an exhorting, or perswading to any thing.

Hortensius, an eloquent Roman, whose daughter *Hortensia*; so pleaded her cause before the *Triumvirs*; M. *Antony*, *Octavius*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

Hort-

Hortyard, a Garden-yard, haply the ſame with Orchard.

Hoſanna, an Hebrew word ſignifying, Save I beſeech thee, being a ſolemn acclamation uſed by the Jews in their Feaſts of Tabernacles.

Hoſpitallers, certain Knights of an Order ſo called, becauſe they had the care of Hoſpitals, *i.* houſes erected for the relief of Pilgrims, and poor or impotent people.

Hoſtage, (French) a pledge left in war for performance of Covenants.

Hoſteler, in Latin *hoſpes* or *hoſtellarius*, a keeper of an Hoſtery or Inne, an Hoſt.

Hoſtility, (lat.) hatred or enmity.

Hotchpot, ſee *Hodgepodge*.

Hoten, (old word) they promiſe.

Houſage, a fee that a Carryer or any one payes for ſetting up any ſtuff in a houſe.

Houſe in Aſtrology, is the twelf part of the Zodiack being divided into twelve equal parts.

Houſebote, Eſtovers out of the Lords wood, to uphold a tenement or houſe, from *bous* and the Dutch word *bote*, a making good. See *Eſtovers*.

Houton, (old word) hollow.

The *Howld* of a ſhip, the room betwixt the keilſon and lower decks.

The *Hownds*, the holes of the checks faſtned to the head of the maſts.

Howſel, to adminiſter the Sacrament to one that lyeth on his death-bed.

Honſe-in, is when a ſhip after ſhe is paſt the breadth of her bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper workes.

H U

Hubba, the name of a Daniſh Captain, who in old times invaded this Iſland.

Hue and Cry, in Common Law, is a purſuite of one having committed felony by the highway, by deſcribing the party, and giving notice to ſeveral Conſtables from one Town to another.

Hugh, the proper name of a man, ſignifying comfort. Others derive it from the Dutch word *Hougen*, to cut.

Huguenots, a name which uſed to be given in deriſion to thoſe of the reformed Religion in *France*, from a gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*. Others derive it from theſe words *Huc nos venimus*, Hither we are come, wherewith they begin their proteſtation.

Huk, or *Huke*, a kind of mantle uſed in *Spain* and *Germany*.

Hulk, a kind of great and broad ſhip, from the Greek word *Olcas*.

Hull, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Hull*, anciently called *Kingſton* (q. Kings Town) upon *Hull*. It being built by King *Edward* the firſt, and beautified with fair buildings by *Michael de la Pool* Earle of *Suffolk*. This Town is very well accomodated for Ships and Merchandize.

Hull, in Navigation, is taken for the body of a ſhip without maſts, ſailes, or yards.

Hulling, is when a ſhip at ſea hath taken in all her ſailes in calm weather.

Hulſtred, (old word) hidden.

Humanity, (lat.) the nature and condition of man, alſo gentleneſſe, mildneſſe.

Humane, or curteous Signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Aquarius*.

Humber, a great River (or rather an arm of the ſea) in *Yorkſhire*.

Humectation, (lat.) a moiſtning.

Humidity, (lat.) moiſtneſs.

Humiliates, a certain religious Order of men, ſo called from *Humiliare*, (lat.) to humble or bring low, becauſe they led very ſtrict or mortified lives: they were inſtituted in the year 1166.

Humoriſt, (lat.) one that is fantaſtick, or full of humours.

Humour, (lat.) moiſture, alſo a mans phancy or diſpoſition. The four predominate humours in a mans body, are blood, choler, flegme, and melancholy.

Humfrey, or *Humfred*, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch Houſpeace.

Hundred, a part of a Shire conſiſting of ten tithings, each tithing conſiſting of ten houſholds, called in Latin *Decennæ*.

Hundreders, men empanelled of a Jury upon any controverſie of land, dwelling within the Hundred where the land lieth.

Hundrelagh, the Hundred Court, from which all the officers of the Kings Forreſt were freed.

Hungaria, the Kingdom of *Hungary* divided into two parts by the River *Danubius*, it was anciently called *Pannonia*.

Hunnes, a people of *Scythia*, who in the time

time of the Emperour *Valentinian* overrun all *Italy* and *Gallia*, but at last overcome by the prayers of Pope *Leo*, they retired themselves into *Hungary*.

Huntington, the chief Town of *Huntingtonshire*, in the publick seale called *Huntersdune*, *i.* the hill of Hunters, alluding to which name *Leland* calls it in Latin *Venantodunum*: near unto the bridge is to be seen yet the plot of a Castle built by K. *Edward* the Elder, in the year 917, and by K. *Henry* the second demolished, to put an end to the contention which the *Scottish* men and the St. *Lizes* had so often had about it.

Hurlebats, or *Whirlebats*, used among the ancients, called in Latin *Cæstus*.

Hurlers, certain great stones in *Cornwall*, which the people thereabout perswade themselves to have been in times past men transformed into stones for prophaning the Sabbath Day, with hurling of the Ball.

Hurleth, (old word) maketh a noise.

Huscarles, a name given in ancient times to those that were gatherers of the Danish tribute.

Husfastene, in some of the Statutes is taken for him that holdeth house and land.

Hustings, the principal and highest Court of *London*, it cometh from the French word *Haulser*, *i.* to lift up.

H Y

Hyacynthus, a youth who being beloved of *Apollo*, and playing with him at a play called Discus, *Zephyrus* who was slighted by *Hyacinthus*, blew the Discus thrown by *Apollo*, full upon *Hyacinthus* his head, and killed him, which mischance *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a flower called a Jacinth, vulgarly Crowtoes. There is also a pretious stone called a Hyacinth or Jacinth, being of a watերish colour.

Hyades, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, by his wife *Æthra*, they were called *Ambrosia*, *Eudoxa*, *Pasithoe*, *Corone*, *Plexauris*, *Pytho*, and *Tyche*, who lamenting their brother *Hyas* devoured by a Lion, were taken up into Heaven by *Jupiter* and changed into Stars.

Hyaline, (Greek) of a colour like glasse.

Hybernall, (lat.) belonging to the winter-season.

Hybla, a mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of Time which grew there.

Hybreas, a famous Orator, born in *Nylassus*, a City of *Caria*, who was advanced to be chief Governour of that City under *Euthydamus* Prince of *Caria*, but when *Labienus* came against that Country, he so incensed him by saying he was Emperour of *Caria*, that he destroyed the City.

Hydra, a monstrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*; it was feigned to have a hundred heads, and was at last slaine by *Hercules*: also a celestial constellation.

Hydragogy, (Greek) a conveying of water by furrows and trenches from one place to another. Hydragogues are medicins that are prepared to draw forth the water from any Hydropical parts.

Hydrargyrous, (Greek) belonging to Quicksilver.

Hydraulicks, (Greek) certain waterworks, whereby musick is made by the running of waters.

Hydrography, (Greek) a description of waters.

Hydromancy, (Greek) a kind of divination by waters.

Hydromel, (Greek) a kind of drink made of honey, by some called Methеglin.

Hydrophoby, (Greek) a certain disease caused by melancholy, which causeth in those that are affected with it, an extream dread of waters.

Hydropick, (Greek) troubled with a certain disease called the Dropsie.

Hyemal, (lat.) bleak or winterly.

Hyena, (lat.) a beast like a wolf, which some say, changeth Sex often, and counterfeiteth the voice of a man.

Hylas, the son of *Theodamas* King of *Mæonia*, whom *Hercules* took away by force, and carryed him with him in the Expedition to *Colchos*; but *Hercules* going on shore about *Mysia*, sent him for water to the River *Ascanius*, and the Nimphs of the River being in love with him, pulled him in, so that *Hercules* long expected him, and hearing no news of him, left the Argonauts and wandred up and down the Wood for a long time in quest of him.

Hyleg, is that Planet or place in Heaven whereby being directed by his or its digression, we judge of the life or state of any person.

Hyllus,

Hyllus, the ſon of *Hercules* by *Deianira*, he being driven out of his City by *Euryſtheus*, fled to *Athens*, and there built a Temple to *Miſericordia* the Goddeſſe of Pitty.

Hymen, or *Hymenæus*, ſon of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he was the firſt that inſtituted Marriage, and therefore by ſome called the god of Marriage, he hath that name from a thin skin (called in Greek *hymen*) which is within the ſecret parts of a woman, and is ſaid to be a note of Virginity.

Hymne, (Greek) a ſpiritual Song, or Pſalm ſung to the praiſe of God.

Hypallage, (Greek) a certain figure wherein the order of words is contrary to the meaning of them in conſtruction.

Hyperbolical, (Greek) ſpoken by way of Hyperbole, *i.* a figure wherein an expreſſion goes beyond truth, either by way of exceſs or diminution.

Hyperboreans, a certain Northern people; ſome ſay, dwelling under the North Pole; others ſay they are a people of *Scythia*.

Hyperion, the ſon of *Cælus*, and brother of *Saturn*, he is thought by ſome to be the firſt that found out the motion of the Stars, and is oftimes mentioned in Poetry for the ſame with the Sun.

Hypermeter, (Greek) a Verſe that hath a ſyllable above its ordinary meaſure.

Hypermneſtra, one of the 50 daughters of *Danaus*, they being commanded to kill their Husbands, the 50 ſons of *Ægyptus*, ſhe onely of all the ſiſters ſaved her Husband *Lynceus*, who afterwards killed *Danaus*.

Hyperphyſical, (Greek) ſupernaturall.

Hypocondriacal, (Greek) ſubject to melancholy, becauſe under the hypocondria or ſides of the upper part of the belly, lie the Liver and Spleen which are the ſeat of melancholy.

Hypocritical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypocrite, *i. e.* a diſſembler, or one that maketh a falſe ſhew of Piety or Holineſſe.

Hypogaſtrick, (Greek) belonging to the Hypogaſtrium or lower part of the belly.

Hypoge, (Greek) a cellar or place under ground.

Hypoſtatical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypoſtaſis or Perſonal ſubſiſtence.

Hypothenuſal line, a term in Geometry, it is that ſide of a right-angled triangle which is ſubtended or oppoſite to the right angle.

Hypothetical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypotheſis, *i. e.* a ſuppoſition, alſo a Hypothetical Syllogiſm in Logick, is that which begins with a conditionall conjunction.

Hypſicratea, ſee *Hipſicratea*.

Hypſiphile, the daughter of *Thous* and Queen of *Lemnos*, ſhe intertained *Jaſon* in his voyage to *Colchos*, and had twins by him; ſhe was baniſht out of *Lemnos* for ſaving her father, when all the men of the Iſland were killed by the women, and was intertained by *Lycurgus* King of *Nemea*.

Hyrcania, a Country of *Aſia*, bordering ſouthward upon *Armenia*.

Hyreus, a Countryman of *Bœotia*, who deſiring of *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Neptune*, whom he had intertained at his houſe, that he might have a ſon and not marry, the three Deities made water upon the dung of an Oxe which had been newly offered, out of which when the tenth moneth was almoſt expired, was borne *Orion*.

Hyrſe, a kind of plant, otherwiſe called Millet.

Hyſterical, (Greek) as hyſterical paſſion, a certain diſeaſe in women commonly called Fits of the Mother.

Hyſteron Proteron, (Greek) a prepoſterous manner of ſpeaking or writing, expreſſing that firſt which ſhould be laſt.

Hyttenia, a part of *Attica*, formerly called *Tetrapolis*, becauſe it had four chief Cities *Probalynthus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

I A

Iacchus, one of the names of *Bacchus*, from the Greek word *Iacchein*, to cry out, becauſe his preiſteſſes the *Bacchæ* uſed in the celebration of his Orgies to make ſtrange and unuſual noiſes.

Jacynth, the name of a certain pretious ſtone of a blewiſh colour, alſo a flower called *Hyacinthus*, ſee *Hyacynthus*.

Jacob, (Hebr.) a ſupplanter, or beguiler.

Jacobins, certain Friars of the Order of St. *Dominick*.

Jacobites, a ſort of Hereticks inſtituted in the year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*, they uſed circumciſion, and acknowledge but one nature in *Chriſt*.

Jacobs ſtaff, a certain Geometrical in-

ſtrument ſo called, alſo a ſtaff that Pilgrims uſe to walk with to *James Compoſtella*.

Jactancy, (lat.) a boaſting.

Jaculation, (lat.) a ſhooting, or darting.

Jambes, (French) the ſide-poſts of a door.

Jambeux, (French) armour for the legs.

Iambick, (lat.) the foot of a verſe, conſiſting of two ſyllables, one ſhort and one long.

Jamblichus, a famous *Pythagorean* Philoſopher of *Chalcis*, a Citie of *Syria*, he was the Diſciple of *Porphyrius*.

James, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Jacob*, in Spaniſh *Jago*, in French *Jaques*.

Jampnorum, a certain Law-term uſed in Fines, ſignifying certain Acres of Furze.

Janizaries, Turkiſh foot Souldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jane, the Chriſtian name of divers women, mollified, as ſome think, from *Joan*.

Jannock, a kinde of Oaten bread, much uſed in the North of *England*.

Janſeniſme, the opinion of *Cornelius Janſenus*, Biſhop of *Tyre*, he was a great opoſer of univerſal redemption.

Janthe, a certain Virgin, the daughter of *Teleſſa*, who the firſt day of her marriage was transformed into a man.

Janus, the name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who intertained *Saturn* (when he was baniſh't out of *Creet*, by his ſon *Jupiter*) and of him learn't husbandry, and the uſe of the Vine, he built a Citie called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was alſo called *Janicula*, he is pictured with two faces, and from him the firſt moneth of the year is called *January*.

Iapetus, the ſon of *Titan* and *Terra*, he married the Nymph *Aria*, and begat *Prometheus* and *Epimetheus*.

Japygia, a Countrey upon the Borders of *Italy*, called alſo *Calabria*, and *Magna Græcia*, the narroweſt entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brunduſium*.

Iarbas, a King of *Getulia*. See *Dido*.

Jargon, the ſame as *Gibbriſh*, or Pedlars French.

Jarre of Oile, an earthen pitcher, containing twenty Gallons, alſo the Order of Knights of the Jarre, was inſtituted by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day on hunting, and entring into a Cave, he ſaw an Altar with the image of the Virgin *Marie*, and a Pitcher of Lillies, at which ſight being moved with devotion, he founded this order.

Iarrock, a kinde of Cork.

Iaſion, or *Iaſius*, the ſon of *Iupiter* and *Electra*, to him *Ceres* brought forth *Pluto*, who was the firſt that brought men the uſe of money.

Iaſmin, or *Ieſemin*, a kinde of flowr, ſo called.

Iaſon, the ſon of *Aeſon*, King of *Theſſaly*, he was ſent by his Uncle *Pelias* to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, and having overcome the *Dragon*, and Brazen-footed Bull, that were ſet to guard it, by the help of *Medea*, who was in love with him, he brought her away with him, and married her, but afterwards falling in love with *Creuſa*, the daughter of *Creon*, he left *Medea*, who in anger burnt *Creuſa*, and her Palace together.

Iaſper, a precious ſtone of a green colour, alſo the proper name of a man, in Latin *Gaſparus*.

Iaveline, (Ital.) a kinde of Dart, or Launce.

Iberia, the ancient name of *Spain*.

Ibexe, or *Evick*, a kinde of a mountanous Goat, in Greek called *Aegoreros*, in Latin *Capricornus*.

Ibis, a certain *Lybian* bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worſhipped in *Ægypt*, which with its long bill firſt taught the uſe of Gliſters.

I C

Icarius, the ſon of *Oebalus*, he being ſlain by the Sheapherds of *Athens*, whom he had made drunk, and being diſcovered by his Dog *Mæra*, his daughter *Erigone* hanged her ſelf for grief, and was afterwards tranſlated among the heavenly ſigns, and was called *Virgo*, the Dog alſo pined away and died, and was tranſlated among the ſigns.

Icarus, the ſon of *Dædalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his waxen wings which his father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea, which from thence was called the *Icarian* Sea.

Iceni, a certain people, anciently inhabiting thoſe Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgſhire*, and *Huntingtonſhire*.

Ichdien, a Motto, or device, heretofore belonging to the arms of the Princes of

Wales,

Wales; it signifies in the old Saxon, *I serve.*

Ichneumon, (Greek) an Indian Rat.

Ichnography, (Greek) a Description, or Plat-form of any thing in writing, according to which example it is to be made.

Ichthyologie, (Greek) a Description of fishes.

Ichthyophagi, a certain people, who feed altogether upon fish, which they catch with Nets, made of the bark of a Palm-tree, and build their houses with the bones of fish.

Icleped (old word) called, or named.

Icond, (old word) learned.

Iconoclastes, (Greek) a breaker, or demolisher of images, a surname attributed to several of the Greek Emperours, who were zealous against the worshipping of images in Churches, from *Icon* an image, and *claxein* to break.

Icorven. (old word) cut, or carved.

Idericall, (Greek) troubled with the overflowing of the gall, a disease vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice, from the French word *Iaulne*, *i.e.* yellow, because it maketh the skin to appear of a yellow colour.

I D

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas*, where *Paris* gave Judgement for *Venus*, about the golden apple, against *Juno* and *Pallas*; whence *Venus* is called the *Idalian* Queen.

Idas, the son of Neptune, he seeing *Marpesia*, the daughter of *Mars*, dancing in a wood, which was sacred to *Diana*, carried her away by force, his father *Neptune* having given him very swift horses, whereat *Mars* was so inraged that he threw himself into the River *Lycorma*, but *Apollo* meeting *Idas*, and fighting with him for *Marpesia*, *Jupiter* sent *Mercury* to part them, and *Marpesia* being left to her own freedom, which of them she would choose made choice of *Idas.*

Idea, the form of any thing represented to the imagination.

Identity, (lat.) a made Term, much used in Logick, and signifying as it were the sameness of any thing.

Ides of a moneth, are eight dayes in every moneth, as in March, May, July, and October, from the fifteenth to the eight, being reckoned backward in other moneths from the thirteenth to the sixth, it comes from the old Latin word *Iduo*, to divide.

Idiom, (Greek) the peculiar phrase of any language.

Idiopathie, (Greek) a peculiar passion.

Idiosyncrasie, (Greek) the proper, or natural temper of any thing.

Idiotical, (Greek) private, also belonging to an Idiote, *i.e.* one born of so weak an understanding, that the King by his prerogative, hath the government and disposal of his Lands and substance, and to that purpose, a Writ *de Idiota Inquirendo* is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examin the party suspected of *Idiocie*, or *Idiotisme.*

Idolatrie, (Greek) the worshipping of false gods, but most properly an offering of Divine honours to any Idols, pictures, or images.

Idomeneus, the son of *Deucalion* Grandchilde of *Minos*, King of *Creet*, he returning from the Wars of *Troy*, and going about to offer up his son, who was the first that met him upon Land, according to the vow he made to sacrifice whomsoever he met first, he was driven out of the Kingdom by his subjects, and arriving in the Countrey of *Calabria*, he built the Citie of *Salentinum.*

Idoneous, (lat.) fit, convenient.

Idyl, (Greek) a kinde of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem, such as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and others.

I E

Jearecapstern, an Engin used in great ships to hoise the yards and sayls withall.

Ieat, see *Geat.*

Iejunation, (lat.) fasting.

Iejunity, (lat.) hungrynesse, also barrennesse, shallownesse of judgement, or stile.

Ienticulation, (lat.) a breaking ones fast.

Ieofail, in Common-law, is when a pleading, or issue, is so badly pleaded, or joyn'd that it will be errour if they proceed, it is contracted from the French words, *I'ay failli*, *i.e.* I have failed.

Ieopardy, danger, or hazard, it comes from the French words, *jeu*, *i.e.* play, and *perte*, *i.e.* losse.

Ieremie, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, High of the Lord.

Iesuati, an order of Monks, so called from their having the name of Jesus often in their mouths, they were begun at *Sena*, in the

year 1565. by *Francis Vincent*, and *John Columbanus*.

Jeſuites, thoſe of the Society of *Jeſus*, a certain religious Order inſtituted by St. *Ignatius Loyola*, they had to the three vows of Chaſtity, Poverty, and Obedience, the vow of Miſſion annexed, which bound them to go whitherſoever the Roman Biſhop ſhould ſend them for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatſoever he ſhould command them.

Jeſus Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built not long ſince by *Hugh Price* Doctor of the Laws.

Jet, (old word) a device.

Jetſon, the ſame as *Flotſon*.

Jews-eares, a kind of muſhrome or excreſcence about the root of the Elder-tree.

Jewsſtone, a kind of ſtone called alſo a Marcheſite.

I F

Ifere, (old word) together.

Ifretten, (old word) devoured.

I G

Ignaro, (Ital.) a fooliſh ignorant fellow.

Igniſluous, (lat.) running or flowing with fire.

Ignify, (lat.) to ſet on fire, to cauſe to burn.

Ignipotent, (lat.) powerful in fire.

Ignis fatuus, (lat.) a kind of ſlight exhalation ſet on fire in the night time, which ofttimes cauſeth men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for ſome trivial humour or phancy, wherewith men of ſhallow underſtandings are apt to be ſeduced.

Ignition, (lat.) a ſetting on fire.

† *Ignivomus*, (lat.) fire ſpitting, or vomiting out flames of fire, an Epithet proper to *Ætna*, and ſome other mountains of the like nature.

Ignoble, (lat.) of an obſcure birth, or of a baſe ſpirit.

Ignominious, (lat.) diſhonourable, full of ſhame or reproach.

Ignoramus, is a word uſed by the grand Inqueſt empanelled in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick, when they miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment, which word being written upon the Bill, all farther inquiry upon that party is ſtopped. It is alſo taken ſubſtantively for a fooliſh and ignorant perſon.

† *Ignoſcible*, (lat.) fit to be pardoned or forgiven.

JHS, a certain character whereby hath anciently been expreſſed *Jeſus*, the proper name of our Saviour, the middle letter being taken for a Greek E, but more likely the three initial letters of theſe words *Jeſus Hominum Salvator*, i. Jeſus the Saviour of man, have been commonly uſed for brevities ſake.

I K

Ikenild ſtreet, one of the 4 famous ways, that the Romans anciently made in *England*: It taketh its name from the *Iceni*, (ſo the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*, are called) the other three wayes were termed *Foſs*, *Erminſtreet*, and *Watlingſtreet*.

I L

Ilceſter, contracted from *Ivelceſter*, a Town in *Somerſetſhire*, it was aſſaulted by *Robert Mowbray*, when the Nobles of *England* conſpired againſt King *William Rufus*, to ſet up his brother *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* in the Royal Throne.

Ilia, the daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albanes*, who by her Uncle *Amulius* was made a Veſtal, but being got with child, ſhe brought forth twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, of whom *Mars* was reported to have been the father.

Iliades, (Greek) the Title of a famous ancient Poem writ by *Homer* concerning the deſtruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Ilium*, from *Ilus* one of the Kings thereof, who inlarged it, after it had been built by *Dardanus* the ſon of *Jupiter*.

Iliacal, (Greek) belonging to the *Ilia* or ſmall guts.

Iliac paſſion, a certain dangerous diſeaſe cauſed by the wind getting into thoſe guts.

Ilioneus, the ſon of *Phorbas* a *Trojan*, he went with *Æneas* into *Italy*, and being famous for his Eloquence, was ſent on all his Embaſſages.

Illaborate, (lat.) unlaboured, or done without paines.

† *Illachrymable*, (lat.) pittileſſe, [alſo unpittied.

Illaque-

Illaqueation, (lat.) an entangling or enſnaring.

Illation, (lat.) a concluſion or inference.

† *Illatration*, (lat.) a barking at any one.

† *Illecebrous*, (lat.) alluring, charming, or inticing.

Illegitimate, (lat.) Baſtard of a baſe birth, unlawfully begotten.

Illepid, (lat.) dull and unpleaſant in converſation.

Illiberal, (lat.) niggardly, without generoſity.

Illicite, (lat.) unwarrantable, or unlawful.

† *Illigation*, (lat.) a binding or wrapping within.

Illimitate, (lat.) unbounded, having no limits or bounds.

Illiterate, (lat.) unlearned.

† *Illucidation*, (lat.) a giving light, alſo an explaining or making clear.

Illumination, (lat.) the ſame.

Illuſion, (lat.) a deceiving, a mocking.

Illuſtration, (lat.) a making cleer, a ſetting forth.

Illuſtrious, (lat.) Noble, Famous, Renowned.

Ilus, a *Trojan*, who when the Temple of *Pallas* was burning, ran into the midſt of the flames and recovered the *Palladium*, which becauſe no mortal eye was permitted to behold, he was ſtrook blind, but afterwards the Goddeſſe being appeaſed, his ſight was reſtored.

Illyricum, a Country of *Europe*, ſo called from *Illirius* the ſon of *Polyphemus*; it is now known by the name of *Slavonia*.

I M

Imagery, (French) painted or carved work of Images.

Imagination, (lat.) a feigning or phancying, alſo the faculty it ſelf likewiſe called the Phancy.

Imaus, a great mountain dividing *Scythia*, into two parts, whereof one part is called *Scythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Scythia* without *Imaus*.

Imbargo, (Span.) a word uſed among Merchants, ſignifying an arreſt or ſtop of ſhips or merchandizes upon any occaſion.

Imbarke, (Ital.) to go aboard a ſhip, a term uſed in Navigation.

Imbecillity, (lat.) weakneſs.

† *Imbetlick*, (lat.) unwarlick, cowardly.

Imbelliſh, (French) to adorn, to beautifie.

† *Imberbick*, (lat.) without a beard, beardleſs.

Imber-week, ſee *Ember*.

Imbibition, (lat.) a greedy receiving or drinking in of any liquid ſubſtance.

Imbordering, a term in Heraldry, when the field and circumference of the field are both of one mettal, colour, or fur.

Imboſſed work, from the Dutch word *Inboſſieren*, to carve or grave, is work made with bunches or knobs in ſtone or mettall.

Imboſſement, the manner of that work.

Imbrication, (lat.) a making ſquare, or bending like a gutter-tile, alſo a covering with tile, from *Imbrex*, a gutter-tile.

Imbrocado, (Spaniſh) cloth of Gold or Silver.

Imbroyle, (French) to put into a combuſtion, to ſet together by the eares.

Imbuition, (lat.) a thorough moiſtning, alſo a ſeaſoning, alſo a ſtaining; whence cometh our word *Embrue*.

Imitation, (lat.) a following or doing like another.

Immaculate, (lat.) unſpotted, undefiled.

Immanity, (lat.) ſalvageneſſe, wildneſs, cruelty; Alſo ſuch a hugeneſſe as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immanſuete, (lat.) untractable, untame.

† *Immarceſcence*, (lat.) unfadingneſs, incorruptibleneſs; hence the participial *Immarceſſible*.

Immaturity, (lat.) unripeneſſe.

Immediate, (lat.) next, or preſently following.

Immedicable, (lat.) unhealable, incureable.

† *Immemorable*, (lat.) unworthy of mention, unremarkeable.

Immenſity, (lat.) unmeaſurableneſs, hugeneſs, exceeding largeneſſe.

Immerſion, (lat.) a dipping, ducking, or plunging in.

† *Immigration*, (lat.) a going to dwell, a paſſing into.

Imminent, (lat.) ready to fall, hanging over.

† *Inmination*, (lat.) a diminiſhing, or leſſning.

Immiſſion, (lat.) a putting in, a planting into.

Immobility, (lat.) unmoveableneſs,

a being not to be removed.

Immoderate, (lat.) unmeaſurable, intemperate.

Immolation, (lat.) an offering up to God, a ſacrificing.

Immorigerous, (lat.) rude, uncivil, diſobedient.

Immortality, (lat.) a living for ever, everlaſtingneſs.

Immortalize, (lat.) to make immortal.

Immunity, (lat.) exemption from any office, freedom, priviledge.

Immure, (lat.) to incloſe, to ſhut up between two walls.

Immutability, (lat.) conſtancy, unchangeableneſs.

† *Impacted*, (lat.) driven in.

Impaire, ſee *Empaire*.

Impale, (Ital.) to ſpit upon a ſtake; alſo to crown or adorn; alſo to fence about with pales: It is a term ſometimes uſed in Heraldry.

Imparity, or *Imparility*, (lat.) inequality, unevenneſs.

Imparlance, ſee *Emparlance*.

Impaſſible, (lat.) not moved with any affection, but more eſpecially, cold in the paſſion of love. *Cleop.*

Impe, a term in Falconry, ſignifieth to inſert a feather into the wing of a Hawk, inſtead of one which was broken. It comes from the Saxon word *imp* or *himp*, *i.* to graff or inoculate, and is metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken alſo for a kind of graffing uſed by Gardeners.

Impeach, or *appeach*, (French.) to hinder; alſo to accuſe one as guilty of the ſame crime whereof he which impeacheth is accuſed; it cometh originally from the Latin word *impedire*.

Impeachment of waſte, in Common Law, is a reſtraint from committing of waſte upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeccability*, (lat.) an impoſſibility of ſinning or offending; it is a term proper to Scool-Divinity.

† *Impedition*, or *Impediment*, (lat.) a hindering.

Impel, (lat.) to thruſt on.

Impendent, (lat.) hanging over head, alſo ready to fall upon.

Impenetrable, (lat.) unpierceable, not to be pierced.

Impenitent, (lat.) unrepentant, not repenting.

† *Impennous*, (lat.) having no feathers.

Imperative Mood, in Grammar, is that Mood which implyeth a commanding.

Imperceptible, (lat.) not to be taken notice of, unperceiveable.

Imperial, (lat.) belonging to an Imperatour, *i. e.* a Commander or Emperour.

† *Imperil*, (from the Lat. *periculum*) to bring into danger.

Imperious, (lat.) given to domineer or inſult, of a commanding ſpirit.

† *Imperforable*, (lat.) not to be bored thorough, a *Decompoſitum*, or word compounded of two præpoſitions and a verb.

Perſonal, (lat.) a term uſed in Gramar, and ſignifieth that word whether pronoun or verb which hath but one termination for all the three perſons, or at leaſt which wanteth a termination for one of them.

Impertinence, (lat.) a thing not belonging to the purpoſe.

† *Imperveſtigable*, (lat.) not to be found out by ſtrict inquiry or ſearch.

Impervious, (lat.) through which there is no paſſage.

Impetiginous, (lat.) ſcabby, or troubled with an itching diſtemper.

Impetrate, (lat.) to obtain by earneſt requeſt or intreaty, whence the participial *Impetrable*.

Impetuoſity, (lat.) a driving forward with great force and violence.

† *Impiation*, (lat.) a defiling.

Impiety, (lat.) wickedneſſe, a being void of piety.

† *Impignoration*, (lat.) a putting to pawn.

† *Impigrity*, (lat.) a being free from ſloth; quickneſſe, activity.

† *Impinge*, (lat.) to run againſt any thing, alſo to drive faſt into, as a naile into a board; whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (lat.) a fatning, or making fat.

Implacability, (lat.) an unreconcileableneſſe, a diſpoſition not to be appeaſed.

Implantation, (lat.) a planting or faſtning into.

Implead, in Common Law, is to ſue or commence a ſuit.

Implement, (lat.) a filling up of any vacancy, alſo things neceſſary about a houſe, or belonging to a trade, are called Implements.

Implication, (lat.) a folding or wrapping within, an entangling, alſo a neceſſary

neceſſary conſequence, and in this laſt ſence we uſe the word to imply, which is hence derived.

Implicite, (lat.) folded, or intangled together, alſo implicite faith, is taken in a tranſlate ſence, for ſuch a belief as is altogether upheld by the judgement, and authority of a great company agreeing together.

Imploration, (lat.) an humble petitioning, a deſiring any thing with great ſubmiſſion.

† *Implume*, (lat.) bare, without feathers.

Impolite, (lat.) rough, and unpoliſh't.

Imporcation, (lat.) a making a Balk, or ridge in the ploughing of land.

Imporous, (lat.) having no *pores*, a word proper onely to Philoſophy.

Importance, (French) moment, weight conſequence, a carrying in it ſome great matter from the Latin words, *in* the preposition, and portare to carry.

Importunate, (lat.) troubleſome, or wearying with too often, or unſeaſonable requeſts.

Impoſition, (lat.) an impoſing, or laying a ſtrict injunction, alſo the ſame as Impoſt

Impoſititious names, (latin) original names.

Impoſitour, (lat.) one that belongeth to a Printing-houſe, and impoſeth the pages into a form for the preſſe.

Impoſſibility, (lat.) that which cannot be done.

Impoſt, (French) a tribute, or tax, but more eſpecially we uſe it for the tax received by the Prince for ſuch merchandizes as are brought into any haven from other Nations, whereas Cuſtome is for wares ſhipped out of the land.

Impoſtour, (lat.) a ſeller of falſe wares, alſo any kinde of deceiver, or jugler.

Impoſtume, a word commonly, but corruptly uſed for Apoſteme, (Greek) which is a gathering together of evil humours into any one part of the body.

Impotency, (lat.) an unableneſſe, or want of ſtrength, it is many times taken for an unaptneſſe to generation.

Impoundage, a confining, or putting into a pound.

Impregnation, (lat.) a making fruitfull, a filling, or cauſing to ſwell.

Imprecation, (lat.) a curſing, or calling down ſome miſchief upon anothers head.

Impregnable, (lat.) not to be won, or taken by force.

Impreſe, the ſame as deviſe, it cometh from the Italian word *Imprendere*, to undertake.

Impreſſion, (lat.) an imprinting, ſtamping, or making a mark.

Impreſt money, is money paid to Souldiers before hand.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings, from the Latin *Imprimis*, i. e. firſt of all, a word uſed in the beginnings of Inventories, or Catalogues of goods.

Improbation, (lat.) a diſallowing, or not approving.

Improbability, (lat.) a matter which can not be proved, an unlikelineſſe.

Improbity, (lat.) diſhoneſty, wickedneſſe.

† *Improcerity*, (lat.) a lowneſſe, want of talneſſe, or ſtature.

† *Improcreability*, (lat.) a barrenneſſe, or unaptneſſe to procreate.

† *Improperation*, (lat.) a making haſte, alſo an upbraiding any one with a fault.

Impropriation, (lat.) ſee appropriation.

Improvidence, (lat.) careleſenſſe, or forgetfulneſſe to provide, want of foreſight.

Improvement, an advancing of profits, a thriving, a benefiting in any kind of profeſſion.

Imprudence, (lat.) want of diſcretion, or underſtanding.

Impudence, (lat.) overboldneſſe, ſhameleſneſſe.

Impugnation, (lat.) a contradicting, or reſiſting.

Impuiſſance, (French) weakneſſe, diſtreſſe, want of outward ſupports.

Impulſion, (lat.) a driving forward, a thruſting on, alſo a conſtraining.

Impunity, (lat.) a going unpuniſhed, an exemption from puniſhment.

Impurity, (lat.) uncleanneſſe.

Imputation, (lat.) a laying to ones charge.

Imputreſcence, (lat.) a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting an uncorruptibleneſſe.

I N

Inacceſſible, (lat.) not to be come at.

Inachus, the moſt ancient King of the *Argives*, the ſon of *Oceanus* and *Thetys* and the brother of *Æſopus*, concerning his daughter *Jo*, ſee beneath in *Jo*, from this King

King *Inachus* the chief River of *Argia* took its denomination.

Inaffability, (lat.) diſcurteſie, unpleaſantneſſe in converſation.

Inaffectation, (lat.) careleſſeneſs, freeneſs from vain-glory.

Inambulation, (lat.) a walking from place to place.

Inamiable, (lat.) unlovely, unpleaſant.

† *Inamiſſible*, (lat.) not to be loſt.

Inamorato, (Ital.) a lover.

† *Inaniloquution*, (lat.) an idle or vain ſpeaking, from *inanis*, empty, and *loqui*, to ſpeak.

Inanimate, (lat.) having no life, without a ſoul.

Inanity, (lat.) emptineſs, or a being void of air, or any other body. It is a Philoſophical term uſed by Dr. *Charleton*.

Inarable, (lat.) not to be ploughed.

† *Inargentation*, (lat.) a ſilvering over, a covering with ſilver.

Inaudible, (lat.) not to be heard.

Inauguration, (lat.) an asking counſel of *Augures* or *Soothſayers*, alſo the conferring of honours or preferment upon any one, alſo a conſecrating.

Inaurated, (lat.) covered with Gold, gilded over.

Inauſpicious, (lat.) unlucky, ill-boding.

Inborow, and *Outborow*, in ancient times, was the office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingreſs and Egreſs to thoſe that travelled between the two Realmes of *England* and *Scotland*. This office belonged in King *Henry* the thirds time, to *Patrick* Earle of *Dunbar*.

Incaleſcence, (lat.) a growing warm or luſty, a taking heat.

Incandeſcence, (lat.) a being inflamed with wroth, a growing angry.

Incaneſcence, (lat.) a growing gray-headed, a waxing hoary.

Incantation, (lat.) an inchanting or charming.

Incapacity, (lat.) an uncapableneſs, or being unfit.

Incarceration, (lat.) a putting in priſon.

Incarnadin colour, (French) a fleſh colour, or the colour of a Damask Roſe.

Incarnation, (lat.) a making fleſh to grow, or a being made of fleſh.

Incaſtellated, (French) narrow-heeled.

Incendiary, (lat.) one that puts things into a flame or combuſtion, a ſower of diviſion or ſtrife.

Incenſe, (lat.) to inflame or ſtir up anger.

Incenſory, (French) a *cenſing-pan*, or *Church-veſſel*, wherein they uſe to burn incenſe, being a kind of rich Perfume or Gum, diſtilling from a Tree of the ſame name, and is alſo called Frankincenſe.

Incentive, (lat.) a ſtirring up, or provokement, a motive.

Incentor, (lat.) the ſame as *Incendiary*, alſo Incentor, Accentor, and Succentor, are three ſorts of Singers in parts.

Inception, (lat.) a beginning or undertaking of any buſineſſe: whence Inceptour, he that hath newly taken his degree in the Univerſity.

Incern, (lat.) to ſift, to examine ſtrictly.

Inceſſant, (lat.) continual, without ceaſing.

Inceſtuous, (lat.) unchaſt, committing inceſt, which is an untying of the Virgin Zone, or Ceſtus; but it is commonly taken for a defiling one that is near in blood or kindred.

Inchoation, (lat.) a beginning of any work.

Incident, (lat.) hapning to, or falling out of neceſſity: It is alſo ſubſtantively taken in Common Law, for a thing neceſſarily depending upon another, as more principal; as a Court-Baron is ſo incident to a Manor that it cannot be ſeparated.

Incineration, (lat.) a reducing to aſhes or cinders.

Inciſion, (lat.) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a gaſh.

Inciſure, (lat.) the cut or gaſh it ſelf.

Incitation, (lat.) a ſtirring up, or provoking.

Inclamitation, (lat.) an often calling upon.

Inclemency, (lat.) rigour, ſharpneſs, a being without pitty or compaſſion.

Inclination, (lat.) a bending or leaning toward, a diſpoſition to any thing. It is alſo taken in an amorous ſenſe. *Artam.*

Incluſion, (lat.) an incloſing, a ſhutting in.

Incluſive, (lat.) containing.

Incoacted, (lat.) uncompelled.

Incogitancy, (lat.) a not thinking or minding, raſhneſſe, inconſiderateneſs.

† *Incohible*, (lat.) unreſtrainable, not to be reſtrained.

Incolumity, (lat.) a being free from danger, ſafeneſs.

Incomity,

Incomity, (lat.) unſociableneſs, want of civility in converſation.

Incommenſurable, (lat.) holding not the ſame proportion, or not to be meaſured with another thing.

Incommodious, (lat.) unprofitable, or unfit.

Incommunicable, (lat.) not to be made common or imparted to another.

Incompact, (lat.) not cloſe faſtned or joyned together.

Incomparable, (lat.) without compare, not to be compared with.

Incompatible, (lat.) not agreeing one with another, not induring to be joyned together.

Incompenſable, (lat.) uncapable of being recompenced.

Incompoſſible, (lat.) affirming what another denies. A term proper onely to Logick.

Incomprehenſible, (lat.) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the mind.

Inconcinnity, (lat.) ungracefulneſs, a being ill diſpoſed, or placed out of order.

Incongealable, (lat.) not to be congealed or frozen.

Incongruity, (lat.) a diſagreeableneſs, an unfitneſs.

Inconſideration, (lat.) raſhneſs, unadviſedneſs.

Inconſolable, (lat.) not to be cheared or comforted.

Inconſtancy, (lat.) unſtableneſs, fickleneſs.

Incontinency, (lat.) a not abſtaining from unlawful deſires.

Incorporation, (lat.) a mixing together into one body or ſubſtance.

Incorporeal, (lat.) being bodileſs or without a body.

Incorrigibility, (lat.) a being paſt correction.

Incorruptible, (lat.) never conſuming or decaying, free from corruption.

Incraſſation, (lat.) a thickning, a making groſs.

Increate, (lat.) not made, uncreated.

Incredibility, (lat.) a being not to be believed.

Incredulity, (lat.) a not believing, a want of belief.

Increment, (lat.) an increaſing, or growing big.

Increpation, (lat.) a chiding, or finding fault with.

Increſſant, reſembling the Moon not come to the full, a term in Heraldry.

Incruſtation, (lat.) a making or becoming hard on the outſide like a cruſt, a rough-caſting, or pargetting.

Incubation, (lat.) a lying down, a ſitting over, or brooding.

Incubus, (lat.) a certain diſeaſe called the night-mare, which is cauſed by the aſcending of raw humours up into the brain, and obſtructing the animal ſpirits; it oppreſſeth people in their ſleep, and cauſeth them to imagin that ſome great weight is lying upon them. There is alſo mention made in ſome Stories of certain ſpirits, that having taken upon them humane ſhapes, have mixed in carnal copulation with mortal perſons, the male ſpirit is called *Incubus*, the female *Succubus*.

Inculcation, (lat.) an often repeating and inſiſting upon the ſame thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in ones mind.

Inculpable, (lat.) unreproveable, not to be blamed.

Incumbent, (lat.) lying or leaning upon, alſo it is ſubſtantively taken for him that is preferred to any ſpiritual living, and is in poſſeſſion of it.

Incumbrance, ſee *Encumbrance*.

Incurable, (lat.) not to be cured of any diſeaſe or maladdy.

Incur, (lat.) to run upon.

Incurſion, (lat.) a running into, a hitting againſt, alſo a making an inroad.

Incurvation, (lat.) a crooking or bending.

Incuſſion, (lat.) a violent ſhaking, or daſhing againſt any thing.

† *Incuſation*, (lat.) a blaming or accuſing.

Indacus, a ſervant to the Emperour *Leo*, ſo ſwift of foot, that he could outrun any horſe.

Indagation, (lat.) a diligent ſearching.

Inde, (French) a certain Mineral wherwith they uſe to paint or die of a blew colour, called alſo Indico, becauſe it is brought out of *India*. It is of two ſorts, *Engliſh* Inde, and Inde *Bawin*.

Indecent, (lat.) unbecoming, unfitting.

Indeclinable, (lat.) not to be declined, or ſhun'd, alſo in Grammar that Noun is ſaid to be indeclinable, which varies not Caſes.

Indecorum, (lat.) an unſeemlineſſe, an unhandſome carriage.

Indefatigable, (lat.) not to be wearied or tired.

Indefinite, (lat.) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

Indelible, (lat.) not to be cancelled, razed or blotted out.

Indemnity, (lat.) a freeneſs from damage, loſs, or danger.

Indenture, a writing containing ſome contract between two or more, (from the French word *Endenter*) it being indented or jagged on the top.

Independency, (lat.) a not depending upon another, abſoluteneſs of ones ſelf; but it is commonly taken for that profeſſion or ſect of men who manage all things belonging to Church-diſcipline within their own Congregations, and allow not of a dependance upon a national Church.

Indeprecable, (lat.) not to be perſwaded or intreated.

Indeſinent, (lat.) inceſſant, without ceaſing.

Indeterminate, (lat.) not determined or decided, but left indifferent.

Index, (lat.) a token or mark to ſhew or direct, the Table of a Book.

India, a famous and vaſt Country, lying very far toward the Eaſt, and extreamly abounding in riches. It is denominated from the River *Indus*. *America* or the New World is alſo called the *Weſt Indies*.

Indian monſe, a little beaſt called in Greek *Ichneumon*, which creeping in at the mouths of Crocodiles, eates up their entrailes, and kills them.

Indication, (lat.) a ſhewing or making manifeſt; alſo a term in Phyſick, ſignifying the right way which preſcribeth what is to be done in relation to the reſtoring of health.

Indicative mood, in Grammar is that mood which barely affirms and no more.

Indicavit, the name of a writ, by which the patron of a Church may remove a ſuit commenced againſt his Clerk, from the Court Chriſtian, to the Kings Court.

Indico, the ſame as *Inde*.

Indiction, (lat.) a certain computation of time, which came in place of the Olympiads, every Indiction is the ſpace of 15 years, by which compute all publick writings were dated at *Rome*; it ſignifieth alſo a tribute, or tax.

Indifference, (lat.) a careleſſe, general, and unconcerned affection. *Caſſandra*.

Indigence, (lat.) need, penurie, or want.

Indigenous, (lat.) an indweller, or native of any Country.

Indigeſtion, (lat.) crudities, want of digeſtion or concoction in the ſtomack.

Indigitation, (lat.) a pointing at, or ſhewing with the finger.

Indignation, (lat.) a being angry with.

Indignity, (lat.) unworthineſs, unworthy dealing.

† *Indiligence*, (lat.) want of diligence, ſloth.

Indiſcretion, (lat.) want of diſcretion or prudence.

Indiſcriminate, (lat.) where no ſeparation or difference is made.

Indiſſoluble, (lat.) not to be diſſolved, untied, or taken aſunder.

Indiſtinct, (lat.) not diſtinguiſht or known one from another.

Inditement, ſee *Enditement*.

† *Inditiation*, (lat.) a giving a mark or ſign.

Individual, (lat.) not to be divided or ſeparated, an individual, or individuum in Philoſophy is taken for a ſmall particle or body, ſo minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by ſome called an Atome: alſo in Logick it ſignifies that which cannot be divided into more of the ſame name or nature, and is by ſomd called *Singulare*.

Indiviſible, (lat.) not to be divided.

Indiviſum, (lat.) in Common-law, is that which two hold in common without partion or dividing.

Indocility, or *Indocibility*, (lat.) an unaptneſſe to be taught or learn.

Indoctrination, (lat.) an inſtructing or teaching.

Indolency, (lat.) a being without pain.

Indomable, (lat.) not to be tam'd.

Indorcement, in Common-law is a condition written upon the other ſide of an obligation or conveyance, from the Italian word *Endoſſare*.

Indubitation, (lat.) a not doubting, a yielding for certain.

Inducement, (French) a perſwaſion, or drawing on.

Induciary, (lat.) belonging to a league or truce.

Induction, (lat.) a leading into, a drawing on or inticing, alſo in Logick, it is taken for a kind of argumentacion or Imperfect Syllogiſme, wherein the ſpecies is collected

collected out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the ſpecies, and the whole out of the parts.

† *Indulcation*, or *Indulciation*, (lat.) a ſweetning, a making ſweet.

Indulgence, (lat.) a gentleneſſe in ſuffering, a favouring, a pardoning; it is alſo taken for the form of ſome ſpecial act of grace, granted by the Pope to divers perſons, upon ſome ſpecial occaſions, which ſome call an *Indult*.

† *Indument*, (lat.) a cloathing, or garment.

Induration, (lat.) a making hard.

† *Induſiated*, (lat.) cloathed with a garment called *Induſium*, *i. e.* a ſhirt or ſmock.

Induſtrie, (lat.) pains, labour, diligence: ſome derive it from *induere* and *ſtruere*: it being as *Minſhew* ſaith, as it were a certain ſtructure, wherewith the mind is indued.

Inebriation, (lat.) a making drunk.

Inecbed, (old word) put in.

Ineffable, (lat.) unſpeakable, not to be uttered.

† *Ineffugible*, (lat.) unavoidable, not to be ſhunned.

Inelaborate, (lat.) not labourd, or taken pains for.

Ineluctable, (lat.) not to be overcome by wreſtling, or taking great pains.

Inerrable, (lat.) not to be declared or related.

Ineptitude, (lat.) unaptneſſe, alſo fondneſſe. vainneſſe.

Inequality, (lat.) unequalneſſe, unevenneſſe.

Inequitable, (lat.) not to be rid through.

† *Inertitude*, (lat.) lazineſſe, ſlothfulneſſe.

Ineſcutcheon, a term iu Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of a threefold line, repreſenting the ſhape of the Eſcutcheon.

Ineſtimable, or *Inæſtimable*, (lat.) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

Inevitable, (lat.) not to be ſhuned or avoided.

Inexaturated, (lat.) not to be filled or ſatisfied, of an unſatiable appetite.

Inexhauſtible, or *Inexhaurible*, (lat.) not to be drawn out or emptied.

Inexorable, (lat.) not to be perſwaded or intreated.

Inexpiable, (lat.) not to be purged or cleanſed from ſin, never to be ſatisfied for.

Inexpleble, (lat.) not to be filled.

Inexplicable, (lat.) not to be unfolded or explained.

Inexpugnable, (lat.) not to be taken or won by force.

Inextinguible, (lat.) not to be put out or quenched.

Inextirpable, (lat.) not to be rooted out, whoſe ſtock or linage can never be utterly deſtroyed.

Inextricable, (lat.) not to be wound out, or diſentangled.

Inexuperable, (lat.) not to be overcome, or ſurpaſſed.

Infallible, (lat.) not to be deceaved, never failing.

Infancie, (lat.) the firſt age of man, which is from the firſt year till the ſeventh.

Infandous, (lat.) not to be ſpoken, monſtrouſly wicked and hainous.

Infangtheft, a word uſed in the practic of *Scotland*, ſignifying a liberty to ſit and decide upon any theft committed within a mans own jurisdiction, by his own ſervant; *Out-fangtheft* being the like liberty, when a theft is committed by a ſtranger.

Infantes and *Infantas* of *Spain*, all the Sons and Daughters of the King of *Spain*, are ſo called, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, or by way of eminence, except the Eldeſt, who are called *Principe*, and *Princeſa*.

Infanterie, (Ital.) the Foot Souldierie of an army.

Infanticide, (lat.) *Infant-killing*, a murdering of Children or Infants.

Infatigable, ſee *Indefatigable*.

Infatuation, (lat.) a befoting, a making fooliſh.

Infauſt, or *Infauſtous*, (lat.) unluckly, unfortunate.

Infelicity, (lat.) unhappineſſe.

To Infeof, a Law Term, to grant in Fee.

Inferial, (lat.) belonging to Funeralls.

Inferiour, (lat.) lower, of a meaner degree.

Inferiour Planets are thoſe which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

Infernal, (lat.) belonging to the deep, or hell.

To Infer, (lat.) to bring in, to conclude from ſomething gone before.

Infertil, (lat.) barren, unfruitful.

Infeſtation, (lat.) a troubling, moleſting, or diſturbing.

† *Infeſtive*, (lat.) without ſport, joy, or ſolemnity.

Infibulation, (lat.) a buttoning or buckling in.

Inficiation, (lat.) a denying.

Infidelity, (lat.) untruſtineſſe, unfaithfulneſſe.

Infimous, (lat.) lowermoſt, meaneſt.

Infinitive, (lat.) having no end or meaſure, the Infinitive Mood in Grammer, is that Mood which hath neither number nor perſon, as other moods.

Infirmary, an Hoſpital or Spittle for ſick folks.

Infirmity, (lat.) weakneſſe indiſpoſedneſſe.

To Infix, (lat.) to faſten in.

Inflammation, (lat.) an inflaming, a ſwelling or burning with heat.

Inflate, (lat.) ſwelling, or puft up with wind; hence an inflate expreſſion, is an expreſſion ſwelling with big words, but to little purpoſe.

Inflexible, (lat.) not to be bowed or bended, and by metaphor unruly; it is alſo taken in an amorous ſenſe, when a Lady is not to be moved by the moſt earneſt importunity of her ſervant. *Artam.*

Infliction, (lat.) a laying a puniſhment upon.

Influence, (lat.) a flowing in, alſo the power which celeſtial bodies have over earthly things.

Influx, (lat.) a flowing in.

Infœcundity, (lat.) unfruitfulneſſe, barrenneſſe.

Information, (lat.) an informing, telling, nor making known.

Informatis non ſum, a formal anſwer, made by an Atturny, that is commanded by the Court to ſay what he thinks good in defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and ſo judgement paſſeth for the adverſe party.

Informers, certain Officers belonging to the Kings bench, who complain of thoſe that offend againſt any penal ſtatutes; they are alſo called Promoters, and by the *Civilians*, *Delatores*.

Informity, (lat.) unhandſomeneſſe, uglyneſſe, a being out of ſhape or form.

Infrangible, (lat.) not to be broken or diſcouraged.

Infriction, or *Infrication*, (lat.) a rubbing or chafing in.

To Infringe, (lat.) to break to pieces, alſo to indamage or diminiſh.

Infucation, (lat.) a laying on of drugs, or artificial colours upon the face.

Infuſcation, (lat.) a making dark or dusky.

Infuſion, (lat.) a powring in, it is uſed in Phyſick, for a ſteeping of roots or leaves, or any kind of medicine, in ſome liquid ſubſtance for a certain time, till the chiefeſt of their virtue be drawn out.

Ingannation, (Ital.) a deceaving.

Ingemination, (lat.) a doubling, alſo a repeating the ſame word over again.

Ingenerable, (lat.) not to be begotten or produc't.

Ingeniculation, (lat.) a bending of the knee, a kneeling.

† *Ingenioſity*, or *Ingenuity*, (lat.) ingeniouſneſſe, wittyneſſe, alſo Ingenuity is taken for a free condition or ſtate of life, alſo a liberal or free nature.

Ingeſtion, (lat.) a carrying or conveying in.

Ingle, ſee *Catamite*.

Inglorious, (lat.) without glory, obſcure.

Ingot, a little wedge, or maſſe, of gold, from the French word *Lingot*, becauſe it ſomething reſembleth a tongue.

Ingrailed, from the Latin, *Ingredior*, a term in Heraldry, as a bordure ingrailed, is when the line, of which the bordure is made, crooks inward toward the field.

Ingrate, (lat.) diſpleaſing, not accepted, alſo unthankful, whence Ingratitude, unthankfulneſſe.

Ingredient, (lat.) is taken, in Phyſick, for one of the ſimples, put into a compounded medecine.

Ingree, (old word) in good part.

Ingreſſion, (lat.) an entring or walking into, alſo a beginnnig,

Ingreſſu, (lat.) a writ of entrie, whereby a man ſeeketh entrie into Lands or Tenements.

Ingroſſer, in Common law ſignifies one thnt buys up corn growing, or dead victuall to ſell again.

Ingurgitation, (lat.) a greedy ſwallowing, or gluttonous devouring, as it were a craming a bottomleſſe pit.

Inguſtable (lat.) untaſtable, not to be taſted.

Inhabitable,

Inhabitable, (lat.) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited, but the præposition *in*, hath not the same force in the word Inhabitant, this signifying a dweller, or one that lives in this or that place.

Inhalation, (lat.) a breathing in, a breathing upon.

Inhesion, or *Inhesion*, (lat.) a sticking close, a cleaving unto.

Inheritance, in Common law, is a perpetuitie of lands or tenements, to a man and his heirs.

Inhibition, (lat.) a forbiding, in Common law, it is taken, for a writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the cause depending before him, but inhibition is a writ issuing out of a higher Court, Christian to an inferiour, whereas prohibition issues out of the Kings, to a Court Christian, or to an inferiour temporall Court.

Inhonestation, (lat.) a shaming, or disgracing, a making dishonest.

Inhospitality, or *Inhospitability*, (lat.) a not affording intertainment, a churlishness to strangers, also an unfitnesse for intertainment.

Inhumanity, (lat.) cruelty, barbarousnesse, as it were a putting off, and devesting ones self of human nature.

Inhumation, (lat.) a burying, or putting into the ground.

† *Inideous*, (lat.) unfit.

Injection, (lat.) a casting in, it signifieth in Physick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid substance, into any part of the body, by glister or Syringe, or the like.

Inimitable, (lat.) not to be followed or imitated.

Iniquity, (lat.) want of equity, corruption, injustice.

Iniswen, the white Island, a name which in ancient times was attributed to this Island of *Brittain*.

Initiation, (lat.) an entrance, or admittance into any Faculty or Art.

Injucundity, (lat.) unpleasantnesse.

Injunction, (lat.) an injoyning, or commandement, as it were a joyning or fastening a command upon any one, also a decree out of Chancery, to give possession to the plaintiffe for want of apparence in the defendent, or to stay a proceeding in a Court, upon suggestion made, that the rigour of the law is against equity.

Injurious, (Lat. from *in* and *jus*) wrongfull, as it were against right and law.

An Inkling of a matter, a small rumour or report, as it were a chuckling, or little sound, or, as others say, from *Inclinare*, because by it the ear is somewhat inclined.

Inlagary, in Common law, is a restitution or restoring of one outlaw'd, to the benefit or estate of a subject; the word *Inlagh* signifying in the Saxon tongue, one that is in *francapledio*, that is, under a certain law; and in Decenna, for till a man be 12 years of age, he is not accounted under law.

Inlay, see *Marquetry*.

Inmates, signify in Common law, those that are admitted for their mony, to dwel joyntly with another man in his house, passing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themselves.

Innatable, or *Innable*, (lat.) not to be swimed in.

Innate, (lat.) naturally inbred.

Innavigable, (lat.) not to be sailed in, unpassable for any ship or boat.

Inns of Chancery, eight houses appointed for young Students in the elements of law, namely, *Thavies Inne*, anciently the mannion house of *J. Thavie*, Armourer of *London*. 2. *Furnivalls Inne*, once the mansion of Sr. *Rich. Furnivall*, afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. 3. *Bernards Inne*, once belonging to *J. Macworth*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and in the holding of *Lionel Bernard*. 4. *Staple Inne*, once belonging to the *English* Merchants of the *Staple*. 5. *Cliffords Inne*, once the dwelling house of *Malcolm de Kenfey*, afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it is now rented. 6. *Clements Inne*, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish Church of St. *Clement Danes*. 7. *New Inne*, once the dwelling house of Sr. *J. Tyncaulxe*, it hath been also called our *Lady's Inne*. 8. *Lyons Inne*, once a dwelling house, known by the name of the *Black Lyon*.

Inns of Court, 4 houses or Celledges, for the intertainment of Students of the law, namly, the two Temples, Inner and Middle, which were anciently the habitations of the Templars, or Knights of *Jerusalem*, (to which was added the outward Temple, which is now called *Essex House*) *Lincoln's Inne*, built by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own dwelling house, and *Grais Inne*, anciently the mannour house of *Baron Gray*, in the time of *Edward* the third.

Innitent, (lat.) endeavouring, leaning

ing, or insisting upon.

Innocents day, the 28 of December, wherein Masse used to be said, for the souls of the Innocent Children slain by *Herod*, it is also called Childermas day.

Innocuous, (lat.) doing no hurt, harmlesse.

Innominable, (lat.) not to be named.

Innovation, (lat.) a making new, also a bringing in of new customs or opinions.

Innoxious, (lat.) safe, dangerlesse, wherein there is no hurt.

Innubilous, (lat.) cloudlesse, not overcast.

Innuendo, a Law term, used in pleadings, to declare a thing or person that was mentioned before obscurely.

Innumerable, (lat.) not to be numbred.

Innutrition, (lat.) a nourishing inwardly.

Ino, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*, and nurse to *Bacchus*, she was second wife to *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and for causing *Phryxus* and *Helle*, whom he had by his first wife *Nephele*, to be banisht, she was punished by *Juno*, who possest her husband, with such a raving madnesse, that he took her for a lioness, and forced her with her son *Melicerta*, to cast her self into the sea, where, by the compassion of the gods, they were changed into sea Deities.

Inobservable, (lat.) not to be observed, unworthy of observation.

Inoccidnous, (lat.) never falling, setting, or going down.

Inoculation, (lat.) a graffing, or inserting a bud or kernel into the bud of another tree.

Inodoration, (lat.) a making to swell, a perfuming.

Inopacous, (lat.) not dark, or shadowed.

Inopinate, (lat.) not thought of, or expected.

Inoptable, (lat.) not to be wisht.

Inorganical, (lat.) wanting Organs, or Instruments of motion or operation.

Inquietude, (lat.) restlessenesse, want of repose, or quiet of minde. *Cleop.*

Inquiline, (lat.) a native, he that dwelleth where he was born, from *in* and *Colo. i.* to dwel.

Inquination, (lat.) a making foul, a polluting or defiling.

Inquirendo, an authority given to a person, to inquire into something for the Kings advantage.

Inquisition, (lat.) a searching into, or inquiring after; also the name of a grand councel, instituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having subdued the Empire of the *Moors* in that kingdom, ordered, that no *Moors* should be suffered to stay in *Spain*, but such as should be baptized; and for inquiry into those matters: this Councel was erected, and called the Sacred Councel of the inquisition, whereof the Arch-bishop of *Toledo*, or the Arch-Bishop of *Sevil* was President, assisted by 12 other Councellours.

Involement, a registering or recording any lawful act in the Roules of the Chancerie.

Insanity, (lat.) unsoundnesse of body or mind.

Insative, (lat.) unsown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

Insaturable, (lat.) not to be filled, or satisfied.

Inscious, or *inscient*, (lat.) unknowing, ignorant.

Inscription, (lat.) a title or name, writ or engraven over any thing.

Inscrutable, (lat.) not to be found out by searching, hidden, mysterious.

Insculption, (lat.) a carving, or engraving.

Insecable, (lat.) not to be cut.

An Insect, (lat.) the smallest sort of Animal, as a Fly, Bee, or Ant, some think them to be so called, because they have a kind of division, or section, between the head and the belly.

Insectation, (lat.) a railing against, as it were a following and prosecuting with evil language.

Insectile, (lat.) not to be cut.

Insection, (lat.) a cutting into.

Insemination, (lat.) a sowing into.

Insensate, (lat.) mad, foolish, void of sense.

Insensible, (lat.) not to be perceived, also not having any sence, also the same as impassible. *Artam.*

Insertion, (lat.) an engrafting, a planting into.

Insiccation, (lat.) a drying.

Insident, (lat.) sitting upon, also setling.

Inſidiation, (lat.) a laying ambuſh, a waiting to enſnare.

Inſimulation, (lat.) an accuſing.

Inſinuation, (lat.) a winding ones ſelf in by little and little, a getting into favour by degrees, as it were a going into the boſome.

Inſipid, (lat.) having no taſte or reliſh, unſavory.

Inſipience, (lat.) fooliſhneſſe, want of knowledge or diſcretion.

Inſiſt, (lat.) to ſtay upon, to urge.

Inſition, (lat.) a cutting into, a graffing.

Inſolation, (lat.) a laying in the Sun, a bleaching.

Inſolency, (lat.) pride, arrogancy, as it were an unwonted behaviour, or doing contrary to common cuſtom.

Inſoluble, (lat.) See *Indiſſoluble*.

Inſomnious, (lat.) wanting ſleep, alſo apt to dream.

Inſpection, (lat.) a looking narrowly into.

Inſperable, (lat.) not to be hoped.

Inſperſion, (lat.) a ſprinkling upon.

Inſpiration, (lat.) an inſpiring or breathing into.

Inſpiſſation, (lat.) a thickning or making thick.

Inſtability, (lat.) unſteadfaſtneſs, inconſtancy.

Inſtancy, (lat.) a being near at hand, alſo earneſtneſs or urgency.

Inſtauration, (lat.) a renewing or reparing.

Inſtigation, (lat.) a ſtirring or pricking on, a provoking.

Inſtillation, (lat.) an inſtilling, or cauſing to drop by little and little.

Inſtimulation, (lat.) the ſame as *Inſtigation*.

Inſtinct, (lat.) a natural inward motion, or prompting.

Inſtitutes, (lat.) ordinances, precepts, or commandments, and particularly certain bookes of the Civil Law, collected by *Juſtinian*.

Inſtitution, (lat.) an ordaining or appointing.

† *Inſubid*, (lat.) haſty, inconſiderate, raſh.

Inſubria, a Country of *Italy*, anciently called *Gallia Ciſalpina*, now *Lumbardy*, from the *Lumbards*, a people of *Pannonia* which conquered it.

Inſular, (lat.) belonging to an Iſland, or Iſland-like.

Inſulſity, (lat.) unſavorineſs, unpleaſantneſs, alſo folly, bluntneſs of wit.

Inſultation, (lat.) a leaping on, alſo a boaſting or inſulting.

Inſuperable, (lat.) not to be vanquiſht or overcome.

Inſupportable, (lat.) not to be born or indured.

Inſurrection, (lat.) a riſing againſt.

Intabulation, (lat.) a laying on of boards or planks.

Intactible, (lat.) not to be touched.

Intakers, a ſort of theeves ſo called, becauſe they receive ſuch things as the outparters bring to them.

Intamination, (lat.) a defiling or polluting.

Intangible, (lat.) the ſame as *Intactible*.

Integral, whole, in Arithmetick integral numbers are oppoſed to fractions.

Integration, (lat.) a making whole, or reſtoring.

Integrity, (lat.) ſincerity, uprightneſs, as it were ſoundneſs, and intireneſs of mind.

Integument, (lat.) a covering, a garment to cover with.

Intellectual, (lat.) belonging to the Intellect, *i. e.* the faculty or act it ſelf of underſtanding.

Intelligence, (lat.) knowledge, underſtanding, wiſdom.

Intemperance, (lat.) inordinatneſs of life, a want of temperance to contain a mans deſires and luſts.

Intempeſtivity, (lat.) unſeaſonableneſs, a doing a thing out of due ſeaſon and order.

Intenebration, (lat.) a darkning or obſcuring.

Inteneration, (lat.) a making tender, a ſoftning.

Intenſe, (lat.) ſtretched to the utmoſt, contrary to remiſſe, as intenſely cold, *i.* cold in a high degree, remiſſely cold, *i.* cold in a low degree.

Intent, or *Intentive*, (lat.) ſeriouſly bent upon a buſineſs.

Intentation, (lat.) a threatning, as it were a trying or indeavouring againſt.

Intercalation, (lat.) an interſerting or putting between; it is particularly applyed to the putting in of a day into the moneth of February in Biſſextile or Leap-year.

Interceſſion, (lat.) a praying or mediating

ting in the behalf of another, as it were a ſtepping between to keep off harm or danger.

Intercident, (lat.) falling between as an intercidental day, an extraordinary critical day, which being cauſed by the violence of the diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary critical dayes.

Interciſion, (lat.) a cutting between or in the midſt.

Interclusion, (lat.) a ſhutting between, or a ſtopping up the paſſage between one thing and another.

Intercolumniation, (lat.) the diſtane betwo Columns or Pillars, alſo ſome kind of work placed between them. It is a term uſed in Architecture.

Intercoſtal, (lat.) being between the ribs, as thoſe veins and muſcles which run along in thoſe parts, are called in Anatomy, the intercoſtal veins and muſcles.

Intercurrent, (lat.) running or paſſing between, whence the ſubſtantive intercourſe commonly uſed.

Intercutaneous, (lat.) being between the skin and the fleſh.

Interdict, or *Interdiction*, (lat.) a forbidding or debarring one the uſe of any thing. In Common and Canon Law, interdiction is particularly taken for an Eccleſiaſtical cenſure prohibiting the uſe of Divine rites to the perſon condemned, alſo ſuch perſons whom all men are forbidden to receive into their houſe, are ſaid to be interdicted of fire and water.

Interduct, (lat.) a leading between, alſo a ſpace left between full periods in writing or printing.

Interemption, (lat.) a killing or violent depriving of life.

† *Interequitation*, (lat.) a riding between.

Intereſt; a Verb impersonal in Latin ſignifieth, it concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly uſe it ſubſtantively for a concernment, right, or appertainment, alſo uſury, the uſe of money lent, being as it were the right of him that lends.

Interfaction, (lat.) an interrupting or diſturbing any one by ſpeaking in the midſt of their diſcourſe.

Interfection, (lat.) a killing.

Interfectour, an interficient or deſtroying Planet, and which is placed in the eighth houſe (in a Nativity) either five degrees before the cuſp of the houſe, or 25 after. Secondly, the Lord of the eighth houſe. Thirdly the Planet that is joyned to the Lord of the eighth houſe. Fourthly the Planet that diſpoſeth of the Lord of the eighth houſe when he is not therein.

Interfeer, (Frence) to hit one leg againſt another, alſo to exchange blows.

Interfluent, or *Interfluous*, (lat.) flowing between.

Interrogatories, in Common Law, are queſtions demanded of witneſſes brought in.

Interjacent, (lat.) lying between.

Interjection, (lat.) a caſting between: It is commonly uſed for one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, expreſſing ſome ſudden paſſion of the mind.

Interim, an Adverb ſignifying in Latin, in the mean while; but we commonly uſe it ſubſtantively for the time paſſing between.

Interiour, (lat.) inward, being on the inſide.

Interition, (lat.) a periſhing or decaying.

Interloquution, (lat.) a ſpeaking or diſcourſing between.

Interlopers, in Common Law, are thoſe that without legal authority, intercept the trade of a company, as it were Interleapers.

Interlucation, (lat.) a letting in of light between, by the cutting away of boughs, a term in Gardening.

Interlude, (lat.) a kind of Stage-play, that which is ſung or repreſented between the ſeveral Acts.

Interlunary, (lat.) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or ſpace between the old and new Moon.

Intermeation, (lat.) a paſſing between.

Intermedian, or *Intermeate*, (lat.) being in the middle, or lying between.

Intermeteth, (old word) medleth.

Intermication, (lat.) a ſhining between, or in the midſt.

Intermiſſion, (lat.) a putting between, alſo a deferring or leaving off for a while.

Intermiſſions, a term in Architecture, the ſpaces between the wall and the pillars, or between pillars and pillars.

Intermixtion, (lat.) a mingling between or amongſt.

Intermural ſpace, (lat.) a ſpace between two walls.

Internal,

Internal, (lat.) inward.

Internecion, (lat.) a making a universal slaughter, or utter destroying.

Internigration, (lat.) a mingling of black.

Internuntiation, (lat.) a going or sending of a message between several parties.

Interpellation, (lat.) an interrupting or disturbing.

Interplication, (lat.) a folding between.

Interpolation, (lat.) a fixing or inserting between.

Interposition, (lat.) an interposing or putting between.

Interpretation, (lat.) an interpreting, expounding, or explaining.

Interpunction, (lat.) a distinguishing by making points or pricks between.

Interreign, in Latin *Interregnum*, the space between the death of one Prince or Ruler, and the succession or election of another; whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth or beareth sway during that space.

Interrogation, (lat.) an asking or demanding a question.

Interruption, (lat.) a troubling or disturbing any one in the midst of a business.

Interscription, (lat.) an interlining, a writing between two lines.

Intersecants in Heraldry, are pertransient lines which crosse one another.

Intersection, (lat.) a cutting in the midst.

Insertion, (lat.) a graffing, or putting in between.

Intersonant, (lat.) sounding between or in the midst.

Interspersion, (lat.) a sprinkling or scattering between.

Interspiration, (lat.) a breathing between.

Interstitial, (lat.) having an interstice or space between.

Intertexture, (lat.) a weaving between.

Interval, (lat.) a distance or space either of place or time.

Intervenient, (lat.) coming between.

Intervert, (lat.) to turn upside down, also to beguile, or deceitfully to take away a thing committed to any ones trust.

Intervigilation, (lat.) a watching between whiles.

Intestable, (lat.) uncapable by the Law to make any Will, or be taken for a witnesse.

Intestine, (lat.) inward, lying within the entrailes.

Inthronization, (lat.) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majesty.

Intimation, (lat.) a signifying, or secret declaring.

Intimidation, (lat.) a making timorous or fearful.

Intinction, (lat.) a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

Intire, (lat.) whole or sound.

Intitulation, (lat.) an intiteling, an adding a title unto any thing.

Intollerable, (lat.) not to be born, or endured.

Intonation, (lat.) a thundering or making a terrible noise.

Intoxication, (lat.) a poisoning or envenoming.

Intractable, (lat.) not to be managed or trained, unmanageable.

Intrado, (Spanish) an entrance, also a yearly revenue.

Intraneous, (lat.) inward.

Intricacy, or *Intrique*, (lat. and Fr.) an intangledneſse, incumbrance, or winding like a labyrinth.

Intrinsecal, (lat.) inward or secret.

Introduction, (lat.) a leading in, also a beginning or preface to any discourse.

Introgression, (lat.) a going in.

Intromission, (lat.) a sending inward.

† *Introruption*, (lat.) a breaking in, a rushing in by violence.

† *Introversion*, (lat.) a turning upside down, also a turning ones thoughts within, a looking a word used in practical Divinity.

Intrusion, (lat.) a wrongful or unmannerly thrusting in.

Intuition, (lat.) a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding.

Intumescence, (lat.) a swelling, or rising up into a heap.

Intumulation, (lat.) a throwing a heap upon, a burying.

Invagination, (lat.) a putting into a sheath or scabbard.

Invalid, (lat.) of no force, strength, or value.

Invasion, (lat.) an assailing, or setting upon anothers right or dominions.

Invecked, from the Latin *Invehere*, a term in Blazon; as a bordure Invecked, is when the line of which the bordure is made inverts its points not toward the field, but into it self.

Invection, (lat.) a carrying in , or againſt.

Invective, (lat.) railing, ſharp, bitter in expreſſions, as it were violently carried on againſt any one.

Inveigle, to allure , or intice, from the Dutch word *avanglen*, i. to caſt alluring eyes.

Invellop, ſee *Envelope*.

Inventory, (lat.) a certain writing wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods & Chattels of a deceaſed party, which are to be prized , or valued by ſufficient men , and exhibited to the Ordinary.

Inverſion, (lat.) a turning the inſide out, a changing the order of things , or words.

Inveſt, (lat.) to give poſſeſſion , which uſed to be done by delivering the Tenant a rod, and adminiſtring him an Oath, alſo to inſtal with any honour, or dignity.

Inveſtigation, (lat.) a making diligent ſearch, or inquiry.

Inveſtiture, (lat.) a giving poſſeſſion, an endowing with honour.

Inveterate, (lat.) grown old, rooted, and ſetled by long cuſtome.

Invigilation, (lat.) a carefull watching, a diligent over-ſeeing.

Invigorate, to inſpire vigour , life, and ſpirit.

Invincible , (lat.) not to be conquered, or overcome.

Inviolable, (lat.) not to be violated, or broken.

Inviron, (French) to encompaſſe.

Inviſible, (lat.) not to be ſeen, or diſcerned.

Invitation , (lat.) an inviting , bidding, or calling unto.

Inumbration , (lat.) a caſting a ſhadow upon.

Inunction, (lat.) an anointing thoroughly.

Inundation, (lat.) an overflowing with water.

Invocation, (lat.) an invoking, or calling upon.

Involation, (lat.) a flying into, or a flying upon.

Involve, (lat.) to wrap, or fold in, to entangle, or overwhelm.

Involuntarie, (lat.) unwilling.

Inurbanitie, (lat.) incivility, want of courteſie, or affability.

Inure, or *Enure*, to accuſtome , alſo in Common-law , it ſignifieth to take effect, or be available.

Inuſitate, (lat.) not accuſtomed , unwonted.

Inutility, (lat.) unprofitableneſſe.

Invulnerable , (lat.) not to be wounded.

J O

Io, the daughter of *Inachus*, King of the *Argives*, ſhe being beloved of *Jupiter* was transformed into a Cow, that ſhe might not be known of *Juno* , who nevertheleſſe ſuſpecting , cauſed her to be watch't by *Argus*, who had many eyes, but *Argus* being ſlain by *Mercury*, *Juno* ſent a Gadfly to ſting her, which made her run up and down reſtleſſe , till at length ſhe arrived at *Ægypt* , where being reſtored to her former ſhape, ſhe was married to *Oſiris* , and called *Iſis*.

Joab, (Hebr.) Fatherhood.

Joachim, an Hebrew proper name, ſignifying preparation of the Lord.

Joan, a proper name of women, anſwerable to that of *John* in men , it was the name of ſeveral great Queens, as thoſe of *Aragon* and *Naples*.

Joannitiques, a certain order of Monks, that wear the figure of a Chalice upon their breaſts.

Job, (Hebr.) ſighing, or ſorrowing.

Joblin, (French) a ſot, or gull.

Jocaſta, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*, and the wife of *Laius*, after whoſe death ſhe was married unknowingly to her ſon *Oedipus* , to whom ſhe brought forth *Eteocles* and *Polynices* , who ſlaying one another in a conteſt about the Kingdom, ſhe killed her ſelf for grief.

Joculatory , or *Jocous* , (lat.) jeſting, ſportive, done or ſpoken in jeſt.

Jocund , in (Latin *Jucundus*) chearfull, pleaſant, or joyfull, from *Jocus*, i. a jeſt.

John, a proper name , ſignifying in Hebrew gracious , there have been divers great Kings , and other famous men of this name, as Kings of *England* , *Scotland*, *Spain*, and *Portugal* , 23 Popes of *Rome*, alſo *Joannes Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the *Jews*, who conquered *Samaria*, *Idumæa*, and a great part of *Syria* ; *Joannes Acutus*, or *Hackwood*, an Engliſh-man, who performed ſeveral great martial exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Milain*; *Joannes Guttenberg*, a German , who invented the Art of printing, this name was anciently pronounced *Jwon*.

Joinder, in Common-law, is the coupling

ling of two in a ſuite one againſt another.

Joyning-iſſue, a Term in Common-law, the referring a point of a matter depending in ſuite, to the tryal of the Jury.

Joynt-Tenants, in Common-law, are thoſe that hold Lands, or Tenements by one Title, or without partition.

Joynture, a Term in Law, being a Covenant, whereby a husband aſſureth unto his wife in reſpect of marriage lands, or Tenements for Term of her life, or otherwiſe.

Jolaus, the Nephew of *Hercules*; he drove his Unkles Chariot, when he fought againſt *Cycnus* the ſon of *Mars*, afterwards when he grew old, he was reſtored to youth by the prayers of *Hercules*.

Jollitrin, (Fr.) a youngſter, or young Gallant.

Jonas, a proper name, ſignifying in Hebrew a Dove.

Jonathan, another Hebrew name, ſignifying the gift of God.

Joncade, (French) a certain kinde of ſpoon meat.

Ionia, a Countrey of *Aſia* the leſſe, having twelve great Cities, whereof *Miletus* and *Epheſus* were the chief, the inhabitants of this Countrey deſcended anciently from the Greeks, whence their language was called the Ionick Dialect.

Ionick Order in Architecture, ſee *Corinthian*.

Jopæan, a certain expreſſion, uſed in Hymnes, or ſongs of rejoycing.

Jopas, an *African* King, who was one of thoſe that ſought to have married *Dido*, he was a great Muſician, and ſung in verſe, of the courſe of the Moon, and the motion of the Stars.

Jordan, (Hebr.) the River of judgement.

Joſcelin, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Juſtulus*, being a diminutive from *Joſt*, in Latin *Juſtus*, or *Jodocus*, the chief of this name was *Joſcelin* of *Lovan*, ſon to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Joſeph, (Hebr.) encreaſe of the Lord.

Joſias, (Hebr.) fire of the Lord.

Joſuah, (Hebr.) the Lord Saviour.

Jot, a little, or very ſmall matter, from the Greek letter *Iota*, or the Hebrew *Jod*.

Jotaciſme, (Greek) a running much upon the letter Iota, or I, alſo a bad pronunciation of the ſame letter.

Jouketh, a Term in Faulconry, they ſay the Hawk *Jouketh*, and not ſleepeth.

Journal, (French) a book of every dayes paſſages, alſo ſo much land as may be plough'd in a day by one team of oxen.

Journee, (French) a dayes journey, alſo an expedition of war, a day of battell.

Joyce, the proper name of a woman, in Latin *Jocoſa*, i. merry, pleaſant.

Joyes of the Planets, are when they are in thoſe houſes where they are moſt powerfully and ſtrong, as *Saturn* joyeth in *Scorpio*.

I P

Iphianaſſa, *Iphinoe*, and *Lyſippe*, the daughters of *Prætus*, King of *Argos*, who for deſpiſing the goddeſſe *Juno*, & equalling their own beauties to hers, were ſtruck with ſuch a Phrenſie, that they imagined themſelves transformed to Cowes, but *Melampus* being ſent for, & offered for the cure of them half the Kingdom, and which of the daughters he lik't beſt, ſoon brought them to their former eſtate, and married *Iphianaſſa*.

Iphiclus, the ſon of *Amphitryo* by *Alcmena*, he was born at the ſame time with *Hercules*, who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Iphicrates, a Captain of the *Athenians*, famous for many great victories.

Iphigenia, the daughter of *Agamemnon*, and *Clytemneſtra*, ſhe was adjudged to be ſacrificed to *Diana*, becauſe that goddeſſe being incenſed againſt *Agamemnon* for killing one of her harts, kept the Navy of the Greeks by contrary windes from their intended courſe, but after that *Uliſſes* had by craft obtained her of her mother, and all things in a readineſſe for the ſacrifice, *Diana* accepted of a Hart, ſo that *Iphigenia* was ſet free and ſent to *Taurica*, where ſhe was made Over-ſeer of the rites of that goddeſſe, (which were performed by the ſacrificing of men) by *Thoas* the King of that place, who was afterwards ſlain by *Oreſtes*, who was deſigned to be offered for a ſacrifice.

Iphimedia, the wife of *Aloeus*, who being raviſh't by Neptune, brought forth Twins, *Othus* and *Ephialtes*, who grew every moneth nine fingers in talneſſe, till they came to be of a very vaſt ſtature, they helpt the Gyants againſt the Gods, and were at length ſlain by the Arrows of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Iphinoe, ſee *Iphianaſſa*.

Iphis, a young man of a great beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*, ſee *Anaxarete*.

Iphis, is alſo the name of a *Cretan* Virgin

gin the daughter of *Lygdus* and *Theletuſa*, ſhe was by her mothers prayers to the goddeſſe *Iſis* changed into a man, leaſt *Lygdus* finding himſelf deceived ſhould be incenſed, for he going to travel, and giving a ſtrict charge to *Theletuſa*, whom he left with Childe, that if ſhe brought forth a Female Childe, ſhe ſhould put her out from her, he was made to believe that it was a Boy, and as ſoon as his ſuppoſed Son came of age, he provided him a wife named *Janthe*, for whom as it hapned, *Iphis* proved a real husband.

Ipſwich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*, it was ſacked by the *Danes* in the year 991. this Town is famous for the birth of Cardinal *Wlſey*, who was a Butcher's ſon of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge, here is yet to be ſeen the ruines of the old Town, which was called *Gipwich*.

I R

Iracundious, (lat.) of an angry diſpoſition, inclinable to anger.

Iraſcible, (lat.) capable of anger, iraſcible faculty is that faculty of the Soul from whence anger and paſſion is ſtirred up, and kindled in men.

Irchenfield, or *Archenfield*, that part of *Herefordſhire*, where the Citie of *Hereford* now ſtandeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* ſtood in ancient times.

Irene, the mother of *Conſtantine* the 7th. ſhe reigned at *Conſtantinople* joyntly with her ſon called a Councel at *Nice*, conſiſting of above 300 Biſhops, wherein the ſetting up of images in churches was confirmed by a decree, being expelled from the Empire by her ſon, who reigned alone for ſeven years, ſhe at length took him by craft, put out his eyes, and caſt him into priſon where he died.

Iris, the daughter of *Thaumas*, feign'd by the Poets to have been the meſſenger of the gods, there is a kinde of watry *Meteor*, ſo called in Greek, appearing in the Clouds of divers colours, which we call the Rain-bow.

Irmunſul, or *Ermiſul*, a certain God worſhipped by the ancient Brittains, and thought to be the ſame with *Mercury*.

Ironical, (Greek) ſpoken in mockery, or by that figure called *Irony*, which is a ſpeaking contrary to what a man means by way of bitter gibing, or ſcoffing.

Irradiation, (lat.) an enlightning, or caſting beams upon.

Irrational, (lat.) unreaſonable.

† *Irrecordable*, (lat.) not to be remembred.

Irrecuperable, (lat.) never to be recovered, unrecoverable.

Irredivivous, (lat.) not to be revived.

Irrefragable, (lat.) unbreakable, alſo undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (lat.) diſorderlineſſe, as it were a being without rule, alſo an incapacity of taking holy orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, baſe-born, or guilty of any hainous crime, a Term in Canon-law.

Irreligious, (lat.) having no Religion, or piety towards God.

Irremeable, (lat.) through which there is no paſſing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (lat.) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremiſſible, (lat.) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremunerable, (lat.) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable, (lat.) not to be reſtored, or repaired.

Irreprehenſible, (lat.) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreſolute, (lat.) unreſolved, doubting, or wavering.

Irrevocable, (lat.) not to be revoked, or called back.

Irrigation, (lat.) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of ſome neighbouring River.

Irriſion, (lat.) a laughing at, a ſcoffing, or flouting.

Irritation, (lat.) a provoking, or ſtirring up.

† *Irrite*, (lat.) void, of no effect.

Irrogation, (lat.) an impoſing upon.

Irroration, (lat.) a bedewing, or beſprinkling.

† *Irruent*, (lat.) ruſhing, or running violently upon.

Irrugation, (lat.) a wrinkling, a contracting into wrinkles.

Irruption, (lat.) a breaking violently in.

Irus, a poor man of *Ithaca*, who was a continual meſſenger between *Penelope* and thoſe that came to court her in her husbands abſence, for which *Ulyſſes*, when he came home, killed him with his fiſt.

I S

Iſaac, (Hebrew) laughter, as *Gelaſius* in Greek.

Iſaca,

Iſaca, or *Iſca*, a river in *England*, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon*, or *Exeter*, is denominated.

Iſagogical, (Greek) belonging to *Iſagogue*, (*i. e.*) an Introduction or beginning.

Iſca Danmoniorum, ſee *Exceſter*.

Iſca Silurum, the name of a Town in *Monmouthſhire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Iſcariot, the ſirname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the Hebrew, *Iſch Carioth*.

Iſchiatic, (Greek from *Iſcias* the hip) troubled with a pain in the hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatica*, or hip gout.

Iſicle, *q. Iceſeekle*, from the dutch word *Iskekel*, a tappe of ice, a drop of water frozen.

Iſis, a goddeſſe, worſhipped by the *Egyptians*, ſhe was at firſt called *Io*, and was the daughter of *Inachus*, King of *Argos*, ſee *Io*.

Iſis, the river *Ouſe*, in *Wiltſhire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamiſis*.

Iſlip, a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, anciently called *Giſtlipe*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Edward* the Confeſſour.

Iſmaelite, one deſcended from *Iſmael*, the ſon of *Abraham*, by his Concubin *Agar*.

Iſonomy, (Greek) an equality.

Iſoceles Triangle, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal ſides, and two equal oppoſite Angles.

Iſota de Nugarolis, a Virgin of *Verona*, the daughter of *Antonius de Nugarolis*, ſhe was very famous for Philoſophy, Philology, and Poetry.

Iſped, (old word) diſpatched.

Iſrael, (Hebrew) prevailing in the Lord.

Iſſue, in Common law, ſignifieth either children begotten between a man and his wife, or the profits of lands, or the profits growing from a fine, or a matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties joyn.

Iſthme, (Greek) a narrow neck of land, lying between two ſeas, the moſt famous *Iſthmus*, is that of Greece, whereupon *Corinth* ſtands; from thence were denominated the *Iſthmian* Games, inſtituted by *Theſeus*, in honour of *Neptune*.

Iſtria, a Country of *Italy*, joyning to *Illyricum*.

Iſurium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *York-ſhire*, ſo called from the River *Ure* running by it: It was many ages ſince, raſed to the ground, but out of the ruines of it was built a Town, now called *Ealdburgh* or *Aldborow*.

I T

Italia, or *Italie*, one of the moſt famous Countries of *Europe*, ſo called from *Italus*, otherwiſe called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two daughters, *Electra*, whom he marryed to *Camboblaſco*, King of the *Janigenæ*, and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigenes*, ſhe is ſaid to have laid the foundation of the City *Rome*, which was afterwards finiſhed by *Romulus*, others derive *Italy* from the Greek word *Italos*, an Ox, becauſe that Country abounded with Oxen, it was anciently called *Heſperia*, from *Heſperus*, the brother of *Atlas*.

To *Italianize*, a made word, ſignifying to ſpeak or do like an *Italian*.

Iteration, (lat.) a ſaying or doing the ſame thing over again, a repeating.

Ithaca, an Iſland in the *Ionian* ſea, where *Ulyſſes* was born, it is full of Goats, but no Hare can live there.

Itinerary, (lat.) belonging to a journy, alſo ſubſtantially uſed for a Calender of miles, or a note-book, wherein are ſet down the paſſages of a journy.

Itylus, the ſon of *Zethus* and *Ædon*, ſee *Ædon*.

Itys, the ſon of *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by *Progne*, the daughter of *Pandion*, King of *Athens*, he was ſlain by his mother, and ſet before *Tereus*, to eat at a banquet, (becauſe he had deflowred her ſiſter *Philomel*, who after her hands and tongue were cut off, wrought the relation of it with her needle) but *Tereus* diſcovering in the midſt of the banquet, the ſlaughter of *Itys*, by ſeeing the head of the child, he purſued *Progne* and her ſiſter, with his ſword drawn, who running from him, *Progne* was changed into a ſwallow, *Philomell*, into a Nighingale, and *Itys* into a Pheaſant.

J U

Juba, a King of *Mauritania*, he was a conſtant friend to *Pompey*'s party, he overthrew *Curio*, and all his forces ſent into *Africa*, by *Cæſar*: when *Pompey* was over-

come, he joyned his forces with *Scipio*, and dyed fighting with *Petreius*.

Jubarb, *q. barba jovis*, becauſe of its perpetual greenneſſe, a kind of plant, otherwiſe called *Houſleek*.

Jubeb fruit or *Jujubes*, (Arab. *zufalzef*) a kind of Pruan, uſed much in Phyſick, and ſold by Apothecaries; it was a fruit known among the *Seres*, a people of *Scythia*, and therefore called in Latin *Sericum*.

Jubilation, (lat.) a ſolemn rejoycing, a ſhouting for joy.

A year of Jubile, a great feſtival, or time of rejoycing, celebrated every 50th year by the Jews, in remembrance of their deliverance from *Egypt*, it came at length to be ſolemnized among the Chriſtians, being firſt inſtituted by Pope *Boniface*, the eighth in the year 1300, who ordained it to be kept every hundred years, it comes from the Hebrew word *Jocel*, rejoycing.

Jucundity, (lat.) pleaſantneſſe.

Judea, a Country of Syria, in *Aſia* the greater, bordering eaſtward upon the dead ſea, it is alſo called *Chananæa*, or the land of Promiſe.

Judaiſme, (lat.) the faith or religion of the Jews.

Judicatory, (lat.) a place of Judgement or hearing of cauſes.

Judicial, or *Judiciary*. (lat.) belonging to a cauſe, tryal, or judgement.

Judith, (Hebr.) praiſing, a proper name of women.

Ivetot, a Town of lower *Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a titular King; whence a man of a great Title, and a ſmall inheritance, is in deriſion called a King of *Ivetot*.

Jugal, (lat.) belonging to a yoak.

Jugament, (lat.) a yoaking or coupling.

Jugular, or *Jugularie*, (lat.) belonging to the throat, whence the jugular veins are thoſe veins which aſcend along the ſides of the neck, to the bottom of the head.

Jugulation, (lat.) a cutting the throat of any one, a killing.

Jugurth, the ſon of *Manoſtabales*, brother of *Micipſa*, King of *Numidia*; whom his Uncle, dying, conſtituted heir of his kingdom, together with his two ſons, *Adherbal* and *Hiemſal*, but *Jugurth*, that he might poſſeſſe the Kingdom to himſelf, ſlew them both: whereupon the *Romans* made war upon him for a long time, wherein at length, being overthrown by *Marius*, he fled to Bocchus, King of *Mauritania*, by whom he was betrayed to *Sylla*, and being brought to Rome, dyed in priſon.

Jujubes, ſee Jubeb fruit.

To Juke, to pearch or rooſt as a Hawk.

Julep, a kind of phyſical medecine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a decoction mingled with ſirrups, or ſweetned with ſugar.

Jullaber, a certain hillock in *Kent*, ſo called from one *Jullaber*, a Giant, or as ſome ſay, a Witch, who was here enterred, but *Cambden* rather thinks it ſo named from *Laberius Durus*, a Captain of *Julius Cæſars*, who was here ſlain.

Julian, ſirnamed the Apoſtate, becauſe that being brought up in the Chriſtian religion, he fell back to Heatheniſme: he was the ſon of *Conſtantius*, and by his valour came to be made *Roman Emperour*, he prohibited to the Chriſtians all kind of learning, that through their ignorance, they might become uncapable to defend their religion: at laſt, in an expedition againſt the *Perſians*, being mortally wounded, he cryed out, *viciſti Galilæe*, Thou haſt overcome, O *Galilæan*, meaning *Chriſt*; and ſoon after dyed: alſo, a proper name of women, contracted *Juliana*, ſome write it *Gilian*.

Julian account, ſee *Gregorian account*.

Julio, a kind of *Italian* coin, made by Pope *Julius*, valuing about ſix pence of our mony.

Julius Cæſar, the firſt of the *Roman Emperours*, he ſubdued *France*, *Spain*, *Brittain*, the *Low Countries*, and the greateſt part of *Germany*, afterwards he entred into a civil war with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the battle of *Pharſalia*, and his two ſons, *Cneus* and *Sextus Pompeius* in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*, as abſolute Emperour, he was at length ſlain in the Senate houſe, by *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, the word ſignifies in Greek ſofthaired.

Julius, the ſirname of *Aſcanius*, the ſon of *Æneas*, and his firſt wife *Creuſa*, he came along with his father into *Italy*, and built the City *Alba* in the place, where he found the white Sow with the 30 Pigs: alſo the ſon of *Aſcanius*, who ſtood in competition for the kingdom of *Alba*, with

Silvia

Silvius Posthumus the ſon of *Æneas* by his ſecond wife *Lavinia*; the word ſignifieth in Greek, the ſoft down appearing on the chin of a young man, before he comes to have a perfect beard.

July, the name of the fifth moneth from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the firſt moneth of the year, it was ſo named from *Julius Cæſar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

Jumentarious, (lat.) belonging to a horſe, or any kind of labouring beaſt, called in Latin *jumentum*.

Juncture, (lat.) a joyning together, alſo a joynt, alſo juncture of time, the very nick or moment of time.

June, the fourth moneth of the year from *March* the firſt. Some ſay it was ſo called from *Juno*, as it were *junonian* moneth. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who begun his Conſulſhip in that moneth: it is called in Greek *Hecatombæon*, from the *Hecatombs* or *Sacrifices* of a hundred Oxen which uſed to be offered to *Jupiter* in this moneth.

Junke, in Navigation, is any piece of an old cable.

Juno, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and both wife and ſiſter to *Jupiter*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Vulcan* and *Mars*, and a daughter called *Hebe*, whom ſhe conceived by eating of green Lettice: ſhe is called *Juno a juvando*, i. from giving help, alſo *Lucina*, from cauſing men to ſee the light of the World, being ſaid to be preſent at the birth of all children that come into the World, and to ſit croſſe-legged when any miſcarry. She is alſo called *Soſpita a Soſpitando*, *i. e.* keeping in ſafety.

Juno's teares, a kind of plant otherwiſe called *Vervain*.

Junto, or *Junta*, (Span.) a meeting together of men to ſit in council.

Ivory, (French) the Elephants tooth being the fineſt and whiteſt kind of bone, of which boxes and ſeveral ſorts of things are made.

Jupiter, the ſon of *Saturn* by his wife *Ops*, born at the ſame birth with *Juno*, and hid in the mountain *Ida* in *Creet*, where he was bred up by the *Curetes* unknown to his father *Saturn*, who intending to devoure all his male children, his wife *Ops* gave him a great ſtone wrapt up in ſwadling clouts, to eat inſtead of his ſon *Jupiter*, who coming to age and underſtanding his fathers deſigns againſt him, conſpired againſt him, and caſt him out of his dominions, and divided the government of the World between himſelf and his two brothers; the Heavens he reſerved to himſelf, to *Neptune* he gave the Empire of the Sea, and to *Pluto* the lower Regions of the Earth.

Jupiter Belus, the ſecond King of *Babylon*, or as ſome ſay the firſt, he was the ſon of *Nimrod*, called alſo *Saturn*.

Juration, (lat.) a ſwearing, or taking an oath.

Jurats, (French) certain officers otherwiſe called *Eſchevins*, or *Sheriffs*.

Jurden, or *Jordon*, a kind of Urinal or Chamberpot, alſo *Jordan* is the name of a River dividing *Perea* from the reſt of *Judæa*.

Juridical, (lat.) belonging to the Law, judicial, or which will bear an action.

Jury, (in lat. *Jurati*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a company conſiſting of 24 or 12 men empanelled, and ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion, there being three ſorts of trials, either by Aſſize or Jury, by Battel, or by Parliament. In every general Aſſize, there is both a Grand Jury conſiſting of 24 ſubſtantial men, choſen indifferently out of the whole County, and others called Petit Juries, conſiſting of 12, to whom are referred ſuch things concerning life and death, as the Grand Jury have approved of.

Juriſdiction, (lat.) authority to make or execute Laws. Alſo it is uſed for any kind of power or authority.

A *Juriſt*, a Lawyer.

Juriſprudence, (lat.) knowledge or skil in the Laws.

Jurn, or *Journchoppers*, the regraters or changers of yarn.

Juror, one of the twelve men in a Jury.

Jury-maſt, is one made at ſea in caſe of neceſſity, by faſtning ſeveral pieces together.

Juſſel, a minutal from *jus*, ſignifying a diſh made of ſeveral meats minced together.

Juſſulent, (lat.) full of broth or pottage.

Juſtes, (French) tikings or combats on horſeback with Speares and Lances.

Juſtice, or *Juſticer*, (French) an officer deputed by the King or Common-wealth, to act by way of judgement.

Juſtice

Juſtice of the Kings Bench, is the capital or chief Juſtice of *England*, he is a Lord by his office, which is moſt eſpecially to hear and determine all pleas of the Crown, that is ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the Crown, Dignity, and Peace, of the King; as Treaſons, Mayhems, and the like.

Juſtice of Common pleas, is he who hears and determines all cauſes at the Common Law; that is, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as reall. He is alſo a Lord by his office.

Juſtice of the Forreſt, or Juſtice in eyre of the Forreſt, is he that hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the Kings Forreſt committed againſt Veniſon or Vert, and is alſo a Lord by his office.

Juſtices of Aſſiſes, ſuch as were wont by ſpecial commiſſion to be ſent into this or that County to take Aſſiſes for the eaſe of the ſubjects.

Juſtices of oyer and terminer, are Juſtices deputed upon ſome ſpecial and extraordinary occaſions, to hear and determine cauſes.

Juſtices in eyre, thoſe that were wont to be ſent with commiſſions into divers Counties, to hear ſuch cauſes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the eaſe of the ſubjects who muſt have come to the Kings Bench, if the cauſe were too high for the County-Court, from the French word *Erre*, a journey.

Juſtices of Goale delivery, are ſuch as are ſent with commiſſion to hear and determine all cauſes appertaining to ſuch as for any offence are caſt into Goale.

Juſtices of Niſi prius, the ſame now adayes with Juſtices of Aſſiſes.

Juſtices of tryal baſton, or *trayl baſton*, were certain Juſtices appointed by *Edward* the firſt to make inquiſition through the Realme, upon all Officers, as Mayors, Sheriffs, Eſcheatours, *&c.* touching extortion, briberies, intruſion into other mens lands, and Barratours that uſed to take money for beating of men, and they had power either to puniſh by death, or to exact a ranſome. This term comes from two French words, *treille* an arbour or form, and *baſton* a ſtaff or pole, to note that the Juſtices imployed in this commiſſion, had authority to proceed without any ſolemn Judgement-ſeat, but whereſoever they could apprehend the malefactours.

Juſtices of peace, are ſuch as are appointed by the Kings commiſſion to attend the peace in the County where they dwell, whereof ſuch whoſe commiſſion begins *Quorum vos unum eſſe volumus*, are called Juſtices of the *Quorum*.

Juſticies, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the diſpatch of juſtice in ſome eſpecial cauſe wherewith of his own authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

Juſticiable, (French) ſubject to Law, under authority.

Juſticians, a certain religious Order inſtituted in the year 1412 in the Abby of St. *Juſtine* at *Padua*, by one *Lewiſe Balus* a Venetian.

Juſtification, (lat.) a clearing, juſtifying, or making good; in Common Law it is a ſhewing a good reaſon why a man did ſuch a thing as he is called to anſwer.

Juſtinianus, a name by which two of the Roman Emperours were called. The firſt was famous for cauſing the Civil Law to be reduced into the Pandects and the Code; whence Students of the Civil Law are called *Juſtinianiſts*: the ſecond for the great wars he had with the Saracens and Bulgarians.

Juſtinopolis, a City of *Iſtria*, built upon the Sea ſide by the Emperour *Juſtine*: it is now called *Cabo d' Iſtria*.

Jutties of houſes, are certain parts of a building, which jut or ſtand out farther than the reſt.

Juturna, the daughter of *Daunus*, and ſiſter of *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli*, ſhe was by *Jupiter* in recompence of the loſſe of her maiden-head immortalized, and made Nimph of the River *Numicus*.

Juvenility, (lat.) youthfulneſſe, luſtineſſe, or vigour.

Juventas, the Goddeſſe of Youth, the ſame with *Hebe*.

Juverna, an ancient name of *Ireland*.

I W

Iwimpled, (old word) muffled.

I X

Ixion, the ſon of *Phlegyas*, he having ſlain his ſon in law *Erioneus*, after he had long wandered up and down, and could not be abſolved either by gods or men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven and expiated him; but he after

after his purgation remaining among the gods, fell in love with *Juno* and sollicited her to unchastity, which she making known to *Jove*, he formed a cloud in the shape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the goddesse, begat a race of *Centaurs*, and being soon after sent down to the earth, he boasted every where that he lay with *Juno*, for which being struck down to Hell with a Thunderbolt, he was condemned to be alwayes rowled on a wheele.

K A

Kab, or *Cab*, an Hebrew measure containing three pints of our measure.

Kalends, see *Calends*.

Karena, the twentieth part of a drop, a term used in Chimistry.

Karobe, or *Carobe*, a kind of fruit, also an herb called St. *Johns bread*, also a very small weight used by Goldsmiths, being the 24 part of a grain.

Karos or *Caros*, a certain disease in the head which causeth much drousinesse.

Katharine, see *Catharine*.

K E

Keel, the lowest and first timber laid in a ship, the botton of a ship, also a vessell to coole new beer or ale in.

Keen or *Kene*, (old word) sharp, some think it comes from the Greek word *a cone*, a whetstone.

Keeper of the great Seal of England, is he under whose hands passe all Charters, Commissions, and grants of the King, strengthned by the Great or Broad Seal, without which they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his office, and one of the Kings privy Council.

Keeper of the privy Seal, is also a Lord by his office, and one of the privy Council; under his hands passe all Charters signed by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

Keeper of the Forrest, is he who hath the principal government of all things belonging to the Forrest: he is also called chief Warden of the Forrest.

Kele, (old word) to coole.

Kemeling, (old word) a Brewers vessel.

Within *Ken*, within sight or view, a term in Navigation, and comes from the Saxon word *Kenne*, *i. e.* to know or discover.

Kenchester, a Town in *Herefordshire*, built as some think out of the ruines of old *Ariconium*.

Kenhelm, the proper name of a man, signifying in Saxon, defence of his kindred.

Kenneleth, (applyed to a Fox) when he is in his hole. A term in hunting.

Kenodoxy, or *Cenodoxy*, (Greek) vainglory.

Kenotaph, see *Cenotaph*.

Kerchief, (French *Convrechef*) a kind of linnin dresse which women use to wear upon their heads.

Kerck, or *Kirk*, (old word) a Church.

Kern, an old Brittish word, signifying a horn.

Kern, a kind of light-armed foot souldier among the *Irish*; we use it also for an ordinary Country farmer, also to *Kern*, signifieth to powder or to salt.

Kernel, (lat. *Kernellare*) an old word, signifying to embattle a house.

Kerry, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Mounster*.

Kers, or *Cresses*, a kind of plant so called.

Kersie, (French) a kind of cloth or stuff much used.

Kesar, a word which the Brittains used instead of *Cæsar*, and is taken in the same sense at this day, when they say, King nor Kesar.

Kesteven, see *Holland*.

Key of a River or Haven, a place where ships ride, and are as it were lock't in. Some deduce it a *quiescendo*, *i.* from resting, or from the old Latin *Casare*, *i.* to restrain.

Keynard, (old word) a micher.

K I

Kichel, (old word) a kind of cake, the same which is called in Latin *Libum*.

Kilderkin, (in Dutch *Kindekin*) a kind of liquid measure, being the eighth part of a hogshead, it contains about eleven or twelve gallons.

Kiles, from the Dutch word *kegbel* an *Isicle*, certain pins to play withal, commonly called Nine-pins.

Kildare, *Kilkenny*, } two Counties of *Ireland* in the Province of *Leimster*.

Kinburgh, (Sax.) strength and defence of kindred, a proper name of women.

King, (from the Dutch word *koning*, *i.* to

know, because he ought to be the most knowing of men, or from *Konnen*, to be powerful) the supream Ruler of a Nation.

King of Harolds, or *King of Arms*, he is called *Garter*, and is the same with *Pater patratus*, among the Romans. See in *Harald*.

Kingsbench, the Court or Judgement-seat where the King was wont to sit in his own person, and therefore it was moveable with the Court or Kings household, and was called *Curia domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

Kings Silver, that money which is due to the King in the Court of Common-pleas, in respect of a license there granted to any man for passing of a fine.

Clark of the *Kings Silver*, is an officer of the Common pleas, unto whom every fine is brought, after it hath been with the *custos Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of covenant is entred into a paper book.

Kingston upon Thames, a Town in *Surry*, so called because *Athelstane*, *Edwin*, and *Etheldred*, were here Crowned Kings in the open Market-place.

Kintal, see *Quintal*.

K N

Knap of ground, a little rising hillock.

Knave, (Sax. *Canapa*) signifieth originally a Lacquey or Waiting-man, and cometh originally from the Hebrew word *Gnavadh*, to serve.

Knees, in Navigation, are certain crooked pieces of timber used in Ships to fasten the beames unto the sides.

Knight, (Sax. *Cnicht*) hath been taken originally for a souldier or horseman in war; those that were wont to accompany and wait upon the Emperour in the wars, were called in Dutch *Knechts*, *i.e.* servitours or lusty young men. It is also taken for a client or vassal, but more especially one that holds his land by serving his Lord on horseback; it is now grown to be a Title of great Dignity and Honour. Of Knight-hoods there are many sorts, but the most usual in this Nation are these.

Knight Bachelour, the lowest, but ancientest Order of Knight-hood, and cometh from the Germans, among whom it was an ancient custom, that as soon as the State judged any of their young men fit to manage armes and weapons, and allowed him sufficient for martial exercises, then in the very assembly and council, either one of the Princes, the father, or son of the kinsfolk of the young man, did furnish him with a shield and a javelin, as the Romans did the *toga virilis*, or *Virile gown*, to those whom they thought capable of publick imployment, and thenceforth from a part of a private house, he was accounted a member of the Common-wealth. It was also an ancient ceremony to honour men with the Girdle of Knighthood, which he who received, was solemnly to go to Church, and offerring his sword upon the Altar, to vow himself to the service of God; afterwards it came to be usual for Kings to send their sons to the neighbour Princes, to receive Knighthood at their hands; Then it was also that besides the Sword and Girdle, Gilt-Spurs were also added for more ornament, whence in Latin they are called *Equites aurati*; the word Bachelours some derive from the French *Baschevaliers*, as it were Knights of the lowest degree; others from *Batailler* to battel or fight: they are also simply and without any addition called Knights.

Knight Banneret, from the Dutch word *Bannerherr*, Lord or Master of the Banner, is a Knight made in the field, with the ceremonies of cutting the point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to display his arms in the Kings army. This Dignity was given at first by the Kings of *England* and *France*, to such Gentlemen as valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battels, or to such as had ten vassals and means to maintain a Troop of Horses at their own charge. Some say the first original of it was from *Edward* the third.

Knight Baronet, is a new distinct Order erected by King *James*, who for certain disbursements toward the Plantation in *Ulster*, created divers into this Dignity, and made it hereditary by his Letters Patents to be seen in the Rolles, whereas before that time there were Baronets who were not Knights, and these Knight Baronets were to have precedency in all Writings, Sessions, and Salutations, before all Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelours, and Banerets, except those created under the Kings Standard in an Army Royal, the King being personally present, and the King was not to create any person into that degree of Baronet within

within the Kingdom of *England*, above the number of two hundred.

Knight of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the liſts of the Bath, and girded with a ſword in the Ceremonies of their Creation, theſe Knights were wont to be created with a great many religious ſolemnities, which uſually belong to Hermites, and other holy Orders.

Knights of the Carpet, are another ſort of Knights made out of the field, and are ſo called, becauſe in receiving their order they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Garter, an order of Knighthood, inſtitnted by King *Edward* the 3d. ſome ſay upon occaſion of good ſucceſſe in a skirmiſh, wherein the Kings Garter was uſed for a token, others affirm that the King after his great ſucceſſes abroad and at home, dancing one night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that hapned to fall from one of them, whereat ſome of the Lords ſmiling, the King ſaid that ere long he would make that Garter to be of high reputation, and ſhortly after he erected this order of the blue Garter, which conſiſts of 26 martial Nobles, whereof the King of *England* uſed to be the chief, and the reſt be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countreys, there are alſo depending upon this order 26 poor Knights, who have no other ſuſtenance, but the allowance of this houſe, and are alſo called poor Knights of *Windſor*, the ſite of this Colledge being the Caſtle of *Windſor*, with the Chappel of St. *George*, the Officers belonging to this Order, are, the Prelate of the Garter, which Office belongeth to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the Chancelour of the Garter, the Regiſter of the Garter, who was alwayes *Dean* of *Windſor*, the principal King of Arms, called Garter, and the Uſher of the Garter, which Office belonged to the Uſher of the Princes Chamber, called *Black-rod*.

Knights of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, an Order of Knighthood erected in the year 1120. and had their firſt foundation and abode in *Jeruſalem*, afterwards they had their reſidence at *Rhodes*, whence they were expelled by *Solyman*, and ever ſince their chief ſeat hath been at *Malta*, where they have done great exploits againſt the *Turk*, there was one general Prior that had the government of the whole Order in *England*, and *Scotland* but toward the end of *Harry* the eights reign, they were ſuppreſſed in *England* for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or Knights Templars, an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelaſius*, about the year of our Lord 1117. theſe Knights in the beginning dwelling not far from the Sepulchre of Chriſt, intertained Chriſtian ſtrangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armour led them through the holy land, to view ſuch things as there were to be ſeen, and to defend them from the Infidels, but becauſe at the laſt they abounded in many Vices, and many of them fell away from Chriſtianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was ſuppreſſed by Pope *Clement* the fifth, and their ſubſtance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are choſen by the freeholders of every County, that can diſpend fourty ſhillings *per annum*, and be reſident in the Shire; formerly none but Knights were choſen to that Office (*Milites gladio cincti*, for ſo runneth the Tenour of the Writ) when every one that had a Knights fee was conſtrained to be a Knight, but now cuſtome alloweth that Eſquires may be choſen, ſo that they be reſident in the County.

Knight Marſhal, an Officer of the Kings houſe, who hath the Juriſdiction and Cogniſance of any tranſgreſſion; as alſo of all Contracts made within the Kings houſe and verge.

Knights of *Calatrava* in *Spain*, an Order created by *Alonzo*, the ninth King of *Spain*, conferred upon certain *Cavallero's*, who went in Devotion to ſuccour *Calatrava* againſt the *Moors*, their badge was a red croſſe on the left ſide of their breaſt.

Knights of the *Jar*, ſee *Jar*.

Knights fee, ſo much inheritance as is ſufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about 800 Acres, it is alſo taken for the Rent that a Knight payes for his fee to the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights ſervice, or *Chevalry*, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Countrey.

Knighten Guild, a certain Guild, or Company in *London*, conſiſting of 19 Knights, it was founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a portion of void ground, lying

without the Citie, now called Portſoken Ward.

Knipperdollings, a certain Sect of Hereticks, who lived in *Germany*, about the time of *John* of *Leyden*, they were ſo called from one *Knipperdolling*, who was the firſt founder of that Sect.

Knolls of Peace, certain Mounts caſt up by mans hand, in the Sherifdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, called in Latin *Duni Pacis*.

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Kunigunda, or *Cunigunda*, the wife of *Henry* the ſecond, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Emperour of *Germany*, ſhe to free her ſelf from the aſperſion of inchaſtity that was caſt upon her, cauſed certain Plough-ſhares to be heated red hot, and placed at a little diſtance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any harm, whereby ſhe cleared her ſelf from all ſuſpition, the like was reported of *Edward* the Confeſſours wife, and this tryal afterwards became oftentimes in uſe upon ſuch like occaſions, and was called the tryal of fire Ordeal.

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Kyle, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, by *Bede*, called *Campus Cyel*, i.e. the field *Ciel*; this with other Territories *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland* annexed to his Kingdom.

Kyrie Eleiſon, a form of ſolemne invocation, uſed in the Liturgy, or Service book, and ſignifieth in the Greek tongue, Lord have mercy upon us.

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Labarum, (Greek) a military ſtreamer, or flag, alſo a Church Banner, or Enſigne.

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Labeons, (lat.) blaber-lipped perſons.

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Laical, (lat.) belonging to Lay-men, or such as have not to do in the Ministerial function.

Laines, courses, or ranks laid in the building of stone, or brick-walls, a Term in Masonry.

Laire, (a Term in hunting) the place where a Deer harbours by day.

Lais, a woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous strumpet, and exacted excessive rates for the prostitution of her body, afterwards removing to *Thessaly*, she was in such high request among the men of *Thessaly*, that the women out of envy killed her in the Temple of *Venus*, it was by her instigation that *Alexander* the Great caused *Persepolis* to be burnt.

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Landlock't, a term in Navigation, is when a man ſees land round about him out of a ſhip or boat.

Landloper, (Dutch) a vagabond, that runs up and down the Country.

Landskip, ſee *Lantskip*.

Landto, juſt ſo far off at Sea, as a man can ſee the land.

Landturn, the ſame off the land by night, as a breiz is off the ſea by day.

Langrel, (a term in Gunnery) a looſe ſhot, which when it is put into the piece, flies out at length when it is diſcharged.

Langued, tongued, a term in Blazon or Heraldry, from the French word *langue*, a tongue.

Langid, (lat.) weak, faint, languiſhing.

Languour, (lat.) a drooping, decaying, languiſhing.

Laniation, (lat.) a butchering, or tearing to pieces.

Laniferous, (lat.) bearing cotton or wool.

Lank, (old word) ſlender or weak.

Lanner, or *Lanneret*, a kind of Hawk, called in French *Faulcon Lanier*.

Lantgrave, ſee *Landgrave*.

Lantskip, *Landskip*, or *Paiſage*, a deſcription of Land as far as may be ſeen above the Horiſon, by hills, valleys, cities, woods, rivers, &c. in a mixt picture which contains both perſons, and the deſcription of a Country, or any part of a Country; the perſons are called the Argument, the Landskip the Parergon or By-work.

Lanuginous, (lat.) covered with Lanuge, which is a ſoft thin down or cotten-like ſubſtance, which groweth upon ſome kinds of fruit, alſo that which appeareth upon the chins of young men before they come to have perfect beards.

Laocoon, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Prieſt to *Apollo*, he was the firſt that diſſwaded the *Trojans* from receiving the great horſe into the walls, and ſtrook his Spear ſo hard againſt it, that the ſound of the armes was heard within; whereupon it hath been affirmed, that for his deſpiſing the gift of *Minerva*, there came immediately two great Serpents, and firſt devoured his two children, afterwards himſelf.

Laodamia, the daughter of *Bellerophon* and *Achemone*, ſhe brought forth *Sarpedon* King of *Lycia* to *Jupiter*, who was inamoured of her; at length having diſpleaſed *Diana*, the goddeſſe ſhot her with her own arrows.

Laodicea, a City in *Aſia* the Leſſe, which became very wealthy by the great gifts of divers rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thouſand talents) *Zeno* the Orator, and his ſon *Polemo*, whom *Auguſtus* advanced to be a King.

Laodoche, the wife of *Proteſilaus*, ſhe died imbracing the dead body of her husband ſlain by *Hector*.

Laodocus, the ſon of *Antenor*, in his ſhape *Minerva* came into the Army of the *Trojans*, and perſwaded *Pandarus* by ſhooting at *Menelaus* to break the league.

Laomedon, a King of the *Trojans*, he was the ſon of *Ilus*, and the father of *Priamus*, to divert a great peſtilence which was ſent upon the City, becauſe he had defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the wages he had promiſed them for building the City walls, he was conſtrained to expoſe his daughter *Heſione* to be devoured by a Sea-monſter, promiſing *Hercules* to give him his horſes which were of ſacred race, on condition he would undertake to free his daughter, which he having performed, and *Laomedon* going back from his word, *Hercules* made war againſt him, and took the City, ſlew *Laomedon*, took *Priamus* captive, and gave *Heſione* to *Telamon*, who was the firſt man that skalled the walls.

Lapicide, (lat.) a ſtone-cutter, a hewer of ſtones out of the quarry.

Lapidary, (lat.) one that polliſheth or works in ſtones, a jeweller.

Lapidation, (lat.) a ſtoning or putting to death with ſtones hurled or ſlung.

Lapideſcence, (lat.) a waxing hard like ſtone, or of a ſtony ſubſtance.

Lapithæ, a people of *Theſſalie*, inhabiting the mountains *Pindus* and *Othrys*, they were governed by *Pirithous*, had great conflicts with the *Centaurs*, and were the firſt that invented bridles and ſaddles.

Lappewing, a kind of bird, ſo called from the often clapping of its wings; it is alſo called a Houp, and in French *Lapouin*.

Lappiſe, is when Greyhounds open their mouths in their courſe, or Hounds in the liam or ſtring, a term in Hunting.

Lapſe, (lat.) a ſlip or fall; It is alſo when an original Patron departeth from the right of preſenting to a void Benefice, by

by neglecting to preſent within 6 moneths unto the ordinary.

Laqueary, (lat.) the roof of a chamber vaulted.

Lara, the name of one of the Nimphs called *Naiades*, the daughter of the River *Almon*: ſhe was delivered to *Mercury* to be carried to Hell for revealing to *Juno* the love of *Jupiter* to the Nimph *Juturna* the ſiſter of *Turnus*; but *Mercury* falling in love with her by the way, lay with her, and begat twins called *Lares* or Houſehold-gods, who are alſo named *Penates*.

Larboard, a term in Navigation, the left ſide of a boat or ſhip.

Larcenie, (from the French word *Larrecin*, *i.* theft) a word uſed in Common-Law, and is either great larcenie, namely, when the things ſtollen exceed the value of 12 pence, or *petit larcenie*, when the things ſtollen exceed not ſuch a value.

The *Larch-tree*, a tree ſo called from *Larissa*, a City of *Theſſalie* where it was firſt known. It hath leaves like the Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of drug called Agaricum, which is of an exhilarating nature.

Lareow, (Sax.) a Maſter.

Lares, ſee *Lara*.

Largeſſe, (French) a free gift beſtowed upon any one; alſo liberality.

Largitional, an officer that overſees the beſtowing of gifts.

Larius, the greateſt Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing 60 miles from North to South.

Larvated, (lat.) maſqued or viſarded for the repreſenting ſome Gobling or dreadful Spirit.

Laſcivious, (lat.) of a wanton carriage, looſe or effeminate in behaviour.

Lask, a diſeaſe called in Greek *Diarrhœa*, cauſing an immoderate looſeneſſe of the belly, and cometh from the Latin word *Laxitas*, *i.* looſeneſſe.

Laſſitude, (lat.) an extream wearineſſe.

Laſtage, or *Leſtage*, a cuſtom challenged in Markets or Faires for carrying of things, alſo the ballaſt of a ſhip; it cometh from the Saxon word *Laſt*, which ſignifieth a certain kind of weight, alſo a burthen in general.

Latebrous, (lat.) full of *Latebræ*, *i.* dens, or hiding-holes.

Latent, (lat.) lying hid.

Lateral, (lat.) belonging to the ſides of any thing.

Laterani, a Patrician of *Rome*, ſo called becauſe he uſed to skulk and hide himſelf, for the taking of his eaſe and pleaſure; he being deſigned Conſul was ſlain by the command of *Nero*, and many Ages after his houſes being very large and ſtately, were given by the Emperour *Conſtantine* to the Pope, and ever ſince it hath been called the Laterane Palace.

Latericious, (lat.) made of brick or tile.

Latible, (lat.) a hiding or lurking place.

Laticlave, or cloak of the broad nail, a kind of broad purple garment, which uſed to be a badge of the Senatorian Order: a cloak of the narrow nail was of the Equeſtrian or Knightly Order.

Latifolious, (lat.) having broad leaves.

Latimer, the name of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamſhire*, as alſo of ſeveral great Families in this Nation. This word, according as *Cambden* obſerves, ſignifying as much as *Truchman*, or *Interpreter*.

Latinity, (lat.) an incorrupt ſpeaking or pronouncing of the Latin tongue.

Latinus, an ancient King of *Italy*, the ſon of *Faunus* and *Marica*, he married his daughter *Lavinia* whom he had by *Amata* ſiſter of *Pilumnus* King of the *Rutuli*; to *Æneas* when he came into *Italy*; whereupon *Turnus* to whom ſhe had formerly been betrothed, waged war againſt his Rival, and was ſlain in ſingle combat.

Lation, (lat.) a bearing or carrying.

Latitancy, or *Latitation*, (lat.) a lurking or lying hid.

Latitat, the name of a Writ, whereby all men in perſonal actions are called originally to the Kings Bench, becauſe a man is ſuppoſed *latitare*, *i.* to lie hid.

Latitude, (lat.) breadth or wideneſſe; in Aſtronomy the latitude of a ſtar is, the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Ecliptick, intercepted between the ſtar and the Ecliptick. The latitude of a place is the Arch of the Meridian intercepted between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the place given.

Latomy, (Greek) a Quarry or place whence they hew out ſtones for building.

Latona, the daughter of *Cœus*, one of the *Titans*, ſhe was got with child by *Jupiter*, which thing ſo incenſed *Juno*, that ſhe

ſhe ſent the *Serpent Pytho* to ſlay her; whereupon ſhe fled to her ſiſter *Aſteria*, where ſhe was delivered of twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; but *Diana* being firſt brought forth, ſhe immediately ſerved her mother inſtead of a Midwife, and helped to bring her to bed of her brother *Apollo*, who as ſoon as he was come to age, killed the *Serpent Pytho*; *Apollo* and *Diana* being commonly taken for the *Sun* and *Moon*, are called Latonian Lights.

Latration, (lat.) a barking.

Latrie, (Greek) Divine worſhip or ſervice of God.

Latrocination, (lat.) a committing of robbery, or hainous theft.

Lavacre, (lat.) a waſhing veſſel, alſo a conduit.

Lavatory, (lat.) the ſame.

Lavatrine, (lat.) a ſquare ſtone in a kitchin with a hole in it for the water to paſſe through, a ſinke.

Laudable, (lat.) worthy of praiſe or commendation.

Lauds, (lat.) commendations or praiſes, alſo certain Pſalms of *David*, beginning with theſe words *Laudate dominum*, which uſe to be recited by the Roman Catholicks between the Nocturns and the Howres, which are certain other prayers or pſalms ſo called.

Laudanum, or *Ladanum*, ſee *Labdanum*.

Lauden, or *Lothien*, a Country in the ſouth part of *Scotland*, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

Lavedan, an iron-grey Gennet, ſo called becauſe it is bred on Lavedon, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereon the beſt horſes of *France* are bred.

Lavender, a kind of plant, otherwiſe called ſpiknard, in Latin *Lavendula*.

Laver, or *Ewer*, or veſſel to waſh in, from the Latin word *Lavare*, *i.* to waſh.

Laverd, or *Loverd*, (old word) Lord.

Laverna, a certain goddeſſe worſhipped by the ancient Romans, accounted the Patroneſſe of Theeves, who were thence called *Laverniones*; to her they built a Temple called *Lavernium*, from whence one of the gates of *Rome* near which it ſtood, was called *Porta Lavernalis*.

Lavinia, the wife of *Æneas*, from whoſe name the City *Lavinium* had its denomination. See more in *Latinus*, and *Tyrrheus*.

Launcelot, a Chirurgians Inſtrument uſed in letting blood, otherwiſe called a Fleam, and in Italian *Lancetta*; alſo a proper name. See *Lancelot*.

Launcepeſado, or *Lancepreſado*, (French) the loweſt officer in a Foot-company, or he that commands over a maniple, which is a Band of 10 ſouldiers.

Laund, or *Lawn* in a Park, (Ital.) plain untilled ground.

Lavolta, (Ital.) a courſe held in ſailing, alſo a kind of dance.

Laureat, (lat.) crowned with Laurel, or the bay-tree, which uſed to be worn by Conquerours in token of Triumph, alſo laureated letters, were letters wrapt up in Laurel or Bay-leaves, which the Roman Captains were wont to ſend unto the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This plant is ſaid to be proof againſt thunder and lightning.

Laurells, by a figure called Metonymy, is ofttimes uſed for Triumph or Victory. *Cleop.*

St. *Laurence*, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Queſtor of the Roman church, and being commanded by *Valerian* the Prefect of the City to produce the Treaſures of the Church which *Sextus* committed to his charge, he aſſembled together the poor, the lame, and the ſick, and told the officers thoſe were the Treaſures of the Church; whereupon the Prefect thinking he was deluded, commanded he ſhould be broiled upon a Gridiron, and *Laurence* as ſoon as he was almoſt ready to give up the ghoſt, ſaid to the Prefect ſtanding by, now turn me on the other ſide, this is broiled enough. This name is derived from the Latin word *Laurus*, *i.* a Laurel or Bay-tree.

Acca *Laurentia*, the wife of *Fauſtulus*, Shepherd of *Amulius* King of the *Latins*, ſhe took *Romulus* and *Remus* (the grandchildren of *Numitor*, whom his brother *Amulius* had expelled the Kingdom) and nurſed them up ſecretly as her own, they being brought to her by her husband *Fauſtulus*, who found them ſucking of a Wolf at the root of a Fig-tree from thence called *Ruminalis*, upon the banks of *Tyber*, into which they had been caſt by the command of *Amulius*. Others ſay that the ſtory of their being foſtered by a Wolf ariſeth from hence, namely that this woman from the gain ſhe made by the proſtitution of her body, was called *Lupa*, who dying very rich, had divine honours given

given her by the people of *Rome*, and festival dayes kept, which were called *Laurentalia*, and from her other name *Lupa* those houses of intertainment are called *Lupanaria*.

Laurigerous, (lat.) bearing Laurel, or Bays.

Lavine, the son of *Numitor*, and brother of *Rhea Silvia*, he was slain by his Uncle *Amulius*, after his father had been banisht the Kingdom, also the son of *Mezentius*, King of the *Hetrurians*, was so called, whom *Aeneas* slew, as he went about to rescue his father, he was a famous hunter of wilde beasts.

Law of Armes, a Law that giveth precepts how rightly to proclaim war, to make and observe leagues, to set upon the enemy, to punish offenders in the camp, *&c.*

Law of Marque, Mart, or reprisal, is that whereby men take the goods of that people of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories, or dimits.

Law Merchant, a special Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common-law of *England*.

Law day, a Leet, or County-Court.

Lawing of Dogs, see *Expeditate*.

Lawlesse men, the same as out-law.

Lawn, see *Laund*.

A Lax, a kinde of fish without bones.

Laxation, (lat.) a loosening, easing, or setting free.

Laxity, (lat.) loosenesse.

Lay, (French) a song.

Lazaret, (Ital.) an Hospital, a spittle for Lazers, or Lepers.

Lazarus, (Hebr.) Lords help.

Lazule, a kinde of Azure, or blewish stone, much used in Physick.

L E

Leach, (old word) a Physitian.

A league, a certain proportion of ground in length onely, consisting of about two, or three miles, it is called in Latin *Leuco*, from the Greek word *Leucos*, i.e. white, because formerly the end of every league used to be noted with a white stone, whence *ad primum aut secundum lapidem ab urbe*, at the first, or second stone from the Citie, was as much as to say, one, or two leagues from the Citie. League is also derived from the Latin word *Ligare*, and signifieth an agreement, Pact, or Covenant.

Leafdian, or *Hleafdian*, (Sax.) a Lady.

Leam, a line to hold a Dogge in, it is also called a *Leash*.

Leander, a noble youth of *Abydos*, a Town in *Asia*, situated upon the shore of the *Hellespont*, he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus* Nuns, who dwelt in *Sestos*, a Town of the opposite bank, used to swim over to her in the night time, which having done several times without danger, at length in his passage over, he was orewhelmed by a storm, and drowned in the *Hellespont*.

Learchus, the son of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was slain by his father, who in a raging madnesse, took him for a Lyons whelp, whereupon *Ino* fled with her other son *Melicerta*, & both of them cast themselves into the Sea, and were changed into Sea gods, and called by the Greeks *Leucothea* & *Palæmon*, by the Latins *Matuta* & *Portumnus*.

Lease, a word used in Common-law, and signifieth a demising, or letting of Lands, or Tenements, or right of a Rent, unto another for term of years, or of life, or for a Rent reserved, if it be in writing it is called a Lease by indenture, if by word of mouth, a Lease Parole, the party that letteth the Lease, is called the *Leassour*, the party that taketh it, the *Leassee*, being derived from the French word *Laisser*, i. to leave, or permit.

Leash, see *Leam*.

Leasings, or *Leasings*, (Sax.) lies.

Leaveret, (French) *Diminutive*, a young Hare.

Lecanomancy, (Greek) a divining by water in a Bason.

Lectern, a kinde of Desk used in Churches.

Lectisternium, (lat.) the setting out, and adorning of a bed for a Compotation, or Banquet, a custome used by the ancients at their solemne feasts, who also used to rear the images of their Gods upon the Pillow's.

Lecturer, or *Lectour*, (lat.) a publick Professour, a Reader of *Lectures*, i.e. certain portions of an Author, or Science read in the publick Schools.

Leda, the wife of *Thestius*, and the daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laconia*, she being got with Childe by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her transformed himself into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Pollux* and *Helena*, out of the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

Ledors, (French) reproaches, reviling Terms.

Leed, or *Lide*, an old word, ſignifying the moneth of *March*, whence Cow-hides are called *Lide pilles*.

Leeds, a Caſtle in *Kent*, which *Barthlomew* Lord *Baldiſmer* fortified againſt King *Edward* the ſecond, who had freely given it him, whereupon he loſt his life; alſo a place in *York-ſhire*, where *Oſwy* King of *Northumberland* overthrew *Penda* the *Mercian*.

The *Leer* of a Deer, a Term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himſelf, after he hath been wet by the dew.

Leero, ſee *Lyrick*.

Leet, (Sax.) a Law-day whence Court *Leet*, is a Court, or Juriſdiction, containing the third part of a Shire, and comprehending three, or four wapen-takes, or hundreds, the *Leets* were called by the Romans *Faſti*, wherein the *Prætor* might lawfully keep Court, and adminiſter Juſtice, which was not done without the ſpeaking of theſe three words, *Do*, *Dico*, *Addico*, i. e. I give, *viz.* way to actions and ſuites. I ſpeak, *viz.* the Law, I Judge, *viz.* matters and men.

Legality, (lat.) lawfulneſſe, an obſerving of the Law.

Legatary, (lat.) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (lat.) the ſending of a meſſage, or embaſſage.

Legate, (lat.) an Oratour, or Ambaſſadour to any Prince.

Legend, or *Legendary*, (French) the Title of a book, containing the lives of the Saints; alſo words graven about the edge of a piece of Coyn.

Legeolium, the ancient name of a Town in *York-ſhire*, vulgarly called *Caſtleford*, where in old times the Citizens of *York* ſlew many of King *Ethelreds* army.

Legerdemain, (Freneh as it were, light of hand) couſenage, or jugling tricks.

Legion, (lat.) a Company of Souldiers, among the ancient *Romans*, conſiſting of three, or four thouſand foot, and three, or four hundred horſe, afterwards being increaſed to ſix thouſand foot, and ſix hundred horſe, every ordinary foot Legion conſiſting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Maniple of two Centuries, & each Century of a 100 men, likewiſe every horſe Legion contained ſix *Turmæ*, or Troupes, every Troup ten *Decurres*, and every *Decury* ten men; alſo there are in every Legion four Orders of Souldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Haſtati*, or Spearmen, the *Velites*, or light-armed.

Legionary, (lat.) belonging to a Legion.

Legiſlative, (lat.) having authority to make, or give Laws.

Legiſlatour, (lat.) a Law-giver.

Legiſt, (lat.) a Lawyer.

Legitimate, (lat.) lawfull, done according to Law and right.

Leguminous, (lat.) belonging to pulſe.

Leiceſter, the chief Citie of *Leiceſter-ſhire*, called alſo *Legeoceſter*, *Leogora*, and *Legeceſtria*, this Citie was beſieged by King *Henry* the third, (when Earle *Robert* rebelled againſt him) and the Wall round about it utterly demoliſh't.

Leinſter, a Province in *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caerlogh*, *Queens County*, *Kings County*, *Kildare*, *Weſtford*, *Dublin*.

Leman, a Concubine, or Catamite, (*Pullus Jovis* Latin) ſome ſay it comes from the French word *Le mignon*, or Ley-man, as it were ly by man.

Lemannus, the Lake *Leman*, upon which ſtands the Citie of *Geneva*.

Lemnos, an Iſland in the *Aegean* Sea, famous for the fall of *Vulcan*, who by reaſon of his deformity, being thrown down from heaven, as ſoon as he was born, happened to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian* God, this Iſland was originally known by the name of *Hipſipylæa*, from a daughter of *Thoas* of that name, who was Queen thereof.

Lemſter, a Town of *Hereford-ſhire*, ſo called *q. Leonminſter*, from a Lyon that appeared to a certain religious man as ſome have fabled, others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns built by *Merwalck*, a King of the *Mercians*; for thoſe which we call Nuns, the ancient *Brittains* termed *Leans*, ſome there are that derive it from *Line*, whereof the beſt ſort groweth there, this Town is now adayes very famous for Wool, which is called *Lemſter Ore*; it was defaced by *W. de Breoſa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

Lemures, (lat.) certain ſpirits, or apparitions, vulgarly called *Hobgoblins*.

Lenity, (lat.) mildneſſe, ſoftneſſe, gentleneſſe.

Lenitive, or *Lenient*, (lat.) ſofning,

of

of an aſſwaging or pacifying power.

Lenitude, (lat.) the ſame as *Lenity*.

Lennox, a County in the ſouth part of *Scotland*, ſo called from the River *Levin*, which *Ptolomy* calleth *Letanonius*.

Lenonian, (lat.) belonging to a Pander or Baud.

Lentigenous, (lat.) belonging to Lentills which are a kind of round and flat pulſe growing in hot Countries, alſo full of little pimples or freckles reſembling Lentills.

Lentisk, (lat.) a kind of tree called the Maſtick-tree, from which there is taken a Gum of very great vertue.

Lentitude, (lat.) ſlackneſſe, ſlowneſſe, or negligence.

Lentour, (lat.) ſtiffneſſe, or clammyneſſe.

Lent-ſeaſon, (in Lat. *Quadrageſima*) a Faſt of fourty dayes, inſtituted by the Church, and firſt appointed to be kept in *England* by *Ercombert* a King of *Kent*. It comes from the Dutch word *Lente*, *i.* Spring, becauſe it ever happens to be about the beginning of the Spring time, or as others ſay, from length, becauſe about this time the dayes begin to lengthen.

Leo, the name of ſeveral Roman Emperours reigning at *Conſtantinople*; alſo the name of ſeveral Popes of *Rome*, alſo one of the 12 Signes.

Leocorion, a Monument erected by the *Athenians*, in honour of *Leo* the ſon of *Orpheus*, who when no body elſe would permit their daughters to be ſacrificed to the gods to divert a great peſtilence which then raged in the City, willingly conſented to the offering up of his three daughters, *Paſithea*, *Theope*, and *Eubule*.

Leodegar, or *Leger*, a German proper name, ſignifying a gatherer of the people.

Leodium, a famous City of Germany, anciently called *Ebur num Auguſta*, and is ſaid to have been built by *Ambioriges*, a King of *Germany*, who alſo called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a valley near unto it; at this day it is named *Luttich* or *Leige*.

Leofſtan, i. moſt beloved, a Saxon name *Leofwin*, i. *Winlove*.

Leoh, (Sax.) light.

Leonard, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch popular diſpoſition as *Lipſius* will have it; but as others ſay, Lion-like diſpoſition, anſwering to the Greek name *Thymoleon*.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the Streights of *Thermopylæ* againſt the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himſelf ſlain, together with all his men.

Leonine, (lat.) belonging to, or like a Lion.

Leopard, or *Libberd*, a certain *African* beaſt, otherwiſe called a *Panther*: this beaſt is all over full of ſtreakes or little ſpots, and is begotten between a Pard and a Lioneſſe.

Leopold, *q. Leodpold*, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch Defender of the people, being in imitation of the Greek names *Demochares*, i. gracious to the people, and *Demophilus*, i. a lover of the people, and *Laodamus*, i. tamer of the people: the chief of this name was *Leopoldus* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*.

Leorning cnight, (Sax.) a diſciple or ſcholar.

Lepid, (lat.) neat, jocund, pleaſant in ſpeech, or behaviour.

Leporine, (lat.) belonging to a Hare.

Leproſie, (Greek) a kind of diſeaſe which cauſeth a white ſcurfe to run all over the body; it is alſo termed *Elephantiaſis*, from the roughneſſe of an Elephants skin, which it reſembleth.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was ſlain by *Hercules*.

Lesbos, an Iſland in the *Ægæan* Sea, which in old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*, the reſt were *Ereſſis*, *Antiſſa*, *Portus*, *Methymna*.

Leſinage, (Ital.) thriftineſſe, ſparingneſſe, good husbandry, from *Leſina* which ſignifieth a Coblers aule.

Leſion, or *Læſion*, (lat.) a hurting or endamaging.

Leſſee and *Leſſor*, ſee *Leaſe*.

Leſſes, the dung of a Boare.

Leſſian diet, a moderate temperate diet, from *Leſſius* a famous modern Phyſitian, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

Leſtage, ſee *Laſtage*.

Leſtrigones, or *Lætrigones*, a certain barbarous people, and of a vaſt Giant-like ſtature, that anciently inhabited *Formiæ* a City of *Campania*, and were ſaid to live upon Human fleſh, their King *Antiphates* oppos'd *Ulliſſes* with all his might when he landed on that coaſt, and tore

one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

Letanie, (Greek) the Book of Divine-ſervice uſed in Churches, from *Liteuo*, or *Liſſomai*, *i.* to pray and ſupplicate.

Lethality, (lat.) deadlineſſe or mortality.

Lethargick, (Greek) ſick of a Lethargy, *i. e.* a diſeaſe which cauſeth an exceſſive drouſineſſe and ſleepineſſe.

Lethean, (lat.) forgetful, from *Lethe* a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that nature that the water of it being drunk, cauſeth oblivion or forgetfulneſſe.

Lethiferous, (lat.) bringing death, deadly.

Letifical, or *Lætifical*, (lat.) making glad or joyful.

Letter miſſive, (lat.) an Epiſtle or Letter ſent from one party to another, from the Latin word *Mittere*, *i.* to ſend.

Letters of Atturney, writings whereby an Atturney or any friend made choice of for that purpoſe, is appointed to do a lawful act in anothers ſtead, from which warrants of Atturny differ in this, that beſides being ſealed and delivered before ſufficient witneſſe, they muſt alſo be acknowledged before a Juſtice or Serjeant.

Letters of Mart, or *Marque*, are Letters which authorize any one to take by force of armes thoſe goods which are due by the Law of Marque. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patents, are writings ſealed open with the Broad-Seal of *England*, whereby a man is authorized to do or injoy any thing which of himſelf he could not, from the Latin word *patere*, *i.* to lie open.

Lettice, a Chriſtian name of ſeverall women, from the Latin *Lætitia*, *i.* joyfulneſſe, mirth.

Lettice, a kind of plant called in Latin *Lactuca*, becauſe in women that eat of it, it breedeth milk.

Levament, or *Levation*, (lat.) an enlightning, eaſing, comforting, alſo a lifting up or cauſing to riſe.

Levant and *Couchant*, (French) terms uſed in Common Law, when the beaſts or cattel of a ſtranger come into another mans ground, and there have remained a good ſpace, *i.* riſing and lying down. *Levant* is alſo taken for the Eaſtern Countries.

Levari facias, the name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a ſum of money upon the lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognisance.

Leucophlegmatick, (Greek) troubled with a diſeaſe called *Leucophlegmaty*, *i.* a Dropſie cauſed by the abounding of white flegme.

Leucothea, ſee *Ino*.

Leucothoe, the daughter of *Orchamus* King of the Babylonians, with whom *Apollo* being in love, transformed himſelf into the ſhape of *Eurynome* her mother, & pretending private buſineſſe with her, he re-aſſumed his former ſhape, and won her by fair ſpeeches to conſent to his deſires; whereupon *Clytia*, who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extreamly envious, declared the whole buſineſſe to *Orchamus*, who in a great fury cauſed his daughter to be buried alive, whoſe death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the Frankincenſe-tree, and *Clytia* ſeeing her ſelf contemned of *Apollo*, pined her ſelf away, and was turned into a Marygold.

Leuctra, a Town in *Bœotia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* ſo total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themſelves.

Level-Coil, (French) is, when he that hath loſt the game ſits out, and gives another his place, as it were *lever le cul*, i. to lift up or remove the buttock; it is alſo called Hitchbuttock.

Levie, (French) ſignifieth in Common Law, to erect or fit up, alſo to tax or gather money.

Leviathan, an Hebrew word, ſignifying a Whale, or as ſome think a water-ſerpent of a vaſt bigneſſe.

Levigation, or *Lævigation*, (lat.) a making plain or ſmooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Prieſtly office, which in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (lat.) lightneſſe.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Suſſex*, famous for the great pitcht battle fought between King *Henry* the third, and the Barons of *England*.

Lewis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Ludowic*.

Lewlin, or *Lewellin*, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in the old Britiſh tongue Lion-like, and is equivalent to the Latin name *Leontius*, and *Leoninus*.

Lexicon, (Greek) a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (lat.) a law which recompenceth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, *Lotherwit*, (Sax.) a liberty to take amends of him that defileth ones bondwoman without licence.

L H

Lhan, in the Brittish tongue, signifieth a Church, as *Lhan Badern Vaur*, the Church of great *Patern*; *Lhan Stuphadon*, the Church of St. *Stephens*.

L I

Libation, or *Libament*, (lat.) an offering up or sacrificing to God the first taste of any thing that is eat or drunk.

Libb, (old word) to geld, from the Greek word *thlibein*, i. to presse.

Libell, (lat.) a little book, also a scandalous or invective writing, secretly cast abroad or published by stealth; also an original declaration of any action in the Civil Law.

Liberate, the name of a warrant issuing out of the Chancery, to the Treasurer, Chamberlaines, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the payment of any annual pension, or other sums granted under the Broad-Seal.

Liberation, (lat.) a freeing, or delivering.

Liber Pater, a name attributed to *Bacchus* the god of wine.

Libertas, (lat.) a priviledge held by grant or prescription, whereby men injoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject, also the name of a goddesse among the ancient Romans, who had a Temple built unto her upon the hill *Aventinus*.

Libertatibus allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgesse of a City, who refusing or deferring to allow his priviledge, is impleaded before the Kings Justices.

Libertinism (lat.) the state and condition of a Libertine, *i. e.* one born or made free, a freeman; also *Libertinism*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for sensuality, licentiousnesse, a dissolute life and conversation.

Libethra, a Town seated upon the mountain *Olympus*, of which it was foretold by the Oracle, that all the inhabitants should be destroyed by a Sow, when the Sun should behold *Orpheus* his bones, which was thus verified; A great multitude of people being gathered together to hear a Shepherd sing in the way which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*, a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his bones, which stood in that place, was overturned and his bones laid open to view, and the very same day, a great violent stream called *Sys* (which in Greek signifieth a Sow) overflowing, destroyed the whole Town with all the people in it. *Libethra* is also the name of a Fountain of *Magnesia*, sacred to the Muses who are thence called *Libethrides*.

Libidinous, (lat.) sensual, incontinent, full of lustful desires.

Libitina, an ancient goddesse worshipt by the Romans, who was the Patroneesse of Funerals, Sepulchres, and all things belonging to the dead.

Libral, (lat.) belonging to a weight or measure called Libra, which is also the name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack into which the Sun entring, causeth the vernal Equinoctial.

Library, (lat.) a studdy, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (lat.) a weighing, or ballancing.

Librata terræ, see Farding deale of land.

Libya, the fourth part of the World, commonly called *Africa*.

Licence to arise, in Common Law, is a liberty given by the Court to a tenant that is essoynd *de malo lecti* in a reall action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed, until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been seen out of his chamber, or walking up and down his grounds, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully essoyned.

Licentiate, (lat.) one that hath full licence or authority to practice in any Art; the same with him that we commonly call Bachelour of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil Law, and in Common Law a Barrister.

Licentious, (lat.) loose, disorderly, unruly.

Lichas, a boy that waited upon *Hercules*, by him *Deianira* sent the shirt that was dipt in the *Centaurs* blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the

venome to seize upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediately changed into a Rock.

Lichfield, a Town in *Staffordshire*, by *Bede* called *Licidfield*, i. the field of dead bodies, from a great number of people, who as some say were martyred here in the time of *Diocletian*.

Lich-fowles, ominous, or ill-boding birds, as the Night-raven, and *Lich-owle*, commonly called the *Scritch-owle*, the word *Lich*, signifying in the *Saxon* language a Carcase, or dead body.

Licitation, (lat.) a cheapning, a setting out to sale, also an enhauncing of a price.

Licite, (lat.) lawfull, allowable.

Lictorian, (lat.) belonging to the Lictors, who were certain Officers among the ancient Romans twelve in number, who carried the Axes and bundles of rods before the Magistrate, they are now taken for the same as we commonly call Sergeants.

Liddesdale, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, so called as it were a dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lide, see *Leed*.

Lieftenant, (French) as it were holding the place, one that executeth any place, Office, or imployment in anothers stead, or absence.

Lief, or *Leof*, (Sax.) rather.

Lief-hebber, (Sax.) a Lover.

Liege, (French) in Common-law is taken either for the *Liegelord*, or he that acknowledgeth *Liegeancie*, or Fealty to his *Liege Lord*.

Liegeancie, or *Ligeance*, (French) such a duty, or fealty as no man may owe, or bear to more then one Lord, also *Ligeance* is used for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege Lord*.

Lierwit, see *Leyerwit*.

Lifts, in Navigation, are certain ropes, which serve to top the yard arms of all yards to make the ends of them hang higher, or lower, or even as we list.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (lat.) a band, or string to tie with; in Anatomy it is taken for the string wherewith the joynts of bones and gristles are fastned and knit together.

Ligation, (lat.) the act it self of tying, or binding.

Ligne, (French) to couple as Dogs with bitches.

Lignation, (lat.) a providing for, or going to fetch wood.

Lignean, or *Ligneous*, (lat.) woodden, made of wood.

Lignum vitæ, the wood, commonly called Aloes, by the Arabians *Calambuco*.

Liguria, a hilly Countrey of *Italy*, reaching from the *Apennine* to the *Tuscan* Sea.

Ligurion, (lat.) a glutton, or devourer.

Liguration, (lat.) a ravenous devouring.

Lilie, (lat.) a kinde of specious flowr, otherwise the rose of *Juno*.

Lilith, the name of a certain she Devil which the *Jews* imagined to be a destroyer of children.

Lilybæum, a Promontory in *Sicily*, having a Town of the same name upon it.

Limaceous, (lat.) belonging unto, or like a Snail, slimy.

Limation, (lat.) a filing, or pollishing.

Limbers, or *Limber-holes*, (a Term in Navigation) certain little square holes cut in the bottome of the ground Timbers, and hooks next to the Keel to let water passe to the well of the Pump.

Limbus Patrum, (lat.) a place where the Saints deceased are said to reside untill the day of Judgement, being as it were the skirts, or confines of Hell.

Limenarch, (Greek) the Governour of a Port.

Limitation, (lat.) a stinting, or setting of bounds.

Limitation of Assise, is a certain time set down by Statute, within which a man must alleage himself, or his Ancestours to have been seised of Lands sued for by a Writ of Assize.

Limning, a kinde of Painting, which is done in water colours, and also differs from the other sort of painting in the preparing of the colours.

Limosity, (lat.) muddinesse, fulnesse of mud.

Limpid, (lat.) pure, clear, transparent.

A Limpin, a kinde of fish, otherwise called a muscle.

Linament, (lat.) linnen thread, also a tent, or lint for a wound.

Lincoln, the chief Citie of *Lincolnshire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the Brittains *Lindecoit*, by *Bede Lindecollina civitas*, from the old Brittish *Lhin*, as *Cambden* is of opinion, which signifieth a Lake, it being

being situate near a Lake, and upon a hill, in this Citie *Vortimer*, the scourge of the *Saxons* ended his dayes.

Lincoln Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Lindsey, see *Holland*.

Lincolns Inne, one of the Inns of Court, heretofore the house of Sir *Henry* Lacy Earle of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Lineament, (lat.) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out onely in lines.

Linear, (lat.) belonging to a line.

Ling, a kinde of small shrub, otherwise called Heath, in Latin *Erix*.

Lingel, a little tongue, or thong.

Lingot, see *Ingot*.

Linguacity, (lat.) a being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

Linguist, one that is skilfull in tongues, or languages.

Linigerous, (lat.) bearing Flax, or Hemp.

Liniment, (lat.) an oynting, or daubing over.

Linsie-woolsey, a kinde of mixt cloath, part linnen, part woollen.

Lintels, (French) the head pieces over a door, also the same as *Lentils*, i. a kinde of pulse.

Linus, the son of *Apollo*, and *Psamma*, the daughter of *Crotopus*, King of *Argos*, by whom *Apollo* being intertained as he came from slaying the Serpent *Pytho*, lay privately with *Psamma*, who proving with Childe brought forth *Linus*, who having committed some offence, and hiding himself among certain bushes, was found out and torn in pieces by the Dogs, also the son of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*, one of the nine Muses, he proved a very famous Musitian, taught *Thamyras*, *Orpheus*, and *Hercules*, by whom, as some say, he was knockt on the head, because he laught at him for playing unhandsomely.

Linx, (lat.) a kinde of spotted beast, otherwise called an Ounce.

Lionel, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Leonellus*, i. little Lyon.

Lions paw, a kinde of Herb, called in Greek *Leontopodium*.

Lipothymie, (Greek) a distemper, which causeth a fainting, or swouning by reason of sudden decay, or oppression of the vital spirits.

Lippitude, (lat.) a waterishnesse of the eyes, a looking bloud-shot, or blear-eyed.

Liptote, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein more is understood then is expres't.

Liquation, or *Liquefaction*, (lat.) a melting, dissol ving, or making *Liquid*, i. moist or of a watery substance.

Liquids, (lat.) are those four Consonants, which do as it were melt in the pronunciation, namely *L. M. N. R.* the rest are called mutes.

Liquidation, (lat.) a making moist.

Lisard, or *Lizard*, (French, from the Latin *Lucerta*) a certain beast, so called because it hath feet like the brawne, or sinews of a mans arms, or thighs, also the *Lizard* point, the utmost Southwest point of *Cornwall*.

Litanie, see *Letanie*.

Litation, (lat.) a sacrificing.

Literature, (lat.) knowledge in letters, learning.

Lithargie, or *Litargie*, (Greek) the foam that riseth from silver, or lead, when they are tried.

Lither, (old word) lazy, or sluggish.

Lithoglyphick, (Greek) a graver, or cutter in stones.

Lithomancie, (lat.) a Divination, the casting of pebble stones.

Lithotomie, (Greek) a cutting of stones, a quarry whence stones are digged.

Litigation, (lat.) a contending, or wrangling.

Litigious, (lat.) full of strife, contentious.

Litispendence, (lat.) the hanging of a suit, till it be decided.

Lit mose blue, a kinde of blue colour, used in painting and limning.

Litoral, or *Litorean*, (lat.) belonging to the shore, sea-side, or side of a river.

Liturgie, (Greek) signifieth in general any publick Office, but particularly Divine service, or the function of a Minister.

Liverie, (French) the Cognizance, device, or badge, which a Noble-man, or Gentleman gives to his servants and followers, also *Livery* of seisin is a Ceremony used in Common-law, being a delivery of possession of Lands, or Tenements, or other things unto another, also a Writ, which lieth for the Heir to obtain the possession, and seizin of his Lands at the Kings hands.

Lividity, or *Livor*, (lat.) a kinde of leaden

leaden or dead blewish colour in the body, caused by a stroke ar blow given; also metaphorically taken for spite or envy.

Lixiviated, (lat.) washed with lye made of ashes.

Lizard, see *Lisard*.

LO

Loach, or *Loboch*, (French) a kind of Confection or Electuary that is to be licked, or suffered to melt in the mouth without chewing; it is an Arabick word, and signifieth in the Latin *Linctus*, i. a licking.

Lobbe, or *Lobling*, a kind of great north Sea-fish.

Local, in Common Law, is as much as tied or annexed to a place.

Location, (lat.) a placing, or setting in place, also a letting out to hire.

Lockers, little cupboards which are made by the ships sides, to put in shot, by the pieces.

Lococession, (lat.) a yeilding or giving place.

Locomotion, (lat.) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

Locrians, or *Locri*, a people of *Locris* in Greece inhabiting on either side of the Hill *Parnassus*. *Locris* is also a City of that part of *Italy* called *Magna Græcia*, built by those *Locrians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to *Troy*.

Loculament, (lat.) a little place distinct, or apart by it self.

Locuplete, (lat.) abounding with riches, wealthy.

Locust, (lat.) a kind of winged Insect, commonly taken for a Grasshopper; but others think it to be the same with that which the Frenchmen call *Cigale*.

Locution, (lat.) a speaking or saying.

Lodemanage, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another, from the Dutch word *loot*, i. lead.

Lodesman, a Guide or Pilot, from the same word *loot*; whence he is also called *Lootsman*.

Lodestar, the Cynosure or North-Star which guideth Mariners.

Lodestone, as it were a leading-stone, because by it Mariners are guided and directed in their voyages: It is of a rusty-iron colour, and hath the vertue to attract or draw iron to it, whereby many admirable secrets are performed.

Lodeworkes and Stremeworks, certain workes in the Stannery in *Cornwall*; these are performed in the higher grounds by making deep wells which they call shafts, those in the lower grounds by digging of trenches and diverting the course of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Forresters said to lodge, when he goes to his rest.

Log, the name of an Hebrew measure, and thought by some to be of the same quantity with *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithmes, (Greek) are certain borrowed numbers which differ among themselves by Arithmetical proportion as the numbers which borrow them differ by Geometrical proportion.

Log-line, a term in Navigation, being a small line with a little piece of board at the end, with a little lead to it, to keep it edge-long in the water, the use of which is, by seeing how many fathom this runs in a minute, to give a judgement how many leagues the ship will run in a watch.

Logician, (Greek) one that hath skill in Logick, *i.* the art of disputing probably in any argument.

Logist, (Greek) one skilled in the Logistick Art, *i.* the Art of reckoning or casting account; also Logists were certain Officers among the *Athenians* ten in number, to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy gave an account within 30 dayes of all those affairs whereof they had had the administration, they also kept an account of the monies, and of all matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

Logographers, (Greek) those that write pleas in the Law, or books of account, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (Greek) a verbal strife, a contention in words.

Loboch, see *Loach*.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in *England* in the dayes of *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fifth; so called from one *Gualter Lollard* a German the first Author of them: or as others say, from *lolium*, because they were accounted as darnel or cockle growing among wheat.

Lombard, or *Lombar*, a Bank for usury or pawns, from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the hithermost part of *Italy*, formerly called *Insubria*, much

much addicted to uſury, whence ofttimes Uſurers are called Lombardeers.

Lome, (old word) clay or mortar.

London, the chief City of *England*, ſituate in *Middleſex*, ſo called as *Cambden* conjectureth, either from *Lhun* (which in the Britiſh tongue ſignifieth a Grove) or *Lhong*, (*i.* a ſhip) and *Dinas*, i. a City, ſo that it may ſeem to have been anciently termed *Lhundinas*, *i.* a City thick of trees, or *Lhongdinas*, i. a City of Ships, from whence the Latins derive the word *Londinum*. It was called *Auguſta*, and *Troja Nova*, being firſt founded by *Brutus*, who ſprang of the *Trojan* race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Luds-town*.

Longævity, (lat) length of age, long life.

Longanimity, (lat.) as it were length of mind, long-ſuffering, patience, forbearance.

Longinquity, (lat) far diſtance, or length of place.

Longitude, (lat.) the length of any thing, alſo the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the diſtance of it Eaſt, numbred in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the firſt general and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a ſtar, is the arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the ſtars Latitude.

Long-Meg, the name of a ſtone 15 foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are 77 more erected in a circular manner, which the country people call the Daughters of *Long-Meg*.

Long-primer, one of the ſorts of Characters uſed by Printers.

The *Loof*, of a Ship, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the ches-trees, as far as the bulk-head of the caſtle.

A Ship *Loomes* a great or a ſmall ſail, a term uſed in Navigation, and ſignifieth as much as a Ship ſeems a great or a little Ship.

Lootſman, ſee *Lodeſman*.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the ſmoak) on the top of a houſe, from the French word *l'overt*, open.

Lopum, a great Deſart in the Country of *Bactria*, in which it is reported that certain evil ſpirits do abide, by which ſtrangers that paſſe that way being called by their names, and following the voice, periſh miſerably.

Loquacity, (lat.) talkativeneſſe, or a being given to much babling.

Loquabre, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, ſo called, *q.* the mouth of the Lake.

Lorament, (lat.) that which is compoſed of thongs of leather.

Loray-law, an article found in the memorials of the chamber of accounts in *France*, which ordaineth, that if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up, by conſent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay two ſhillings ſix pence, but if it be performed, the party vanquiſht forfeits 112 ſhillings.

Lordane, or *Lourdane*, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber, it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the Danes over the Engliſh, who were forced to labour and till the ground for them, while they ſate idle and ate the fruits of their labours.

Lore, (Sax.) learning or skill.

Loricated, (lat) armed with mail.

Lorimers, (French) the name of a Trade and Company in *London*, that makes bits, ſpurs, and all kind of ſmall iron-work, and is by ſome derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Loriot, (French) a Bird called a Witwall, Woodpecker, or Greenfinch.

Lorn, the name of a County in the ſouth part of *Scotland*.

Lorty's, a great and ancient Family of *Sommerſetſhire*, ſtiled in Latin records, *de Urtiaco*.

Loſenger, a flatterer, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Lotharius, the ſon of *Ludovicus Pius*, Emperour of *Germany*, and King of *France*, he ſucceeded his father in the Empire; but his brothers *Charles* and *Lodowic*, not contented with their portions, and raiſing an army againſt their brother, a great battle was fought at *Fontenay*, in the borders of *France*, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at laſt they came to an agreement, and *Lotharius* after he had reigned about 15 years betook himſelf to the *Prumienſian* Monaſtery. There were alſo ſeveral Kings of *France* and Dukes of *Lorrain* of his name.

Lothbrook, (i. *Leatherbreech*) a certain Dane, whoſe daughters were ſo skilful at needle-work, that the Danes bare in their Enſign a Raven of their working, with ſuch an opinion of good ſucceſſe, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lotherwit, ſee *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (lat.) a washing or cleansing with water, also in Physick it is used for the taking away of any superfluous quality out of any medicament, or the bringing on of a new one.

Lotis, or *Lotus*, the daughter of *Neptune*, she fleeing from *Priapus* (who made an attempt upon her chastity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the Lote-tree.

Lotophagi, a certain people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syrtes*, so called because they feed much upon the Lote-tree, which is a tree of that nature, that when the companions of *Ulisses* being cast upon the coast of *Africa* had tasted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country, whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country and Kindred.

Lovell's, an ancient Family in *Northamptonshire*, stiled in Latin records, *de Lupello*.

Loverd, or *Laverd*, (old word) a Lord.

Lourdain, see *Lordane*.

Louvre, a stately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief seat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the first, and augmented with a long stately Gallery by *Henry* the fourth.

Lowbell, as it were loud bell, a certain bell hung about the neck of a weather.

Lozenge, a little square cake made of preserved herbs, in the form of a Rhomb or a quarrel of Glasse.

L U

Lua, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, she was the goddesse of all lustrations and purging from sin.

Lubricity, (lat.) slipperinesse.

Lucernes, a kind of rich Fur, taken from a beast of the same name, breeding in *Russia* and those Northerly Countries.

Lucia, a Christian name of divers women, signifying in Latin Lightsome.

Lucida Laucis, a Star in 9 degrees 45 minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (lat.) brightnesse, shiningnesse.

Lucifer, (lat.) as it were lightbearing, the morning Star called in Greek *Phosphorus*.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as she is the Patroness of Childbirth, or as some say to *Diana* or the Moon.

Lucius, the prænomen of divers famous men among the Romans; as *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperour, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others. The first of this name is likely to have been so called from being born in the dawn or first shining of the day.

Lucre, (lat.) gain or profit, whence *Lucration* a gaining or winning.

Lucretia, the daughter of *Lucretius Tricipitinus* Prefect of *Rome*, and the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, she being ravisht by *Sextus* the son of *Tarquinius Superbus* King of the Romans, slew her self, which was the cause of banishing both *Tarquin* and Kingly Government from *Rome* which was afterwards ruled by Consuls chosen anew every year, and this act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every chast woman is proverbially called a *Lucrece*.

Luctation, (lat.) a striving or wrestling.

Luctatius Catulus, a famous Captain of the Romans, who with 300 ships overcame 600 of the Carthaginians, and made an end of the war.

Lucubration, (lat.) a studying or working by candle-light.

Luculency, (lat.) clearnesse, brightness, fulnesse of light.

Lucullus, a famous Roman, being a man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been successful in the wars against *Mithridates*, heaped up a mighty masse of riches, after the war was ended, gave himself up wholy to ease and delicacy, living in more state and splendor than any of that Age, besides afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his brother *Marcus*.

Ludibrious, (lat.) shameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (lat.) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (lat.) a mocking or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in Old times called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lystwysoc*, *i.* the Princes Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly rescued *Henry* son to the King of Scots, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an iron hook.

Ludovicus Pius, the son of *Charles* the Great (who was created Emperour by Pope

Pope *Leo*) he ſucceeded his father in the Empire and Kingdom of *France*, alſo *Ludovicus* hath been the name of ſeveral other Emperours and Kings of *France*, this name according to *Helmoldus Nigellus* is deriv'd from the Dutch words *Hludo Wiggh*, i. e. famous Warrier.

Lugdunum, the chief Citie of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Lyons*, built by *Munatius Plancus*, a *Roman* Governour.

Lugubrous, (lat.) mournfull, heavy, ſorrowfull.

Luition, (lat.) a making ſatisfaction for any offence, alſo a paying a ranſome.

Luke, (Hebr.) riſing, or lifting up.

Lumbar, ſee *Lombar*.

Luminaries, (in Lat. *Luminaria*) lights, lamps, alſo conſpicuous ſtars, as the ſun and moon, alſo the feaſt of Chriſts Nativity, commonly called Chriſtmas, was by the ancient Weſtern Church, called *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (lat.) full of light.

Lunæburgum, a great Citie of *Germany*, built by *Julius Cæſar*, vulgarly called *Lunemburgh*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, called in Latin *Luna*.

Lunatick, (lat.) troubled with a *Lunacy*, i. a kinde of madneſſe, which happens at certain times of the Moon.

Lunes for Hawks, leaſhes, or long lines to call them.

Lungis, (French) a tall ſlim man that hath no making to his heighth.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain feaſts were celebrated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*, from *Lupa* a ſhe-wolf, which gave *Romulus* ſuck, or as ſome ſay, a Harlot of that name which nurſed him.

Lupines, (lat.) a kind of little flat round pulſe, almoſt like a ſmall bean.

Lurcation, (lat.) a greedy eating, or playing the glutton, derived originally from *Lura*, a great leathern bottle.

Lure for Hawks, a certain leathern device, whereby with a little piece of fleſh, they call a Hawk from a good diſtance off, it comes from the Dutch word *Laeden*, i.e. to invite.

Lurid, (lat.) pale, wan, of a ſallow colour.

Luſcitation, (lat.) a being dim-ſighted, or pore-blind.

Luſhborough, a baſe Coyn brought over from beyond Sea, in the dayes of King *Edward* the third.

† *Luſion*, (lat.) a playing, or gaming.

Luſitania, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient diviſion; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it ſelf.

A Lusk, a ſlug, or ſloathfull fellow, from the French word *laſche*.

Luſt of a ſhip, a Term in Navigation, when a ſhip out of her own mold, and making hath an inclination more to one ſide then another.

Luſtration, (lat.) a going about, alſo a purging by ſacrifice.

Luſtre, (French) a ſhining, alſo from the Latin word *luſtrum*, it ſignifieth a Den of wilde beaſts, alſo the ſpace of five years, by which ſpace the *Romans* were wont to compute the time.

Lutheraniſme, the doctrine and judgement of *Martin Luther*, who being firſt a Monk of the Order of St. *Auguſtin* forſook the Church of *Rome*, and writ againſt the errors of it.

Luteous, (lat.) muddy, or of a muddy colour.

Lutulent, (lat.) miry, or dirty.

Lutzenburgum, or *Lutzenburgh*, a Dutchy in the low Countreys, adjoining to *Leige* and *Namur*, being one of the 17 Provinces, and having a chief Citie of the ſame name.

Luxation, (lat.) a putting out of joynt, a making looſe.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious* (lat.) riotous, given to exceſſe, or debauchery.

L Y

Lycanthropy, (Greek) a kinde of melancoly, or phrenzy, which cauſeth thoſe that are poſſeſt therewith to think themſelves turned into Wolves, and to fly the company of men.

Lycaon, the ſon of *Pelaſgus*, and King of *Arcadia*, who when *Jupiter* came into *Arcadia* in the likeneſſe of a mortal man, reſolved to try whether he were a God, or no, as men reported him to be, and killing one of thoſe, whom the King of the *Moloſſi* had left with him for pledges, he cauſed him to be dreſſed, and part roſted, to be ſet before *Jupiter*, whereat he being highly provoked turned *Lycaon* into a Wolf, and burnt his Pallace with Thunder, others ſay it was for ſprinkling with the bloud of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to *Jupiter* upon the Mountain *Lycæus*, a hill of *Arcadia*.

Lycaonia, a Countrey of *Asia* the lesse, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*; also *Arcadia* was heretofore so called from *Lycaon*, the King thereof.

Lyceum, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*, calling it so after the name of *Aristotles* School, near *Athens*.

Lycomedes, a King of the Island *Scyrus*, by whom *Achilles* being intertained before he went to the *Trojan* War, and conversing with his daughters in womans apparel, he got one of them called *Deidamia* with Childe, and begat *Pyrrhus*.

Lycurgus, the son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his brother *Eunomus*, but he soon resigned up the Crown to *Charilaus* his brothers son, and having made wholesome laws for the good of the Common-wealth, which were confirmed by the approbation of the *Delphic* Oracle, he afterwards retired himself to *Cyrrha*, where at length he slew himself, and had a Temple built him, and Divine honours given him by the *Lacedæmonians*: also the name of a King of *Thracè*, who proceeded so violently against *Bacchus*, that he forced him to retire himself to *Naxus*, and would have caused all the Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no sacrifice might be made to him, but ere he had effected his design he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

Lycus, a King of *Bœotia*, who married *Antiope*, the daughter of *Nycteus*, but she being got with Childe by *Jupiter* in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Dirce*. See more in *Dirce*, and *Amphyon*; also a King of *Lybia*, who using to sacrifice his Guests, had intended the same thing towards *Diomede*, but *Callirroe* the daughter of *Lycus*, falling in love with him delivered him out of Chains, and being afterwards neglected by him, hanged her self for grief.

Lydia, a Christian name of divers women, from the Countrey so called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the lesse, so called from *Lydus*, the son of *Atys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Countrey, resolved to send out one of his sons, to whose lot it should fall, to plant a Colony in some other place, so that it falling to *Tyrrenus* his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and choosing out a part of *Italie*, which lieth upon the Sea-side, he called it from his own name *Tyrrhenum*, his brother *Lydus* tarrying at home succeeded his father *Atys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Mæonia*.

Lydford Law, a certain Law, whereby they first hang a man, and afterwards indite him.

Lymphatick, (lat.) mad, distracted, as it were by seeing the likenesse of a Nymph in the water, from *Lympha*, i. water.

Lynceus, the son of *Aparcus*, and one of the *Argonauts*, he was reported to be so quick-sighted, that he could see through stone walls even to the very deep it self, and that he could discern the Moon in her last quarter, and the first, the very same day, in the signe of *Aries*; whence a sharp-sighted man is proverbially called a *Lynceus*, also *Lynceus* and *Idas* were two brothers, who fought with *Castor* and *Pollux*, about the two daughters of *Leucippus*, *Castor* fell by the hand of *Lynceus*, *Lynceus* by the hand of *Pollux*, *Idas* going about to slay *Pollux*, was strook with Thunder from Heaven.

Lyncus, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Triptolemus* his Guest as he lay asleep, that he might gain to himself the glory of inventing the use of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a beast, called *Lynx*, or *Ounce*.

Lyndus, a Citie of *Rhodes*, famous for the solemne sacrifices, which in old time were performed there to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the celestial Apparismes, which the Poets feigned to be *Arions* Harp.

Lyrick, verses, or songs, songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, *i.e.* Harp-way.

Lysander, a Captain of the *Lecedæmonians*, who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of Conon in a very great battel.

Lysidice, the daughter of *Pelops*, she was married to *Electryon*, and brought forth *Alckmena* the mother of *Hercules*.

Lysimachus, the son of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great, he was thrown to a Lyon to be devoured by *Alexanders* command, for hearing *Callisthenes* the Philosopher after he was in Chains, but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thrust them into the Lyons mouth, and pulling out his tongue

tongue killed him; after *Alexanders* death he had the Government of *Thrace*.

Lyſippe, ſee *Ipbianaſſa*.

Lyſius, one of the ſirnames of *Bacchus*, to whom under that name the *Bœotians* conſecrated a Temple, becauſe by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been ſet upon before and beaten.

M A

Mabel, the Chriſtian name of divers women, in Latin *Mabilia*, from *Amabilis*, i. lovely.

Mac, an Iriſh word, ſignifying as much as ſon in Engliſh, or fitz in Welſh.

Macareus, the ſon of *Æolus*, who got his ſiſter *Canace* with child, which *Æolus* coming to diſcover by hearing the child cry, ſent *Canace* a ſword privately, bidding her do with it as ſhe deſerved beſt, whereupon ſhe killed her ſelf, and *Macareus* fleeing to *Delphos*, was made a Prieſt of *Apollo*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander or baſtard Coral whoſe berries are black and ſhining and ſerve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (French) a confuſed huddle of divers things jumbled together.

Macarons, (Ital.) lumps of boiled paſte, ſtrewed over with ſugar or ſpice, a diſh much uſed by the *Italians*; but here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Roſe-water, and Muſk.

Macedonia, a large Country of *Europe*, heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the Great, it was anciently called *Æmathia* and *Æmonia*, now *Romelli*.

Macegrefs, thoſe that buy and ſell ſtollen fleſh.

Macellarious, (lat.) belonging to a ſhambles.

Maceration, (lat.) a mortifying, or bringing low, alſo a ſteeping in liquor.

Machaon, a famous Phyſitian, the ſon of *Æſculapius* and *Arſine*, he was ſlain at the wars of *Troy* by *Euripilus*.

Machiavilian, belonging unto *Machiavill*, a famous Hiſtorian and Polititian of *Florence*, whence it is commonly uſed for ſubtile or well verſt in State-policy.

Machination, (lat.) a plotting, contriving, or deviſing, from *Machina*, an Engin or Inſtrument of war, but uſed alſo for a device or invention.

Macilent, (lat.) thin, lean, fallen of ones fleſh.

Mackerell, or *Maquerell*, (French) a kind of fiſh, ſo called from the great company of ſpots it hath, in Latin *Scombrus*; it is alſo uſed for a pander or procurer.

Macritude, (lat.) leanneſſe.

Macrobii, a certain people of *Æthiopia*, ſo called from the long life they live.

Macrocoſme, (Greek) the greater, being taken contradiſtinct to the *Microcoſme* or leſſer world, which is man.

Macrology, (lat.) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a ſpeech containing more words than are juſt neceſſary.

Mactation, (lat.) a killing or committing ſlaughter.

Maculation, (lat.) a ſtaining or defiling with ſpots.

Madefaction, (lat.) a moiſtning or wetting.

Madidity, or *Madour*, (lat.) moiſtneſs or wetneſs.

Madder, a kind of plant, with whoſe root being of a red colour, they uſe to dye wool.

Madoc, an ancient Britiſh name, from *Mad*, i. good.

Madrigal, (Ital.) a kind of Song.

Mæonia, ſee *Lydia*.

Mæotis, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the mouth of the River *Phaſis*. It is called by the *Italians Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*, by the *Scythians*, *Garpaluc*.

Magazine, (French) a Store-houſe where Armes and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Manſio Gazæ*.

Magdalen, (Hebr.) Majeſtical, the Chriſtian name of divers women.

Magdalen Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built, together with a Hall near adjoyning to it, by *William Wainflet* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

Magdaleon, (lat.) a kind of long plaiſter like a rowler, called alſo a Langate.

Magdeburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*, from the Dutch word *Magd*, *i.* a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus Parthenia*, who was there worſhipped.

Magician, (lat.) one that profeſſeth the

Art Magick, which was the ſame among the *Perſians*, as Philoſophy among the *Grecians*, i. e. the ſtudy of the more occult and myſterious Arts; whence the 3 Wiſemen of the Eaſt were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word ſimply taken, is uſed in the ſame ſignification as Diabolical Magick, *i. e.* Sorcery or Witchcraft.

Magiſterial, (lat.) pertaining to Magiſtery, or Maſterſhip, done by or like a Maſter; in Phyſick a pill or plaiſter, *&c.* prepared after the beſt manner is called Magiſterial.

Magiſtracy, (lat.) the office of a Magiſtrate or chief Ruler.

Magna charta, the great Charter containing a number of Laws ordained in the nineth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the firſt, containing the ſum of all the written Laws of *England*.

† *Magnality*, a greatneſſe to be admired at, being a made word, from the Lat. *Magnalia*, i. e. great and wonderfull things.

Magnanimity, (lat.) greatneſſe of mind, courage, ſtoutneſſe.

Magnes, a youth of *Smyrna*, the moſt beautiful of his age, and excellent in muſick and poetry, for which he was in high eſteem with *Gyges* King of *Lydia*, who becauſe the Parents of *Magnes* ſpoiled his cloths, and cut off his hair, made war upon the Country, overcame them, and brought away *Magnes* in Triumph to *Sardes*.

Magnetick, (lat.) belonging to the *Magnete* or Lodeſtone. See *Lodeſtone*.

Magnificence, (lat.) as it were a making great, ſumptuouſneſſe, ſtatelineſſe, a carrying things on at a great heighth.

Magnificat, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, ſo called becauſe it beginneth with theſe words, *Magnificat anima mea*, &c.

Magnifico, (Ital.) the title of a Noble man of *Venus*, alſo the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (lat.) a lofty ſpeaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (lat.) greatneſs, ampleneſs, largeneſs.

Mago, the firſt that increaſed the wealth of *Carthage*, before the firſt Punick war he aided the Romans in the war of *Tarentum* with 120 ſhips.

Magog, ſee *Gog* and *Magog*.

Magonel, according to *Chaucer*, is an inſtrument to caſt ſtones with.

Mahim, or *Maim*, (in Latin *Mahemium*) is the hurting or taking away of any member by the wrongful act of another, whereby the party ſo hurt is made unable to fight, it comes from the old French word *Mehaigbn*, and is called by the Canoniſts, *Mutilatio membri*.

Mahumetaniſme, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the firſt Emperour of the *Saracens*, there was alſo of this name a great Emperour of the *Turks*, who overthrew the *Greek* Empire, took twelve Kingdomes, and two hundred Cities from the Chriſtians, whereof the chief were *Conſtantinople*, the Iſland *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italie*, but at the ſiedge of *Belgrade*, or as ſome ſay of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the ſeven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*, ſhe was the daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*.

Maid Marrian, or *Morion*, a boy dreſſed in womans apparel to dance the *Moriſco*, or *Morriſdance*.

Maiden-hair, a kinde of plant, called in Latin *Adiantum*, or *Capillus veneris*.

Maidenhead, a Town in *Bark-ſhire*, ſo called from a Maids head that was had in great reverence, being one of thoſe 11000. who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Urſula*, were taken by *Attila*, and martyred at *Colein* in *Germany*.

Maidſtone, a pleaſant Town in *Kent*, ſituate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medweg-ſton*, and thought to be the ſame with the old Town *Vagniacæ*.

Maim, ſee *Mahim*.

Mainour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the French word *Maniere*) ſignifieth in Common-law, an apprehending of one that hath ſtollen any thing, and is followed with *Hue* and *Cry*, with the manner, that is, having the thing.

Mainpriſe, (from the French words *main*, i. a hand, and *prins*, i. taken) ſignifieth in Common Law, the receiving a man into friendly cuſtody, that otherwiſe might be committed to priſon, giving ſecurity for his forth comming at a day aſſigned; thoſe that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*, he that is taken into cuſtody *Mainpernable*.

Maint, (Saxon) mingled.

Maintenance, in Common Law, is, upholding

holding of a cauſe depending in ſuite between others, either by lending of money, or making of friends for either party.

Majo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Major, ſignifieth in Latin greater, but with us it is commonly taken ſometimes for a Prætor or Governour of a City, ſometimes for a Military officer; alſo in Logick the firſt part of a Syllogiſme is called the *Major* or the propoſition, the ſecond the *Minor* or the aſſumption.

Majoration, (lat.) a making greater.

Maiſnilwarings, and by contraction *Manwarings*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheſhire*.

Maſter of the Rolles, is an aſſiſtant unto the Lord Chancelour of *England* in the high Court of Chancery, and in his abſence heareth cauſes and giveth orders.

Maiſters of the Chancery, are aſſiſtants to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in matters of judgement; of theſe there are 12 in number, whereof the chief is the Maſter of the Rolles.

Maſters of the Court of Wards and Liveries, the principal officer of that Court, named and aſſigned by the King to whoſe cuſtody the Seal of the Court is committed.

Maſter of the Horſe, is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings ſtable.

Make, in Common Law, ſignifieth, to perform or execute, as, to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himſelf unto, that is, to clear himſelf of an action, commenced againſt him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours; alſo to make ones beard, (an old phraſe) to deceive.

Malachias, (Hebr.) my meſſenger.

Malachite, (Greek) a kinde of precious ſtone, ſo called.

Malaciſſation, a kneading, a making ſoft.

Malacy, (Greek) a calm on the Sea, alſo a longing of women with childe.

Maladie, (French) a diſeaſe, ſickneſſe, or infirmity.

Malaga, a Citie and Port-Town of *Andaluſia*, whence we have that ſort of wine, which is called *Malago* Sack; it is ſaid to have been ſo called, becauſe *Cava* the daughter of Count *Julian*, after that, her being raviſh't by King *Roderigo* had been the occaſion of the loſſe of *Spain* to the *Moors*, threw her ſelf from a high Tower, crying out, *Malacà*, *i.* here's the evil.

Malanders, a certain diſeaſe in a horſe, from the Italians *Mal andare*, i. to go ill.

Malapert, ſaucy, impudent, as it were *Male partus*, i. ill brought forth.

Maldiſant, (French) a backbiter, an evil ſpeaker.

Maldon, a Town in *Eſſex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the old *Brittains* worſhip't here for *Mars*, the God of war; this Town being made a Colony of the *Romans*, was ſacked by Queen *Bunduca*, or *Boadicia*.

A Male, a kinde of ſack, or budget from the Greek word *Malloi fleece*, becauſe they uſed to be made of ſheepskins.

Malecontent, (lat.) diſcontented, evil content.

Malediction, (lat.) an evil ſpeaking, or curſing.

Malefactour, (lat.) an evil doer, an offender.

Malefice, (lat.) an evil act, a ſhrewd turn.

Maletent, a Toll of fourty ſhillings for every ſack of Wool, Anno 29. *Edw.* 1., it is alſo called *Maletot*, from the French *Maletoſte*.

Malevolence, (lat.) ill will.

Malignity, (lat.) ſpite, malice, grudge.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Sagitarius*.

Maliſon, (French) a curſe.

Mallard, (French) a wilde Drake.

Malleable, (lat.) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet, or Hammer.

Malkin, or *Maukin*, a Beeſom to make clean an Oven with, it is alſo called a Scovel.

Malliverie's, the name of an ancient family in *York-ſhire*, ſtiled in Latin *Records Mali Leporarii*.

Mallow's, a kinde of plant of a ſoftning, or looſening quality, called in Latin *Malva*.

Malmeſie, a ſort of wine, which is brought out of *Arviſium*, in the Iſland of *Chio*, vulgarly called *Marviſia*, or *Malviſia*.

Malmesbury, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, firſt built by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Brittains*, and by him named *Caer Baldon*, afterwards from one *Maidulph* an *Iriſh-Scot*, who here led a Hermites life, it was called *Maidulphsburgh*, and ſo by contraction *Malmsbury*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Iſland, fixty miles

Dauphin

miles distant from *Sicilie*, called in the New Testament *Melita*, this Island was given by *Charls* the fifth, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who have ever since been called Knights of *Malta*.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Souldiers, who fought lightly armed on horseback, and were the chief military support of the last Empire of *Ægypt*.

Mamitus, the thirteenth King of the *Assyrians*, he trained up his subjects in military discipline, and was a terrour to the *Ægyptians*, and many other Nations.

Mammeated, (lat.) having paps, or teates.

Mammet, a puppet, from the Greek word *Mamme*, as it were a little Mother, or Nurse.

Mammillary Processes, (lat.) a Term in Anatomy, certain bones in the temples, representing the teates in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments, or pieces.

Mammon, the God of wealth, the word signifying in the *Syriack* tongue riches, or wealth, and is derived from the Hebrew word *Hamon*, i. plenty, having M. *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

Mammooda, a kinde of East-Indian Coyn, valuing about a shilling.

Manation, (lat.) a passing away, a flowing.

Manage, in Italian *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manasses, (Hebr.) not forgotten.

Manbote, (Sax.) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a man.

Mancheſter, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the Kings of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the *Danish* war, King *Edw.* the Elder, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to re-edifie this Citie; some say, because the inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the *Danes*, it was called *Mancheſter*, as it were the Citie of men, others derive it from *Main*, *i.* a stone, because it standeth upon a stony Hill; it was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, (from the French word *Main*, *i. e.* the hand) the finest, and the smallest sort of wheaten bread, called in Latin *panis Capituli*, in Greek *Collyris*.

Manch present, (old word) a bribe.

Mancipation, (lat.) an ancient manner of selling before witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used; it is also used in the same sence as *Emancipation*.

Manciple, (lat.) a Steward, or Caterer, but chiefly one that buyes the common provisions in a Colledge, or Hospital.

Mancuse, a kinde of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our money, some hold a *Manca*, or *Mancus* of Gold, to be as much as a Mark of silver.

Mandatarie, (lat.) one that comes in to a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A Mandate, (lat.) a Commandment, or charge, also in Common-law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice.

Mandevils, an ancient family in *Essex*, stiled in Latin *Records de Magna Villa*.

Mandible, (lat. from *Mandibulum*) a jaw, (from the *participiate Mandibilis*) eatable.

Mandilion, or *Mandilian*, (French) a kinde of military garment, a loose Cassock.

Mandonius and *Indibilis*, two famous *Spanish* Captains, who having assisted *Scipio*, and the *Romans* against the *Carthaginians* began afterwards to revolt, but because of the memory of their former good service they were dismissed.

Mandrake, a kinde of plant, so called from the Greek word *Mandra*, *i.* a Cave, because it groweth near unto *Den's* and in shady places, it beareth a fruit called *Mandrake*, Apples of a cold and soporiferous quality, it is also called by some *Anthropomorphos*, because its root being divaricated, something resembleth the shape of a man.

Manducation, (lat.) a chewing.

Mandy thursday, as it were *dies Mandati*, the day of Commandment, because of that great charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observation of his Supper, being the Thursday next before Easter day.

Mangonels, the same as *Magonells*.

Mangonization, (lat.) a trimming, or setting out things to the best advantage for sale.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks that maintained that there was a fatal necessity of sin, which Doctrine was first broached by one Manes a *Persian*.

Manicles, (French) fetters wherewith the hands of prisoners are bound, being derived originally from the Latin word *Manus*, a hand.

Manifesto, (Ital.) a Declaration of some Prince, or Common-wealth, about publick affairs.

Maniple,

Maniple, (lat.) a handful, in phyſick more eſpecialy it is taken for ſuch a bundle of herbs or other things as may be griped with the hand; alſo a company conſiſting of 10 ſouldiers; ſome alſo take it for a fannel or ſuch a kind of ornament as Prieſts uſed to wear about their wriſts when they went to ſacrifice.

Manipular, (lat.) belonging to a maniple.

Manlius, the name of divers famous Romans, whereof the chief were *Marcus Manlius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus* and *Torquatus*.

Manna, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the children of Iſrael in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed dew which fell from Heaven, it comes from the Hebrew word *Manah*, i. to diſtribute or *Mahna*, i. what is it, becauſe they admired what it was: there is alſo at this day a certain ſweet dew, which falling early in the morning upon trees and herbs, is called *Manna*, which congealing into a whitiſh ſubſtance, is of a pleaſant taſte, and is much uſed in phyſick.

Mannour, (in Latin *Manerium a manendo*, i. remaining to the heir, or elſe from the Lords remaining there himſelf) it ſignifieth in common Law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee.

Man of War, in Navigation, is taken for a ſhip of War, by the figure *Metonymia*.

Manqueller, (old word) a murderer.

Manſion, (lat.) a remaining, an abiding, alſo a Manor-houſe, or the Lords chief dwelling houſe within his fee.

Manſlaughter, in Common Law, is the unlawful killing of a man upon ſome ſudden occaſion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

Manſuetude, (lat.) gentleneſſe, tractableneſſe, meekneſſe.

Manteleth, a term in Faulconry, for when the Hawk ſtretcheth one of her wings along after her legs, and ſo the other: It is ſaid ſhe *Manteleth*.

Mathematicks, Arts taught by demonſtration which comprehend four of the liberal Arts, Aſtronomy, Arithmetick, Muſick, and Geometry.

Manticore, (Ital.) a kind of *Indian* beaſt, faced like a Man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of ſharp teeth.

Manticulation, (lat.) a doing a thing ſlily, a carrying on a buſineſſe cloſely.

Mantle, or *Mantile*, (lat.) a kind of long robe, alſo in Heraldry it is that flouriſh which proceeds from the wreath and helm, and deſcends on each ſide the Eſcutcheon.

Mantua, a City of *Italy*, ſituate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it ſo from his mothers name *Manto* a *Theban* Propheteſſe, the daughter of *Tireſias*, ſhe after the death of her father fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went firſt into *Aſia* and built the Temple of *Apollo Clarius*, afterwards ſhe came into *Italy*, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, ſhe brought forth *Ocnus*.

Manual, (lat.) belonging to the hand, filling the hand; it is alſo uſed ſubſtantively, for a book of a ſmall volume which may eaſily be carried in ones hand.

Manubiary, (lat.) belonging to the ſpoil or prey.

Manucaption, (lat.) a taking by the hand.

Manucaptors, (lat.) Sureties or Bailes.

Manuduction, (lat.) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

Manuel, in Common Law, ſignifieth that whereof preſent profit may be made.

Manufacture, (lat.) handy-work.

Manumiſſion, (lat.) an Enfranchiſing, a making free a ſlave or bondman, which in former time was performed with divers ceremonies before a Magiſtrate.

Manure, from the French word *Manourier*, to work and labour the earth with the hand.

Manuſcript, (lat.) a thing onely written with the hand.

Manutenentia, a Writ uſed in the caſe of maintenance.

† *Manutention*, (lat.) a holding by the hand.

Marria or *Mar*, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles diſtant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Theſeus* over the *Marathonian* Bull, and of *Miltiades* over *Darius* his Army conſiſting of above 100000. men.

Maravedis, a kind of Spaniſh coin of very ſmall value, 34 of them amounting

but to a Royal, which is about 6 pence of our money.

Marcellus, a great General of the Romans, who overcame the Captain of the Gaules in a ſingle Duel; vanqviſht *Hannibal* after he had given the Romans ſeveral great overthrows, took *Syracuſe*, and at laſt was circumvented by *Hannibal* and ſlain.

Marceſſible, (lat.) apt to putrifie or corrupt.

Marcgrave, (Dutch) a Count or Earl of the Marches, *i. e* the Frontier of a Country, whence the title of Marqueſſe ſeemeth to be derived; alſo thoſe Noblemen which from the Marches, *i.* the limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called Marchers, and injoyed private Laws to themſelves which now are worn out.

March, ſo called becauſe it was dedicated to *Mars* by his ſon *Romulus*.

Marcheſite, or *Marqueſite*, (Span.) a certain kind of ſtone intermingled among mettal, and partaking of the nature and colour of the mettal it is mixt with: it is by ſome called a fireſtone.

Marcheta, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*, which was that the Lord of the land ſhould have the firſt nights lodging with every married woman within his juriſdiction, (the word ſignifying, as ſome think, the firſt carnal copulation with a woman) but this law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the third.

Marchpane, (French) a kind of Sugered paſte made into little cakes, it is called in Greek *Saccharites*, in Latin *Panis dulciarius*, alſo *Sagunculus*, from *Saguntum* a Town in *Spain* where the beſt are made, or *Panis Martius*, becauſe it had wont to be conſecrated to *Mars*, having towers, caſtles, and ſuch like on it.

Marcidity, or *Marcour*, (lat.) a withering away, rottenneſſe.

Marcioniſts, a ſort of ancient Hereticks, ſo called from one *Marcion* a Stoick, they denied *Chriſt* to be the Son of God.

Marcus, the prænomen of divers eminent Romans, as *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good, devoted himſelf to the infernal powers, and rid compleatly arm'd into a monſtrous gap with which the earth opened) and others. See *Regulus Salinator*, &c.

Maremaid, ſee *Syren*.

Mareotis, a great Lake in *Ægypt*, on the ſouth ſide of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Margaret, (Greek) pearl, the Chriſtian name of divers women, contracted *Marget*.

Margaritiferous, (lat.) bringing forth, *Margarites*, i. pearles which are found in Oyſters and other kind of ſhell-fiſh.

Margery, a Chriſtian name of divers women; ſome think it to be the ſame with *Margaret*, others derive it from *Marjora*, a kind of flower.

Marginal, (lat) belonging to the margin or margent, *i.* the brink or brim of any thing, alſo written in the margin of a book, which is, the extream or uttermoſt part of a page, which terminates the lines.

Mariandunum, a Country of *Aſia*, famous for the *Acheruſian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down into Hell.

Mariets, (French) a ſort of violets, called alſo *Marian* violets; ſome think from *Maria* the name of a woman who firſt diſcovered them.

Marigold, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in Latin *herba ſolaris*, in Greek *Heliotropium*, becauſe at night it contracts it ſelf, and at ſun-riſing opens and dilates it ſelf.

Marine, (lat.) belonging to the Sea, whence Mariner, a Sailour, a Seafaring-man.

Marital, (lat.) belonging to Wedlock or Mariage.

Maritime, (lat.) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea ſide.

Marius, a ſtout Roman born at *Arpinas*, he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Numidia*, and led him in Triumph before his Chariot, after he had had five Conſulſhips together conferred on him by the Romans, being the ſixth time Conſul with *Catulus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Teutones* in *Italy*, at length being overcome by *Sylla*, he hid himſelf by the Lake *Minturna*, from whence he fled into *Africa*, but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Conſul the ſeventh time.

Mark, (Hebr.) high, or from the Latin *Marcus*, which name according to *Varro*, was given to thoſe that were born in the moneth of *March*, but according to *Feſtus*, it ſignifies a hammer or mallet.

Mark, a ſort of coin, or money valueing with us about thirteen ſhillings and four pence, but a Mark of Gold is counted a-

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bout eight ounces, or thirty three ſhillings and four pence.

Marcab, the pinion of the wing of *Pegaſus*.

Marleborough, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, ſeated upon the River *Cunetio* or *Kenet*, ſo called from *Marga* or *Marle*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Necham* calleth it *Merlebrigia*, from the Tomb of *Merlin* the Prophet; this Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, aſſembled here, who made a Law for appeaſing tumults, called the Statute of *Marleb row*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in French *Eſmerillion*.

Marling, a term in Navigation, being a ſmall line made of untwiſted hemp, to ſeaſe the ends of ropes from farſing out.

Marmaduke, the proper name of a man, from the Dutch *Mermachtig*, i. more mighty.

Marmalade, (Ital.) a kind of conſerve made of quince, which is called by the Italians *Marmelo*.

Marmorean, (lat.) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoſet, a Monky, from the French word *Marmotter*, i. to mutter.

Maronean wine, a ſort of wine made at the City *Maronea*, of great vertue and ſtrength.

Maronites, were a ſort of Chriſtians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholik religion from Pope *Clement* the eighth, and were a branch of the *Jacobites* having a Patriarch of their own, who was alwayes called *Peter*.

Marpeſſa, called alſo *Alcyone*, the daughter of *Euenus*, and wife of *Idæus*, the comlieſt man of his time, ſhe was ſo loved of her husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away he purſued the god with his bow and arrows; he had by her a very fair daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

Marque, ſee Letters of Mart, or Marque.

Marqueſite, ſee *Marcheſite*.

Marquetry, a kind of chequer'd or inlaid work, made with wood of divers ſorts or colours, into the ſhape of knots, flowers, or other things.

Marquiſate, (French) the title and juriſdiction of a Marqueſſe who is a Noble man, next in Dignity and account unto a Duke, from the Dutch word *March*, i. a bound, becauſe originally they were the Prefects of the borders of ſome Countrey.

A *Marrow*, (French) a companion or fellow, alſo a beggarly raſcal.

Mars, the ſon of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Olenian* fields, according to the advice of *Flora* and brought forth *Mars*, who was called the god of War; he being in bed with *Venus*, was diſcovered by *Vulcan* her husband, who throwing an iron net over them expoſed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the ſuite of *Neptune* they were ſet free. Alſo the name of one of the 7 Planets.

Marſhal, (in Latin *Mariſcallus*) was anciently no other than a Maſter of Horſe, from the Dutch words *Mar*, i. a horſe, and *Scalc*, i. a ſervant, but of late there are ſeveral officers of that name, as the Marſhals belonging to the ſeveral Courts of Law, the Marſhals of each Regiment in an Army, but the higheſt officers that bore this name among us, were the Lord Marſhal of *England*, whoſe power conſiſted chiefly in matters of war and armes, and Marſhals of the Kings Houſe, whoſe office was to hear pleas of the Crown, and to puniſh faults committed within the verge.

Marſhalſee, as it were *Marſhals* ſeat, the Court of the *Marſhal*.

Marſyas, a certain Muſitian of *Phrygia*, inſtructed by *Minerva*, he provoking *Apollo* to a conteſt in Muſick, was overcome and flead for his preſumption, and from his name the River *Marſyas* whoſe ſtreams were augmented by the tears of the Nimphs that bewailed him, took its denomination.

Marternes, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little beaſt called a Marten.

Martia, the wife of *Cato Uticenſis*, whom he gave to his friend *Hortenſius*, and after he was dead, about the beginning of the civil wars, took her again.

Martial, (lat.) born under the Planet of *Mars*, alſo warlike or valiant, whence the Law of Armes is called Martial Law.

Martichore, ſee *Manticore*.

Martin, the proper name of a man, from the Latin *Martius*. The firſt of this name was St. *Martin* the Military Saint, Biſhop of *Tours*.

Martinet, or *Martelet*, a kind of bird, called in Greek *Apus*, because it wanteth the use of its feet.

Martingale, see *Cavechin*.

Martnets, a Term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastned to the legs on the leetch of a sayl, come down by the mast to the deck.

Martyrologie, (Greek) a discourse, treating of the lives, and sufferings of Martyres.

Marullus Pomponius, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper Latin, and gave *Ateius Capito*, the lie for vindicating it.

Mary, (Hebr.) exalted.

Mascarade, (French) a mask, or pompous representation.

Mascle, in blazon, is a short lozenge, having a square hole in the midst, from the French word *Macle*, *i. e.* a spot, also the mash, or hole of a Net.

Masculine, (lat.) manly, or of the male kinde.

Massagetæ, see *Scythia*.

Masse, (in latin *Missa*) the Liturgy, or Divine service performed by the Roman Catholicks, is also called from the Hebrew *Missah*, *i.* sacrifice, or oblation.

Masticot, a kinde of Oaker, made of Ceruse, or white Lead.

Massilia, a Town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt by the *Phocences*, who flying from the Tyranny of *Cyrus*, seated themselves in this place; the Arts and Sciences flourish't here at that heighth, that it was accounted a second *Athens*, it is vulgarly called *Marseilles*.

Massinissa, a King of *Numidia*, who from an inveterate enemy of the Roman name, became a faithfull friend and allie, he was a man of that strength, and vigour of body, that at 90 years of age, he begat a son.

Massorets, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written words of the Scripture, noting them wit a little o. (for they made a scruple to blot them out) and setting down their corrections in the Margin.

Mastication, (lat.) a chewing between the teeth.

Mastick, a kinde of sweet Gum, distilling out of the Mastich, or Lentiske Tree.

Masticot, a kinde of yellow colour used in painting.

Mastigophore, (Greek) an Usher that with stripes makes way in a croud.

Mastruke, (French) a kinde of winter Garment made of Wolves and Deers skins together.

Mastupration, (lat.) lascivious violence offered to a man.

Matachin, (French) a kinde of French dance.

Matagot, (French) a kinde of Ape, or Monky, also a Hypocrite.

Match, a Term in Hunting, when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match, or to his mate.

Mateotechny, or *Mateotechny*, (Greek) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

Mate, (Saxon) daunted, also consum'd.

A Mate, or *Checkmate*, (a Term used in the Game at Chess) is when the Game is brought to that passe, that there is no way left for the King to escape, from the Italian word *Motto*, *i.* foolish and inconsiderate, or the Spanish *Matar*, *i.* to kill.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boat, or ship, from the French word *Matelot*, a Saylour, or Shipman.

Material, (lat.) consisting of matter, or substance; also being of some weight, or importance.

Materiation, (lat.) a felling of Timber for building.

Maternal, (lat.) motherly, on the mothers side, whence maternity, motherhood.

Mathematician, (lat.) one that is skilfull in the Mathematicks, that is, those Sciences which are understood by demonstration, of these there are four in all, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick.

Matthew, (Hebr.) Gods gift.

Mathurins, certain Fryars of the Order of the holy Trinity, whose Office is to redeem Christian Captives out of Turkish slavery.

Matricide, (lat.) a killing of ones mother, or one that kill's his mother.

Matrice, (lat.) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived, also a mould for letters.

Matriculation, (lat.) a Registring of young Schollars, into the society of their Foster-mother of learning the University.

Matrimonial, (lat.) belonging to matrimony, *i.* marriage, or wedlock.

Mattins, (French) Morning-prayer.

Mattock, a kinde of Pick-axe, from the Dutch word, *Met haek*, *i.* with hook.

Mat-

Mattreſſe, (French) a quilt, or flock-bed.

Matura, a certain goddeſſe among the ancient Romans, who was ſaid to be the Patronneſſe of Corn, when the eares began to ripen, as *Patalena* took charge of them when the cups began to open, and *Lactucina*, when the juyce, or milky ſubſtance began to abound.

Maturity, (lat.) ripeneſſe, whence maturation, a ripening.

Matuta, ſee *Ino*.

Matutine, (lat.) belonging to the morning.

Maud, (Germ.) a Chriſtian name of divers women from *Matilda*, or *Mathildis*, i. Honourable Lady of maids.

Maugre, or *Maulgre*, (French) whither one will, or no, or as we commonly ſay in deſpite of his teeth; alſo a proper name, in Latin *Malgerius*.

Mavis, in Latin *Malviccium*, a bird called a Thruſh, or Thruſſel.

Maund, (French) a hand-basket, from *Manus*, i. a hand, or from *Mandere*, i. to eat, becauſe they uſe to carry meat in it.

Maundy-Thurſday, ſee *Mandy-Thurſday*.

Mavors, the ſame as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the utmoſt Region of *Africa*, toward the *Gaditan* Bay, now called the Streights of *Gibraltar*, where the Gyant *Anteus* is ſaid to have raign'd, who was overcome by *Hercules*, it is divided into *Tingitana* and *Cæſarienſis*, which *Strabo* call's *Maſſilia* and *Maſſeſylia*.

Mauſolus, a King of *Caria*, the husband of *Artemiſia*, by whom he was ſo intirely loved, that after he was dead, ſhe is ſaid to have drunk up his aſhes in wine, and built him a very ſtately Sepulcher, which from his name ſhe called *Mauſoleum*, being one of the ſeven wonders of the world, and from which every rich Monument is figuratively called a *Mauſoleum*.

Maxillar, or *Maxillary*, (lat.) belonging to the jawbone.

A Maxime in Phyloſophy, or Law, is a propoſition, or principle generally received, grounded upon reaſon, and not to be denied, called alſo an axiome.

Maximilian, a name, firſt given to one of the German Emperours, by his father *Frederick* the third, compoſing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius*, *Maximus*, and *Scipio Æmelianus*, with hope that his ſon would imitate their vertues.

May, ſo called, becauſe *Romulus* dedicated it to *Maya*, the mother of *Mercury*.

Maze, an aſtoniſhment, alſo the ſame as Labyrinth.

Mazer, a Beker, or ſtanding Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Maeſer*, i. *Maple*, of which ſort of wood thoſe Cups are commonly made.

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Mead, the ſame Hydromel.

Meagre, (French) ſcraggy, or lean.

The *Mean*, in Muſick the Tenor, or middle part, alſo in Law, it is uſed for the interim, or middle time, as, the action was mean, &c.

Meander, or *Mæander*, a River of *Phrygia*, which hath many oblique diverſions, whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearſtones, (in Latin *Lapides terminales*) certain ſtones, which are put as bounds and limits between one mans land and anothers.

Meaſe, (in Latin *Manſus*) a Manſion houſe, from the French word *Maiſon*, i. e. a houſe, or as ſome ſay from *Meix*, i. e. a Manſion, alſo Meaſe, or Meſe, is uſed for a meaſure of Herrings, conſiſting of 500.

Meaſandue, an Hoſpital, from the French *Maiſon de Dieu*.

Meath, a Province of *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties, *Eaſtmeath*, *Weſtmeath*, and *Longford*.

Mecenas, a learned Noble-man of *Rome*, who lived in the time of *Auguſtus*, he was a great favourer of *Virgil* and *Horace*, whence every favourer of learning, and learned men hath been ever ſince ſaluted with the Title of *Mecenas*.

Mecha, a Citie in *Arabia Fœlix*, which is had in great reverence by the *Turks*, as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

Mechanick Arts, or Handycrafts thoſe Arts, which require the labour of the hand, of which theſe ſeven are eſteemed the chief; *Agriculture*, Clothing, Navigation, Hunting, Architecture, Medecine, Military Diſcipline: the word comes from the Greek, *Mechane*, an artifice, or invention.

Mechation, (lat.) a committing fornication, or whoredom.

A Medal, (French) a kinde of ancient coyn, or piece of plate, having ſtampt up-

on it the effigies of ſome Prince, or other eminent man.

Medea, ſee *Jaſon*.

Medewife, (Sax.) a woman of merit.

Media, a large Countrey in *Aſia*, ſo called from *Madai* the ſon of *Japheth*, or *Medus* the ſon of *Ægeus* and *Medea*, it is divided into the greater *Media*, whoſe chief Citie is *Ecbatana*, and the leſſer called alſo *Atropatia*.

Mediaſtine, from the Latin *Mediaſtinus*, is a drudge, or Kitchin ſlave, from *Mediaſtinum* it ſignifies that partition made by certain thin skins, dividing the whole breaſt into two hollow boſomes.

Mediation, (lat.) a dividing into two, alſo a making ſuit, or means for any one, whence Mediatour, an interceſſour.

Medicable, (lat.) able to heal, alſo eaſie to be heal'd, or cur'd.

Medicament, (lat.) a Medecine, or Phyſical drugge.

Medication, (lat.) a curing, or healing.

Medietas linguæ, an inqueſt empanell'd upon any cauſe, whereof one part conſiſteth of Denizens, the other of ſtrangers.

Mediety, (lat.) the half, or middle.

Medimne, (lat.) a certain meaſure, containing ſix buſhels.

Mediocrity, (lat.) a mean, a middle temper, and indifferency.

Mediolanum, the chief Citie of that part of *Italie*, formerly called *Gallia Ciſalpina*, it was firſt built by the *Gauls*, who as they were digging in the earth, finding a ſow half covered with wool like a ſheep, called the Citie *Mediolanum*, vulgarly *Millain*, and the whole Countrey afterwards being Conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*.

Mediſance, (French) evil ſpeaking, obloquy, or reproach.

Meditation, (lat.) a ſtudying, or deviſing.

Mediterranean, (lat.) being in the middle of the earth, or land, whence the Mediterranean Sea is that Sea, which hath its courſe in the midſt of the earth.

Medrinacles, a kinde of courſe Canvas, called alſo *Pouledavies*.

Medullar, (lat.) belonging to the marrow.

Meduſa, the daughter of *Phorcys*, with whoſe golden hair Neptune was ſo much in love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegaſus*, at which the goddeſſe being incenced, turned her hairs into Serpents, whoſe ſight converted all that look't on them into ſtone, but at length *Perſeus* finding the Serpents aſleep, killed them, and cut off *Meduſa's* head.

Meed, (old word) merit, or reward.

Meen, (French) the countenance, or poſture of the face, alſo the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common-law, hath been uſed for meer right.

Mees, (Saxon) Meadows.

Megabyſus, one of the *Perſian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius* overthrew the Tyranny of the *Magi*, in *Europe* he took *Perinthus*, overcame the *Pæones*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

Megaclo, the daughter of *Macares*, King of the *Lesbians*, who being of a froward diſpoſition, and alwayes contending with his wife, *Megaclo* was ſo grieved at her mothers calamity, that ſhe hired the Muſes to be her maids, and teaching them to ſing, they by the ſweetneſſe of their Muſick, ſo allayed the ſpirit of *Megares*, that his wife ever after lived a better life with him, for which benefite to her, ſhe in thankfulneſſe built pillars of braſſe to their glory, and cauſed them to be honoured in all the Temples thereabout.

Megacoſme, (Greek) the great world.

Megæra, the name of one of the three Furies, the other two being *Alecto*, and *Tiſiphone*.

Megaleſian games, were certain games celebrated in ancient times at *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great goddeſſe.

Megalopſychie, (Greek) Magnanimity, or greatneſſe of minde.

Megara, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*, ſhe was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he ſhould free the *Thebans* from the oppreſſion of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed, but *Juno* being highly incenc't againſt him for killing *Lycus*, poſſeſt him with ſuch a madneſſe that he ſlew his wife *Megara*, and all the Children he had by her.

Megrim, a diſtemper which cauſeth a great pain in the temples and fore part of the head; the word ſeems to be contracted from the Greek word *Hemicrania*.

Meire, a term in Blazon. See *Varry Cuppy*.

Melampod, (in Greek *Melampodium*) a certain kind of herb, otherwiſe called *Hellebore*.

Melampus, the ſon of *Amythaon* and *Dorippe*, who laying him abroad in the Sun and covering all his body except his feet, they were ſo ſcorched by the Sun, that they became black, whence he was called *Melampus*, i. Blackfoot. He was a famous Phyſitian and underſtood the voices of birds and beaſts, he cured the daughters of *Prætus* of their madneſſe, one of whom named *Iphianaſſa* he married.

Melancholick, (Greek) ſad, penſive, troubled with melancholy, *i. e.* black choler, one of the 4 humours of the body, alſo a diſtemper cauſed by the abounding of that humour.

Melantho, the daughter of *Proteus*, who had a humour to ride upon a Dolphins back up and down the Sea, which *Neptune* obſerving turned himſelf into a Dolphin, and carrying her to ſhore upon his back, raviſht her and begot *Amycus*.

Melanthus, the ſon of *Andropompus*, he being a *Meſſenian* was driven out of his Country by the *Heraclidæ*; he went and helpt the *Athenians* againſt the *Bœotians*, and killed their Captain *Xanthus*; for which he was choſen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymœtes*.

Melborn, a Caſtle in *Darbyſhire*, where *John* Duke of *Barbon*, taken priſoner at *Agincourt*, was detained priſoner 19 years under the cuſtody of Sir *Nicholas de Mountgomery* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the Magi, or Wiſe men of the Eaſt who offered gifts to our Saviour; He offered Gold as to a King, the ſecond call'd Jaſper frankincenſe as unto God, the third called Balthaſar Myrrh as to one that was to die; alſo the name of a great Heretick, the founder of that ſect called the *Melchiorits*.

Melchites, a ſort of Chriſtians in *Syria*, ſubject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are ſo called from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* tongue ſignifies a King, becauſe they uſed to follow the Emperours injunctions in matters of Religion.

Melicent, (French) honey-ſweet, a Chriſtian name of women.

Meleager, the ſon of *Oeneus* King of *Calidonia*, and *Althæa*, he gathered a company of valiant youths together to ſlay a wild Bore that waſted the Country of *Ætolia*, and having ſlain it, preſented the head to *Atalanta* the daughter of *Jaſius* King of *Argos*, which *Plexippus* and *Toxeus* the brothers of *Althea* indeavouring to take away, he ſlew them both, and married *Atalanta*, but *Althæa* enraged at the death of her brothers, threw the brand into the fire which ſhe had ſaved from the Deſtinies when he was borne, which as it burnt, he conſumed away.

Melimele, ſee *Pome Paradiſe*.

Melioration, (lat.) a making better, an improving.

Meliſſa, ſee *Mellona*.

Mellation, (lat.) the driving away of the Bees, and taking the honey out of the Hives.

Melliſication, (lat.) a making Honey.

Melliſluous, (lat.) flowing with Honey, full of ſweetneſſe.

Melliſequent, (lat.) ſpeaking ſweetly, as it were ſpeaking Honey.

Mellilote, or *Melilote*, a certain herb, bearing round leaves with ſlender branches, from the Greek word *meli*, i. honey, and *Lotus* the Lote-tree, as it were, the Lote bearing honey.

Mellona, a certain goddeſſe worſhipt by the ancient Romans, as the Patroneſſe of Bees, perhaps the ſame with *Meliſſa* who firſt found out the uſe of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee; ſhe was the daughter of *Melliſſus* King of *Creet*, and the ſiſter of *Amalthea*, the Nurſe of *Jupiter*.

Melody, a muſical ſound, or ſweet aire, from the Greek words, *meli*, i. honey, and *ode*, i. a ſong, as it were a honey'd or ſweet ſong.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muſes, the firſt inventreſſe of Tragedies.

Membrane, (lat.) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body, alſo a skin of parchment, alſo the pill between the bark and the tree.

Memnon, the ſon of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, and brother of *Laomedon*, he was ſlain by *Achilles* in the *Trojan* War, and his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence called *Memnonian* Birds, who are ſaid every year to come out of *Æthiopia* to viſit the Tomb of *Memnon*.

Memorandum, (lat.) a ſhort note or token for the better remembrance of any thing, or as we commonly ſay, an *Item*.

Memorable, (lat.) eaſie to be remembred, worthy of remembrance.

Memorial, (lat.) a remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

Memphis, the chief City of *Ægypt*, built by

by *Ogdous*, and called after his daughters name, and from whence the *Ægyptians* are anciently named *Memphians*; it is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

Menalippus, a *Theban*, who having given *Tydeus* a mortal wound, was ſlain by the friends of *Tydeus*, who cauſing *Menalippus* his head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

† *Mendaciloquent*, (lat.) ſpeaking falſe, telling lyes.

Mendication, (lat.) a begging, whence a Friar Mendicant is one that goes up and down begging almes.

Menelaus, the ſon of *Atreus* and *Ærope*, he marrying *Helena* the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, ſhe was in his abſence ſtollen away by *Paris* the ſon of *Priam*, which was the occaſion of the *Trojan* war, wherein after 9 years ſiege *Troy* was deſtroyed, and *Helena* recovered.

Meneſtheus, the ſon of *Peleus*, he with the help of the *Tyndaridæ* raiſing a ſedition againſt *Theſeus*, became King of the *Athenians*, but going to the ſiege of *Troy* he there died.

Menial or *Mœnial ſervant*, one that lives within the walls of his maſters houſe, from the Latin word *Mœnia*, i. walls, or from the old word *Meny*, which ſignifices a Family.

Meninges, (Greek) two thin skins which enwrap the brain, the one called *dura mater* next to the skull, the other *pia mater*, which immediately covereth the brain.

Meniver, a kind of Fur, being as ſome think, the skin of a Squirrels belly, or as others ſay, of a little white beaſt, (like to a weſel) breeding in *Muſcovy*.

Mennow, (from the French word *Menn*, *i.* ſmall) a little fiſh, otherwiſe called a Cackrel, in Latin *Minimus*.

Menœcus, a *Theban* youth, the ſon of *Creon*, he was ſo zealous for the ſafety of his Countrey, that when the Oracle had foretold that the Citie, which was beſieg'd by the *Argives*, could not be ſaved unleſſe the laſt of the race of *Cadmus* would voluntarily kill himſelf, he ſlew himſelf with his own ſword.

Menſal, (lat.) belonging to a table.

Menſion, (lat.) a meaſuring.

Menſtruoſity, (lat.) the abounding of womens monethly flowers.

Menſuration, (lat.) the ſame as *Menſion*, or meaſuring.

Mental, (lat.) kept in the mind, whence mental reſervation, a ſpeaking ſomething, and concealing the reſt.

Menteith, the name of a Country in the ſouth part of *Scotland*.

Mentition, (lat.) a lying, or forging tales.

Mera, the daughter of *Pretus* and *Antia*, ſhe being a great Huntreſſe and following *Diana* in the Woods, was raviſht by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the ſhape of *Diana*, whereupon the goddeſſe ſhot her to death with one of her arrows, and afterwards turning her into a dog, ſhe placed her among the heavenly Conſtellations; alſo the name of *Icarius* his dog. See *Icarius*.

Meracity, (lat.) a being pure and without mixture.

Menker, the jaw of the Whale.

Meraud, the Chriſtian name of divers women, from the pretious ſtone called the Emerauld.

Mercature, (lat.) a buying, trading, or merchandizing.

Mercedary, (lat.) hired with reward or wages.

Mercenary, (lat.) the ſame.

Merch, the name of a Country in the ſouth part of *Scotland*.

Merchenlage, the law of the *Mercians*, or the inhabitants of theſe eight Countries, *Gloceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cheſter*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*, the Land being formerly divided into three parts; the *Mercians*, the *Weſt-Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Denelage*.

Mercury, as it were *Medius currens inter Deos & homines*, i. e. ſent on meſſages between the gods and men, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Maia* the daughter of *Atlas*, he lay with his ſiſter *Venus* and begat *Hermaphroditus*, he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handy-crafts-men, and the firſt inventour of the Harpe, alſo among Aſtronomers the name of one of the ſeven Planets; among Chymiſts of Quickſilver.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialiſt*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Meretricious, (lat.) belonging to a Whore.

Meridian, (lat.) belonging to noon, alſo ſubſtantively uſed for one of the greater circles dividing the Sphear into two equal parts, and paſſing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical point.

Meridiation,

Meridiation, (lat.) a ſleeping at noon.

Meritot, a kinde of play uſed by Children, wherein they ſwing themſelves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tied a little beam, acroſſe which they ſit, it is called in Latin *Oſcillum*.

Meremaid, or *Maremaid*. See *Syren*.

Mern, a County in the North of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Vernicones*, by ſome *Vecturiones*.

Meroe, an Iſland encompaſs't with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a Citie of the ſame name, built by *Cambyſes*, whoſe ſiſter was called *Meroe*, from wence the Citie and Iſland took their denomination, this Citie Aſtronomers make to be the fartheſt of the Northern Climats, whoſe parallel-line they call *Dia Meroes*, becauſe it runs through the midſt of the Citie.

Merope, one of the ſeven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were feigned by the Poets to be changed into ſeven ſtars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a proper name of a man, among the ancient *Brittains*, in Latin *Meuricus*.

Merſion, (lat.) a ducking, or plunging over head and eares into the water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in Surrey, where *Kinulph*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons* was ſlain by a *Clito*, or Prince of the bloud, in a Harlots houſe, the *Clito* himſelf being alſo ſtab'd immediately by *Kinulphs* followers: in this place was born *Walter de Merton*, founder of *Merton* Colledge in *Oxford*.

Meſe, ſee *Meaſe*.

Meſel, (Sax.) a Leaper.

Meſentery, (Greek as it were, the middle of the entrails) a certain thick, and double skin that faſtneth the bowels, or entrails to the back, and affordeth paſſage to a number of veins, called the *Meſenterick*, or *Meſeraick* veins.

Meskite, a Church, or Synagogue among the Turks and Moors, from the Arabick word *Mezquidun*, i. an Oration.

Meſnagerie, (French) husbandry, or houſewifery.

Meſnalty, a Term in Common-law, the right of the Meſn, that is, a Lord of a Mannour, who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himſelf of a Superiour Lord, from the French word *Muiſné*, i. e. younger by birth.

Meſopotamia, a large Countrey of *Aſia*; ſo called becauſe it is between the two Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, it was called by the ancient Hebrews *Aram Naharaim*, i. e. *Syria* of the Rivers, now *Apamia*, and by ſome *Adiabene*.

Meſſagry, (old word) diligence in doing a meſſage.

Meſſalians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lords Supper, and baptiſm to be but of indifferent concernment.

Meſſana, the chief Citie of *Sicilie*, built by the *Meſſenians*, near unto the Promontory of *Pelorum*.

Meſſapia, or *Meſapia*, a Countrey of *Italie*, anciently ſo called from *Meſſapus*, the ſon of Neptune, it containeth thoſe Regions which are now called *Calabria*, and *Apulia*.

Meſſene, a famous Citie in *Greece*, ſituate in the *Peloponneſus*, whoſe ancient inhabitants the *Meſſenii*, waged a long and bloudy war with the *Spartans*, but at laſt were reduced to abſolute ſlavery.

Meſſias, the ſame in Hebrew as *Chriſtos* in Greek, *i.* anointed, and is oft uſed in the Holy Scriptures for our Saviour Chriſt.

Meſſorious, (lat.) belonging to mowing, reaping, or harveſt.

Meſuage, in Common-law, is uſed for a dwelling houſe, with Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Metachroniſme, (Greek) an errour in Chronology by the miſ-reckoning of time, or the ill comexion of paſſages, a word compounded of the Greek prepoſition *Meta* and *Chronos*, i. time.

Metaleptick, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Metalepſie*, wherein one thing is uſed to ſignifie another.

Metalline, (lat.) belonging to mettals.

Metamorphoſis, (Greek) a changing of one body, or figure into another.

A Metaphor, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein one word is borrowed to expreſſe the ſignification of another, as ſmiling Meadow's, youthfull Summer.

Metaphyſicks, (Greek) a ſcience, which treateth of ſupernatural things, as God, Angels, the Souls of men, *&c.*

Metaplaſmus, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein words, or letters are plac't contrary to their uſual order.

Metaris, an arm of the Sea in *Lincolnſhire*, commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Waſhes*.

Metatheſis, (Greek) tranſpoſition, being

ing a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another.

Metellus, a famous Roman Captain, who being to go by Sea, with a great Army againſt the *Carthaginians* and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods but *Veſta*, who being thereby offended, kept back the Navy with contrary windes, which *Caius Julius* the Prieſt affirmed could not be diverted, but by the ſacrificing of his daughter *Metella*, which he yielding unto, the goddeſſe took compaſſion of the Virgin, and ſent a Heifer in her ſtead, alſo the name of a High-Prieſt of the Romans, who when the Temple of *Veſta* was on fire, running into the *Palladium* out of the flame, he loſt his ſight by venturing too far into the fire.

Metempſychoſis, (Greek) a Tranſmigration, or paſſing of the Soul out of one body into another.

Meteor, (from the Greek word *Meteoros*, *i.* high) a certain imperfectly mixt body, conſiſting of vapours drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are ingendred Rain, Winds, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorologie, (Greek) a diſcourſe of Meteors.

Meteoroſcopie, that part of Aſtrology, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and diſtance of Stars.

Metheglin, (in latin *Mulſum*) a kinde of drink made of Herbs, Hony, Spice, &c.

Methodical, (Greek) belonging to a Method, *i.* an orderly, or artificial diſpoſing, or placing of things.

Metiochus, the ſon of *Alcibiades*, he being taken by the *Phœnicians*, and brought a priſoner to *Darius* the King of *Perſia*, againſt whom his father then made warre, was yet honourably received, the King beſtowing upon him large poſſeſſions, and a wife named *Perſiba*, by whom he had many Children.

Metius Suffetius, Dictator of the *Albans*, who being bound by Covenant to aide *Tullus Hoſtilius*, King of the Romans, againſt the *Fidenates*, ſtood with his Army upon a Hill, to ſee the event of the battel, for which he was by the command of *Hoſtilius*, torn in pieces with wilde horſes.

Metonymie, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another, as of the cauſe for the effects, of the ſubject, for the adjuncts, and contrarily.

Metope, (a Term in Architecture) the diſtance of ſpace in a pillar, between the Denticles and Triglyph's.

Metoposcopy, (Greek) the gueſſing at mens inclinations, as alſo the future events of men, by looking on their faces.

Metrical, (lat.) belonging to Meeter, or verſe.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, (Greek) *i.* the chief Citie of a Countrey, or Province, whence an Arch-biſhop is called a Metropolitan Biſhop, becauſe his Sea is alwayes in the chief Citie.

Mexico, a great and famous Citie of the *Mexican* Province in *Nova Hiſpania*, the Citie was the chief ſeat of *Montezeuma*, who was Lord of the new world.

Mezentius, a King of the *Thuſcans*, who with his ſon *Lauſus*, aſſiſting *Turnus* in the war againſt *Æneas*, and the *Trojans*, they both fell by the hand of *Æneas* himſelf.

M I

Miagrus, the God of flies, ſo called by *Plautus*, by others *Myopes*.

Miaſme, (Greek) a polluting, or defiling.

Michael, (Hebr.) who is like God.

St. *Michaels* Mount, a Rocky cliffe, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John*, Earle of *Oxford* fortified againſt King *Edward* the fourth, there is alſo a place ſo called in *Normandy*.

Miche, to play the Truant, or hide ones ſelf out of the way, from the French word *Muſer*, i. to be idle, or the Dutch *Micke*, i. a wary looking about.

Mickle, much, from the Saxon word *Micel*, or as ſome ſay from the Greek word *Megale*.

Microcoſme, (Greek) the body of man is commonly ſo called, being as it were a little world, ſee *Macrocoſme*.

Micrologie, (Greek) a diſcourſing about petty ſmall affairs.

Microſcope, (Greek) a certain inſtrument whereby the full proportion of the ſmalleſt things may be diſcerned.

Midas, a King of *Phrygia*, the ſon of *Gordius* a Cowheard, he having intertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him what ever he had a minde to, he deſired that whatſoever he toucht might be turned into gold, which deſire was immediately granted, and not onely every thing elſe he touched, but his meat alſo, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to gold, whereupon he being forced to requeſt that he might be freed from that gift

gift he was counſelled to waſh himſelf in *Pactolus* ſtreams, which immediately became very bright with the gliſtering of the ſands which were turned into gold, afterwards *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a muſick duell; *Tmolus* being choſen Judge, *Midas* being the onely man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Aſſes ears grow to his head, which diſgrace nevertheleſſe had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cried out *Midas* hath Aſſes ears, and ſoon after the reeds which grew in that place became vocal, and continually uttered the ſame words.

Middleburgh, the chief City of *Zealand*.

Midriffe, ſee *Diaphragme*.

Migration, (lat.) a removing, or paſſing from place to place.

Mile, ſuch a ſpace of ground in length onely, as containeth a thouſand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125 paces.

Miles, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Milo*, from the grain called *Milium*, i. *Millet*, others make it a contraction from *Michael*.

Miletus, the chief Cicie of *Ionia*, whoſe inhabitants the *Mileſii* were accounted the potenteſt, and the richeſt people of all *Aſia*; it was originally called *Anactoria*, now *Melazzo*, alſo a Citie of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the ſon of *Apollo* and *Arena*, or as ſome ſay, by *Sarpendon* the ſon of *Jupiter*, and the brother of *Minos*, and *Rhadamanthus*.

Milfordhaven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembroke-ſhire*, where *Henry* Earle of *Richmond* landed, when by that famous battel at *Boſworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath ſixteen Creeks, five Bay's, and thirteen Rodes.

Militarie, (lat.) belonging to Souldiers or War.

Millefoile. (in Lat. *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwiſe called yarrow.

Millenarians, ſee *Chiliaſts*.

Millet, in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenchros*) a kind of plant, ſo called from the multitude of ſmall granes, or ſeeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vaſt ſtrength, that at the *Olympick* games he carried an Oxe the ſpace of a whole furlong, killed it with his fiſt, and afterwards eat it all himſelf in one day.

Miltiades, a great Captain of the *Athenians*, who with 11000 *Greeks* overthrew 600000 *Perſians* in the fields of *Marathon*, yet afterwards being accuſed of bribery, he was forced by the *Athenians* to die in Chains.

A Mime, or *Mimick*, (Greek) a Jeſter, or one that counterfeits the geſtures, or countenances of others, whence Mimical, Apiſh, or given to imitate.

Minacity, (lat.) a menacing, or threatning.

Minchings, an ancient word for thoſe conſecrated, whom we call Nuns.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of honour and worſhip.

Mine, (French) the ſame as meen, the aſpect, or garb of any perſon. *Cleop.*

Mineraliſt, one skilfull in minerals, (lat.) *i.* metals, or any thing growing in mines.

Minerva, the goddeſſe of wiſdom, ſhe is ſaid to have been born without a mother, and to have ſprung out of *Jupiters* head, ſhe is reported alſo to have invented the liberal ſciences, and to have found out the uſe of wool, about which a *Lydian* Virgin named *Arachne*, conteſting with her, was overthrown and turned into a Spider, alſo to her is attributed the firſt finding out of the uſe of Oyl, ſhe was called in Greek *Athenæa*, and from her the Citie of *Athens* took its denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of pictures in little, which is many times done with *Minium*, i. red lead.

A Minime, a certain quantity in muſick, containing one time up, or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i. leaſt, alſo *Minime friars*, are a certain order inſtituted by *Fran. de Paul.*

A Minion, or *Mignon*, (French) one that is in higheſt credit and eſteem with a great perſon, above any one beſides, but eſpecially in an amorous ſence, it is alſo uſed adjectively for neat, ſpruice, poliſht, or adorn'd.

Minious, (lat.) of a red, or Vermilion colour.

Miniſtery, (lat.) ſervice, or charge in any imployment, but uſed more eſpecially in a ſpiritual ſence for the Prieſtly function.

Miniver, ſee *Meniver*.

The *Minor*, in a ſyllogiſme the latter part, or aſſumption.

Minoration, (lat.) a diminiſhing, or making leſſe.

Minority, (lat.) nonage, or being under age.

Minos, a King of *Creet* the ſon of *Jupiter*, (or as ſome ſay, of *Xanthus*) and *Europa*, he having great wars with the *Athenians* and *Megareans*, becauſe they ſlew his ſon *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*; he intertained *Dædalus* an *Athenian* being baniſht from his Country, who being an excellent Artiſt, made that famous Labyrinth into which the *Minotaur* was put; But afterwards for making a wooden Heifer into which *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* being included, received the Bull again, by which ſhe had formerly had the *Minotaur*, he was ſhut up into the Labyrinth himſelf, together with his ſon *Icarus*; but he making waxen wings for himſelf and his ſon, fled away into *Sicily*, where he was ſtifled in a Bath by the daughter of King *Crocalus*, his ſon having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the Sea, which was thence called the *Icarian Sea*.

Minotaurus, the Monſter which *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnal copulation with a Bull, it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull: to this Monſter the *Athenians* overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to ſent yearly ſeven of their nobleſt youths to be devoured; but in the third year *Theſeus* the ſon of *Ægeus* was ſent to ſlay the *Minotaur*, which having done, he eſcaped with the help of *Ariadne* out of the Labyrinth by a clew of thread.

Minouery, (from the French word *Mainovre*, i. handy-work) is a treſpaſſe committed by a mans handy-work in the Forreſt, as an engine to catch Dear, *&c.*

Minſter, a Saxon word, ſignifying a Monaſtery.

Mint, a certain herb, ſo called from *Minthe* the daughter of *Cocytus*, who being taken away with *Proſerpina* by *Pluto*, was changed into a plant of the ſame name, alſo the place where the Kings coin is formed, which at preſent is at the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Caleis*.

Minute, (lat.) little, ſmall, whence *Minution*, a diminiſhing, or making little, alſo a Minute is ſubſtantively uſed for a moment or the ſmalleſt part of time.

† *Mirabile*, (lat.) wonderful, ſtrange, to be admired.

Miraculous, (lat.) the ſame.

Mirmillions, (lat.) a ſort of gladiators or ſword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirrour*, (French) a looking-glaſſe.

Miſanthropy, (Greek) a man-hateing, a flying the company of men.

Mirach, the Girdle of *Adromeday*.

Miſaventure, in Common Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance, as by throwing a ſtone careleſſely, ſhooting an arrow, or the like.

Misbode, (old word) wrong.

Miſcellanies, (lat.) a mixture of ſeveral things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Miſcreant, (French) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

Miſe, a French word, ſignifying in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to trial, either by Aſſize or Battle, as iſſue is in an action perſonal.

Miſericordia, in Common Law, is an arbitrary puniſhment, very moderate, and rather leſſe than the offence.

Miskenning, is a changing of ſpeech in Court.

The *Miſne*, or *Miſen-ſail of a Ship*, is that which is between the poop and the main-ſail.

Miſogamy, (Greek) a hating or contempt of marriage.

Miſoginy, (Greek) a hating of women.

Miſpriſion, (from the French word *meſpris*) ſignifieth in Common Law, a neglect or overſight, as a miſpriſion of Felony, *&c.* is a neglect or light account had of Felony committed, by not revealing it, when we know it to be committed.

To *Miſqueam*, (old word) to diſpleaſe.

Miſſale, (lat.) a breviary or maſſe-book.

Miſſeltoe, or *Miſſeldin*, (in Dutch *Miſtel*) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other trees, of which it is reported, that Thruſhes eating the berries of this plant and afterwards ſitting to rouſt all night, and ſhitting upon it, cauſeth it to bear bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb, The Thruſh ſhits her own ſorrow.

Miſſile, (lat.) a dart or arrow, alſo a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of ſeveral colours together.

Miſſion, (lat.) a ſending, it is alſo taken peculiarly

peculiarly for a power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and preach the Catholick Faith, and thoſe that are thus ſent, are called *Miſſionaries*, or fathers of the *Miſſion*.

A letter *Miſſive*, (lat.) a letter which is ſent from one friend to another.

Miſter, (old word) need, want.

Miſtery, (French *Miſtier*, Latin *Magiſterium*) a craft, trade, or occupation, but coming from *Myſterium*, it ſignifieth a ſecret or hidden buſineſſe.

Mithridates, a King of *Pontus*, who ſpake 22 Languages, he rebelling againſt the Romans was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus* near *Cyzicus*, and flying to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the war, but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and beſieged in his own Palace, where having in vain attempted to poiſon himſelf, he aſſiſted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himſelf. He was the firſt inventour of that excellent Antidote againſt infection and poiſon, called from his own name Mithridate.

Mitigation, (lat.) a pacifying or aſſwaging.

Mittins, (in French *Mitains*) certain winter gloves made of cloth or furs.

Mittimus, a Juſtice of peace his warrant to ſend an offender to the Goale or priſon.

Mitylene, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Methymna*: from this City the whole Iſland now takes its denomination.

Mixen, (old word from *Meoxe*, i. dung) a dunghill.

Mixture, (lat.) a mingling of ſeveral things together.

Mizmor, (Span.) a Dungeon.

M N

Mnemoſyne, a certain Nimph who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the nine Muſes; the word ſignifieth in Greek memory.

Mneſteus, ſee *Meneſteus*.

M O

Mobbi, a certain drink made of Potato roots, much uſed in the Iſland of *Barbado's*.

Mobility, (lat.) moveableneſſe, inconſtancy.

Modality, (lat.) a School-term, ſignifying the manner of a thing in the abſtract.

Modder, (from the Dutch word *Modde* or *Moddekin*, i. a Maid or Virgin) a young girle or wench.

Moderation, (lat.) temperance, government, diſcretion.

Moderatour, (lat.) a diſcreet governour, a decider of any controverſie.

Modern, (lat.) of late time.

Modicum, (lat.) a little matter, a ſmall pittance.

Modification, (lat.) a qualifying, a ſetting a meaſure or limit to any thing.

Modulation, (lat.) an exact ſinging, a keeping time and meaſure in ſinging.

Mogontus, a certain heathen god, worſhipped by the ancient Brittains in *Northumberland*, like as *Bellotucardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Andates* in *Eſſex*.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-Biſhop of this place is one of the three ſpiritual Electors of the Empire.

Moiles, (in Latin *Mullei*) a kind of highſoaled-ſhooes worn in ancient times by Kings and great perſons.

Moitie, (French) the half part of any thing.

Mokel, (Sax.) bigneſſe.

Molar, (lat.) belonging to a Mill, whence the molar-teeth are thoſe five moſt extreme teeth on either ſide of the mouth both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Molendinarius, (lat.) belonging to a Mill.

Moleſtation, (lat.) a vexing, a troubleing.

Moliminous, (lat.) requiring ſtrength, force, ſtreſſe, or indeavour.

Molition, (lat.) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

Mollification, (lat.) a making ſoft or tender.

Mollitude, (lat.) ſoftneſſe, tenderneſſe, effeminateneſſe.

Mollock, or *Meore*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Molochite, ſee *Malachite*.

Moly, a certain herb of very great vertue, mentioned by *Homer*.

Momus, a certain deity among the Ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehenſion, he is feigned by the Poets to

have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole buſineſſe was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona, ſee *Angleſey*.

Monachal, (lat.) belonging to a Monk.

Monarchy, (Greek) the government of a Common-wealth by a Monarch or one man alone.

Monas, (Greek) the number one.

Monaſterial, (lat.) belonging to Monaſteries, *i.* ſolitary places where Monks live: it comes from the Greek word *Monos*, i. alone.

A *Mond*, a ball of Gold, being one of the Enſigns of an Emperour, who challengeth a kind of right to the whole World.

Monedule, (lat.) a jackdaw.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthſhire*, called in the Britiſh tongue *Mongwy*, becauſe it is ſeated at the confluence of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the birth of King *Henry* the fifth, and of *Geffry ap Arthur* Biſhop of *Aſaph*, the compiler of the ancient Britiſh Story.

Moneth, (Sax. *Monad*, Dutch *Maendt*, from *Maene*, i. the Moon) the ſpace of 28 dayes, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four ſorts of moneths. Firſt a moneth of Apparition, *i.* the ſpace of 26 dayes and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears, the other three days being deducted wherein it is obſcured by the Sun. Secondly Medical or Decretorial, *i.* the ſpace of 26 days and 22 hours, Thirdly of Conſecution or Progreſſion, *i.* the ſpace of one conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 dayes and a half. Fourthly of Peragration, *i.* the ſpace of the Moons revolution from any part of the Zodiack unto the ſame again, being 27 dayes and 8 hours.

Monger, or *Manger*, a Saxon word anciently uſed for a Merchant, whence Woodmonger, *&c.* i. a Woodmerchant.

Moniers, a word anciently uſed for miniſters of the Mint, coiners of money.

Monition, (lat.) an admoniſhing, or giving warning.

Monkeſhood, a kind of flower called in Latin *Conſolida Regalis*.

Monoceros, (Greek) a Unicorn, or beaſt having but one horn.

Monocular, (lat.) having but one eye.

Monodical, (Greek) belonging to Monody, *i.* a kind of Funeral-ſong, wherein one ſings alone.

Monogamy, (Greek) a ſingle marriage, a having but one wife or one husband.

Monogram, (Greek) a writing or ſentence, conſiſting of one line or verſe.

Monology, (Greek) a talking alone, a diſcourſe held by one man onely.

Monomachy, (Greek) a ſingle combate, or fighting of one couple onely hand to hand.

Monophagy, (Greek) an eating alone, or of one kind of meat.

Monopoly, (Greek) the ingroſſing of any ſaleable commodity by one man, that no body can gain by them but himſelf.

A *Monops*, (Greek) a kind of beaſt of *Pæonia*, otherwiſe called a *Bonaſus*, which voideth a kind of ſharp and fiery ordure deadly to whomſoever it lights upon.

Monoptote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Caſe.

Monoſtick, (Greek) a ſentence conſiſting onely of one ſingle verſe.

A *Monoſyllable*, (Greek) a word conſiſting onely of one ſyllable.

Monothelites, (Greek) a ſort of Hereticks living in the year 640, who held that there was but one will in *Chriſt*.

Monſtroſity, (lat.) monſtrouſneſſe, that which is beyond the ordinary courſe of nature.

Montaniſts, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from their firſt Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghoſt was not given to the Apoſtles, but to themſelves.

Montanous, (lat.) full of mountains, belonging to a mountain.

Montchenſy, a great ſirname in *Kent* and *Suffolk*, ſtiled in Latin records *de Monte Caniſio*.

Monteſiaſco, a ſort of rich wine made at *Monteſiaſcone* a City in *Italy*.

Montera, (Span.) a kind of cap uſed by Hunters and Seamen.

Monticulous, (lat.) full of Monticles, *i.* little mountains or hillocks.

Montivagous, (lat.) wandering up and down the hills and mountains.

Montfichet, a name of great note, ſtiled in the Latin records, *de Monte Fixo*.

Montgomery, the chief City of *Montgomeryſhire*, ſo named from *Roger de Montgomery* Earle of *Shrewsbury* who built the Caſtle.

Caſtle. It is called in Latin *Mons Gomericus.*

Monument, (lat. from the verb *Monere*, *i.* to admoniſh) a memorial of any famous perſon or action, by Sepulchre, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

Monychus, the name of one of the *Centaurs*, whoſe ſtrength was ſuch, that he could pull up the ſtrongeſt trees by the roots, and uſe them inſtead of darts.

Monyma, the wife of King *Mithridates*, who when her husband was overthrown, attempted to have ſtrangled her ſelf by tying her Diadem to her neck, but the rope breaking, ſhe curſed her Diadem, as being neither uſeful in proſperity, nor adverſity, and delivered her ſelf up to an Eunuch to be ſlain.

To *Moor a ſhip*, a term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is moſt fit for the Ship to ride by in that place where ſhe is.

Moorland, a part of *Staffordſhire*, ſo called from certain barren places thereabout which have been anciently called Moores.

To *Moot*, (from the French word *Mot*, *i.* a word, or the Dutch *ghe-moet*, i. a meeting together) a term uſed in the Innes of Court, and ſignifieth to handle a caſe in Law, and thoſe that handle theſe caſes are called Mootmen, who after 7 or 8 years ſtudy, are choſen Utterbariſters.

Moral, (lat.) pertaining to manners or civility, alſo the moral of a fable is uſed ſubſtantively for the application of it to mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the moral ſenſe or interpretation of any thing.

Moration, (lat.) a tarrying or ſtaying.

Moravia, a Country of *Germany*, anciently called *Marcomannia*, it is now joyned to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Morbidezza, (Ital.) tenderneſſe, effeminacy.

Morbifical, (lat.) cauſing ſickneſſe, bringing diſeaſes.

Mordacity, (lat.) bitingneſſe, ſharpneſſe, alſo bitterneſſe of ſpeech, taunting terms.

Mordication, (lat.) a biting or faſtning the teeth deep into any thing.

Moresk work, (French) a kind of antick work in painting or carving, wherein there is a wild reſemblance of birds, beaſts, trees, *&c.* intermingled.

Morgan, a proper name of a man, ſignifying in the ancient Britiſh tongue, as much as Seaman.

Morglay, (from the French words *Mort*, *i.* death, and *Glaive*, i. a ſword) a mortal or deadly ſword.

Moris, a proper name, in Latin *Mauritius*, from *Maurus* a Moor. the moſt famous man of this name was St. *Morice*, a Commander in the *Theban* Region, martyred for the Chriſtian Faith under *Maximianus.*

Morigeration, (lat.) as it were a bearing manners, an obeying, a yeilding obedience.

Morion, (Ital.) a ſteel-cap or head-piece.

Moriſco, (Span.) a Moor, alſo a kind of Dance which ſeemeth to be the ſame with that which the Greeks call *Pyrricha*, we vulgarly call it the Morris Dance, as it were the Mooriſh Dance.

Morkin, (a term in Hunting) a Deer that dies by miſchance or ſickneſſe.

Morling, or *Mortling*, the wool which is taken from the skin of a dead ſheep.

Morology, (Greek) fooliſh ſpeaking, talking like a fool.

Moroſity, (lat.) peeviſhneſſe, frowardneſſe, waywardneſſe.

Morphew, a kind of white ſcurfe upon the body, from the French word *Mortfeu*, i. dead fire, becauſe it lookes like the white ſparkes that fall from a brand extinguiſhed.

Morpheus, the miniſter of ſleep, uſed alſo metaphorically for ſleep it ſelf.

Morta, the name of one of the three Deſtinies according to the Latins. See *Parcæ.*

Mortal, (lat.) deadly, bringing death.

Mort d' anceſter, is a Writ that lieth where a mans father, mother, brother, or Uncle die ſeiſed of land, and a ſtranger abateth or entreth the land.

Mortgage, (French) a pawn of land or goods, bound for money borrowed to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaied at the time agreed on.

Mortiferous, (lat.) bringing death.

Mortification, (lat.) as it were a making dead, a quelling or ſubduing, but it is peculiarly uſed in Divinity for an humbling or bringing down the fleſh by faſting and prayer.

A *Mortiſe*, (French) a term in Carpenters work, being a faſtning a piece of wood as it were by biting into another piece.

Mortmain, (French) ſignifying a dead hand)

hand) is in Common-law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity, and their Succeſſours with the Licence of the King and the Lord of the Mannour.

Mortreſſe, a kinde of made diſh of meat conſiſting of ſeveral ingredients.

A Mortuarie, (lat.) a Funeral, a burying place, alſo a gift left by a man at his death to his Pariſh in recompence of his Tythes not duely paid in his life time.

Moſaical, Muſaique, or Muſive work, a kinde of curious work in Architecture, conſiſting of ſmall inlayed pieces of ſtone, glaſſe, ſundry coloured ſhells, or other materials.

Moſcovia, a large Countrey of *Europe*, otherwiſe called *Ruſſia*, bordering upon *Tartary*, it is governed by the great Duke of *Muſcovie*, called alſo Emperour of *Ruſſia*.

Moſes, (Hebr.) drawn up.

A Moſque, the ſame as *Meskite*.

A Moſtick, a word uſed in painting, being a round ſtick about a yard long, which the Artiſt doth reſt upon when he paints.

Mot, or *Motto*, (French and Italian) an Emblem, Impreſſe, or deviſe, as it were a a ſhort ſentence compriſed in a word, alſo a certain note which hunt-ſmen wind on their horn.

Motet, (French) a verſe in Muſick, a ſtanza of a ſong, alſo a ſhort poſie.

Mouch, (old word) to eat up.

Mougnon, (French) the brawny part of the arm, alſo the braſſel, or that part of a Coat of Armour, which covereth the Arms.

Mound, q. *Munimentum*, a Fence, or Hedge.

Mounſter, a Province in *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties, *Kerry*, *Deſmond*, *Kork*, *Waterford*, *Limmerick*, *Tipperary*.

Mountain of piety, a certain ſtock, or bank of money, which uſed to be raiſed out of voluntary contributions, and treaſured up to be lent upon occaſion to poor people, who were ruined by the uſury and extortion of the Jews.

Mountebank, (from the Italian word *Montimbanco*, becauſe he monts upon ſome high bench or form) a Drugſeller, or one that buys Drugs of Apothecaries, and by much boaſting of their vertues, ſells them again for choice Medecins. He is called in French *Charlatan*, from his great talking and bragging.

A *Mowe*, (from the Freneh *Amas*, i. a heap) a pile or ſtack of corn or hay.

M U

Mucilaginous, or *Murculent*, (lat.) full of ſnotty or ſlimy ſubſtance.

Mucidity, or *Mucour*, (lat.) mouldineſs, hoarineſſe, filthineſſe.

A *Muefor Hawks*, a kind of cage or aviary where Hawks are kept when they change their feathers, it comes from the from the French word *Muer*, to change, whence that place called the *Mues* near Charing-croſſe came to be ſo called, it having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings Hawks.

Mufti, the chief Prieſt among the *Turks*, who is created by the Emperour himſelf.

Mugwort, a kind of herb, which being carried about a man, taketh away wearineſſe; it is called in Latin *Artemiſia*, from *Artemiſia* the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, i. *Diana*.

Mulat, (Span.) one whoſe father is a Blackmore, and his mother of another nation or contrarily.

Mulct, (lat.) a fine, penalty, or amerciament.

Muleto, (Ital.) a beaſt called a Moile or great Mule, made uſe of in ſome parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

Muliebrity, (lat.) womaniſhneſſe, ſoftneſſe, effeminacy.

Mulier, in Common Law, is a word taken contradiſtinct to a baſtard, as if a man have a ſon by a woman before marriage, and then marrying the mother of that ſon who is called a baſtard, have another ſon, this ſecond ſon is called *Mulier*, and being compared together, they have this addition, Baſtard eldeſt, and Mulier youngeſt; but the moſt proper ſignification of Mulier is a woman that hath had the company of man.

Mullar, (in French *Mulleur*) the upper ſtone wherewith Painters uſe to grind their colours.

Mullet, (in Latin *Mullus*) a kind of fiſh called a Barbel, alſo a term in Heraldry, being like a ſpot falling from above, and divided into five ends.

Mulſe, (lat.) a kind of wine mingled with honey.

Multifarious, (lat.) of divers ſorts, divided into many parts.

Multifidous,

Multifidous, (lat.) having divers ſlits, cleft into ſeveral parts.

Multiformity, (lat.) a having divers forms, or ſhapes.

Multiloquous, (lat.) talking much, of many words.

Multiparous, (lat.) bringing forth many young ones at a birth.

Multiplicious, (lat.) manifold, conſiſting of divers wayes or things.

Multiplication, (lat.) an increaſing, a making much or many.

Multipotent, (lat.) having much power, able to do much.

Multiſcious, (lat.) having much skill, or knowledge.

Multiſonant, (lat.) ſounding much, making much noiſe.

Multivagant, (lat.) ſtraying, or wandering much.

Multure, in Common Law, is a toll that a miller taketh for grinding of corn.

Mumme, a kind of Dutch Beer made originally at *Brunſwick*.

Mummery, (French) a perſonating of any one in a mask.

Mummy, (lat.) a kind of pitchy ſubſtance ariſing from the moiſture which is ſweat out of dead bodies that have been embalmed with divers ſorts of ſpices, and is called in Greek *Piſſaſphaltus*.

Muncerians, a ſort of Anabaptiſts that made a great inſurrection in *Germany*, ſo called from their Ringleader *Muncer*.

Mundane, (lat.) worldly, belonging to the world.

Mundification, (lat.) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Muneration, (lat.) a recompencing, or rewarding.

Municipal, (lat.) injoying a freedom, or the right of a free City.

Munificence, (lat.) bountifulneſſe, liberality.

Muniment, (lat.) a Fence or Fortreſs, alſo a houſe of Strength where the Deeds or Plate of a Colledge are kept.

Munite, (lat.) fenced, made ſtrong.

Munkseam, (a term in Navigation) a kind of ſowing the canvaſſes of ſails the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

Murage, (lat.) a toll to be levyed for the building or repairing of publick walls.

Mural, (lat.) belonging to a wall.

Mural Crown, a Crown which among the ancient Romans was given to him who firſt ſcaled the walls of an enemies City.

Murder, in Common Law, is a wilful and felonious killing of any man upon premeditated malice.

Murengers, certain officers in *Weſtcheſter* that look to the City walls.

Muricide, (lat.) a mouſe-killer, a cowardly fellow.

Muriel, the Chriſtian name of divers women, from the Greek *Myron*, i. ſweet ointment.

Muring, a term in Architecture, the raiſing of walls.

Murrain, (from the Greek word *Maraino*) a kind of rot or conſuming diſeaſe among cattel.

Murnival, (French) the number 4.

Murray, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Moravia*.

A *Murrey colour*, (from the Greek word *Maurus*) a dusky, blackiſh, or dun colour.

Muſach caſſa, a certain cheſt in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, wherein Kings were wont to caſt their offerings.

Muſaph, a certain book containing the Laws of the *Turks*.

Muſcadel wine, (French) a ſort of wine brought from the Iſland of *Candy*, having a ſweet odour like to that of Musk.

Muſchamp, a name formerly of great note in *Northumberland*, ſtiled in Latin records, *de Musko Campo*.

Muſcheto, a kind of Inſect ſo called, ſomewhat reſembling a gnat.

Muſſack, a kind of drink, much in uſe among the *Chineſes*.

Muſcous, (lat.) moſſy, or full of moſſe.

Muſculous, (lat.) belonging to, or full of Muſcles, *i.* certain organick parts of the body being of a fleſhy and tendinous ſubſtance, and interlac't with filaments and little veines and arteries, and ſerving as the inſtruments of motion to every part.

Muſen, a term among Hunters, is when a Stag or male Deer caſts his head.

Muſes, the 9 daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*, born in the Country of *Pieria* (whence they are called *Pierides*) and inhabiting *Helicon* a hill of *Bxotia*, they were accounted the goddeſſes of Muſick and Poetry, and the reſt of the ingenuous Arts and Sciences, their names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpſichore*, *Euterpe*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*.

Muſive, ſee *Moſaical*.

Musket, the taſſel or male of a ſparrow-Hawk.

Muskinne, a kind of bird otherwiſe called a finch, in Latin *fringillago*.

Muſmon, the name of a certain beaſt reſembling partly a ſheep, partly a goat.

Muſſitation, (lat.) a muttring or ſpeaking between the teeth

Muſſulmans, or *Mulſulmans*, an Arabick word, ſignifying a people faithful in their Religion, being an attribute which the Turks or Mahumetans arrogate to themſelves.

Muſt, (lat.) wine newly preſſed from the grape.

Muſtache, or *Muſtachio*, (French from the Greek word *Myſtax*) the beard of the upper-lip.

Muſtaphis, certain Prophets or Learned men among the *Turks*.

Muſteline, (lat.) belonging to a weaſel.

Muſtriche, a Shoomakers laſt.

Mutability, (lat.) changeableneſſe, inconſtancy.

Mutation, (lat.) a changing.

Mute, (lat.) dumbe, ſpeechleſſe, alſo Mutes, uſed ſubſtantively for thoſe conſonants which have no ſound of a vowel before them; alſo certain Executioners among the *Turks* appointed to ſtrangle offenders, are called Mutes. Alſo a Hawk is ſaid to mute, not to dung.

Mutilation, (lat.) a maiming or curtailing of any thing.

Q. *Mutius*, a ſtout Roman, who in the war with *Porſenna* King of the *Hetrurians* went into the enemies Camp with an intent to have killed the King; but being taken and threatned with extraordinary puniſhments, he thruſt his right hand into the fire and burnt it off, to ſhew his contempt of torments; whence he was called *Scævola*, and telling *Porſenna*, that 300 youths had in like manner conſpired againſt him, he was ſo terrified that immediately he made a peace with the Romans.

Mutual, (lat.) paſſing between two, interchangeable.

M Y

Myriad, (Greek) the number of ten thouſand.

Myrmidons, a certain people of *Theſſaly*, who went under the conduct of *Achilles* to the wars of *Troy*. They were ſo called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Theſſaly* the ſon of *Jupiter* and the Nimph *Corymoſa*, or elſe from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for contemning *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant, from which there ſpringing up a multitude of Ants, they were by the prayers of *Æacus*, when *Theſſaly* was almoſt depopulated, changed into men.

Myrobalanes, a ſort of medicinal fruit, by ſome called Egyptian acorns, of which there are five ſorts, Bellerick, Chebule, Citrine, Emblick, and Indian.

Myropoliſt, (Greek) a ſeller of ointments or ſweet oiles.

Myrrha, the daughter of *Cynaras* King of *Cyprus*, who by the help of her Nurſe coming to lie with her father, was got with child by him, and brought forth *Adonis* the Paramour of *Venus*, but *Cynaras* afterwards being ſenſible of what was done, would have ſlain her with his ſword, whereupon ſhe fled into *Arabia Felix* and was changed into a Tree of her own name, from which there diſtilleth a ſweet aromatick Gum called alſo Myrrhe.

Myrrhine, (lat.) belonging to myrrhe, made of myrrhe.

Myrſilus, the ſon of *Myrſus*, a King of *Lydia*, called alſo *Candaules* the laſt of the race of the *Heraclidæ*. See *Candaules*.

Myrtilus, the ſon of *Mercury* and *Phaethuſa*, he was the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a race with *Pelops* *Myrtilus* being promiſed a great reward, looſened the axeltree ſo, that the Chariot being overturned *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck, but before he died, he intreated *Pelops* to revenge his death; whereupon when *Myrtilus* came to demand his reward, he was thrown into that Sea which from thence was called *Mare Myrtoum*, now *Mar de Mandria*.

Myrtle, a kind of low tree which beareth a little blackiſh leaf of a very fragrant ſcent, and groweth onely in hot Countries; this tree was by the ancients acounted ſacred to *Venus*.

Myſia, a Country of *Aſia* the Leſſe, anciently divided into Higher *Myſia* and Lower *Myſia*, it containeth thoſe Countries which are now called *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

Myſtagogical, (Greek) belonging to a Myſtagogue, *i. e.* he that interprets Divine myſteries or ceremonies, alſo he that hath

hath the keeping of Church relicks, and shewing them to strangers.

Mysteriarch, (Greek) a chief overseer of sacred mysteries.

Mystical, (Greek) mysterious, secret, hidden.

Mithology, (Greek) a discourse and exposition of fables.

N A

Naam (from the Dutch word *Memmen*, i. to nim or take hold on) in Common Law is the taking of anothers moveable goods, which if it be by reasonable distresse proportionable to the value of the thing distrained for, it is called lawful Naam.

Nacre, (French) mother of pearle.

Nadir, an Arabick word oft used in Astronomy, signifying that point of heaven directly under our feet, and opposite to the Zenith.

Nænia, (lat.) Funeral-songs, Funeral-prayers or praises.

Naiades, the Nimphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the Greek word *Nao*, i. to flow.

Naiant, (French) swimming or floating, a term in *Heraldry*.

Naif, (French) a term in Jewelling and is spoken of a Diamond or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties as in water, cleanesse, *&c.*

Nantwich, a Town in *Cheshire*, famous for the pits of brine or salt water, which are called *Wiches*; it was named by the ancient Brittains *Hellath Wen*, i. the white Wich or Salt pit; and by Latin Writers *Vicus Malbanus*, perhaps from one *William Malbedeng* or *Malbanc*, anciently Lord thereof.

Napæa, the Nimphs of the woods and mountains, from the Greek word *Nape*, *i.* a wood.

Napthe, (lat.) a kind of sulphureous substance, called Median oile, or Babylonish bitumen.

Narcissus, a youth of great beauty, the son of *Cephisus* and *Liriope*, of whom the Prophet *Tyresias* foretold that he should live so long as he should abstain from beholding himself; he being beloved of many Nimphs and especially of *Echo*, was insensible to all their loves, & at length coming to drink of a clear Fountain, and beholding his image in the water, he fell in love with it, and seeing no hopes of injoying it, he pined away for grief and was changed into a Flower of the same name, vulgarly called a white Daffadilly, and *Echo* seeing her self despised likewise, pined away, and was changed into a voice. Also the name of a Bishop of *Jerusalem*, who when oil was wanting at Divine service for the Lamps, by his prayers turned water into oil.

Narcotique, (Greek) of a stupefying and benumming quality, whence divers things which are used in physick to that end, are called *Narcotic* Medicines.

Nares, a term in Faulconry, the holes in the Hawks beake.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, (lat.) a report, discourse, or relation of any thing.

Narses, an Eunuch who being General of the Emperour *Justinians* Army in *Italy*, after *Belizarius* performed very great service against the *Goths*, but at last being affronted by *Sophia* the Empresse, he called in the *Lombards* into *Italy*.

† *Nasicornous*, a made word which signifieth having a horn upon the nose, from the Latin *Nasus*, i. a nose, and *Cornu*, i. a horn.

Natalitious, (lat.) belonging to ones nativity or birth-day.

Natation, (lat.) a swimming.

Nathaniel, a proper name, signifying in Hebr. the gift of God.

Nativity, (lat.) the birth, or first entrance into the World.

Nativo habendo, a Writ for the apprehending and restoring to a Lord his villain claimed as his inheritance, who in Common Law is called *Nief*.

Naturalist, (lat.) one that understandeth natural causes, a natural Philosopher.

Naturalization, (lat.) an admitting of strangers into the number of Natural Subjects.

Naval, (lat.) belonging to a Ship or Navy.

To *Naucifie*, (lat.) to set at naught.

The *Nave of a wheele*, the middle, or that part into which axeltree is put.

Naufrage, (lat.) shipwrack, losse at sea. See *Wreck*.

Navicular, (lat.) belonging to ships.

Navigable, (lat.) passable by ships.

Navigation, (lat.) a sailing, also the Art of Seafaring, the knowledge of Sea-affairs.

Navity, (lat.) diligence, stirringnesse.

Naulage, (French) the fraight or paſſage money for going over the Sea, or any River.

Naumachy, (Greek) a fighting at ſea, a ſea battle.

Nauplius, the ſon of *Neptune* and *Amymone* the daughter of *Danaus*, he was King of *Eubæa*, and father of *Palamedes*, who being by the means of *Uliſſes* ſtoned to death, *Nauplius* in revenge made a great fire upon the Mountain *Caphareus*, which the Greek Navy taking to be the light of ſome near Harbour, ſailed ſo near, that they were caſt away upon the rocks.

Nauſeous, or *Nauſeative*, (lat.) going againſt ones ſtomack, making one ready to vomit.

Nauſicae, the daughter of *Alcinous* and *Arete*, ſhe going out of the City one night with her maid-ſervants to bath her, met with *Uliſſes* who was ſhipwrack't upon that ſhore and almoſt naked, whom ſhe brought to her fathers Palace, gave him cloths, and entertained him with a great deal of reſpect.

Nauſtible, (lat.) a Haven for ſhips.

Nautical, or *Nautic*, (lat.) belonging to Mariners or to Ships.

Naxos, one of the *Cyclades*, Iſlands in the *Ægean*, anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*; in this Iſland *Ariadne* being left by *Theſeus*, married *Bacchus*.

Nazal, (French) the noſe-piece of a Helmet.

Nazarites, (Hebr.) a ſort of Jews who ſeparated themſelves from all others, and vowed themſelves to God for a certain time, in which they abſtained from wine and ſuffered their hair to grow, alſo the Diſciples were called Nazarites, from *Nazareth* the place where Chriſt was born.

N E

Neades, a certain kind of beaſt, whoſe bones are of a miraculous greatneſſe.

Neæra, the name of a very fair Nimph, who being got with child by *Phœbus*, brought forth two daughters, *Lampetia* and *Phaethuſa*, who kept the flocks of their father the Sun in *Sicily*, many of which were killed by the companions of *Uliſſes*, for which they were caſt away at ſea.

Neale-too, in Navigation, is when it is deep water cloſe to the ſhore.

Neapolis, the City of *Naples* ſituate in *Campania* in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-ſide; it was built firſt of all by the Citizens of *Cuma* and called *Parthenope*, from the name of one of the *Syrens* who was there buried, afterwards it was deſtroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*, which in Greek ſignifieth the new City; from this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes its denomination, containing all thoſe Countries of *Italy* which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna Græcia*, and part of *Latium*.

Neap-tides, thoſe ſmaller tides which happen 7 dayes after the change, and 7 dayes after the full of the Moon, whereas the greater tides which happen 7 dayes before the change and full, are called Spring-tides.

Neat, (from the Dutch *Nieten*, i. to but) an Oxe, Cow, or Stear.

Nebule, a term in Heraldry, bearing a repreſentation of the clouds.

Nebulous, (lat.) miſty, foggy, cloudy.

Necromancy, (Greek) a divination by calling up deceaſed bodies, alſo the black art, or any kinde of conjuration by dealing with the Devil, or evil ſpirits.

Nectarean, (Greek) pleaſant, immortal; from *Nectar*, i. a certain pleaſant drink which the Poets faign to have been the drink of the Gods, and that whoſoever drunk of it would become immortal.

Nefandous, (lat.) hainous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

Nefarious, (lat.) very wicked, abominable.

Negative, (lat.) denying, or gainſaying.

Negative pregnant, in Common-law, is when a man being impleaded to have done a thing upon ſuch a day denies that he did it after the manner and form declared.

Negotiation, (lat.) a merchandizing, trafficking, or mannaging of affairs.

Negro, (Ital.) a black-more.

Neif, ſee *Nativo habendo*.

Nemæa, a certain wooddy Countrey of *Achaia*, between *Cleonæ* and *Phlius*, here it was that *Hercules* ſlew a Lyon of a Monſtrous bigneſſe, which from the place was called the *Nemæan* Lyon, in remembrance of which exploit he inſtituted certain games, called alſo *Nemæan* games.

Nemeſis, the goddeſſe of reward and revenge, and the daughter of *Jupiter* and Neceſſity, ſhe was alſo called *Adraſtia* and *Rhamnuſia*, and placed by the *Ægyptians* above the Moon.

Nemoral, or *Nemorous*, (lat.) belonging

to woods, wooddy, ſhaded with trees.

Nenuphar, (Arab.) a certain flower commonly called a water-lilly.

Neogamiſt, (Greek) one newly married.

Neophyte, (Greek) a plant newly ſet or planted, alſo metaphorically one newly entred into any profeſſion, or one newly converted to the Faith.

Neoterical, or *Neoterique*, (Greek) new or of a late time.

Nepenthe, a certain herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into wine, expelleth ſadneſſe. Some think it to be the ſame with Bugloſſe.

Nephglian Crookhorn, is *Aries*.

Nephritick, (Greek) troubled with a diſeaſe which cauſeth a pain in the reines of the back.

Nepotation, (lat.) riotouſneſſe or luxury.

Neptune, the ſon of *Saturn* and *Ops*, in the diviſion of the world among *Saturns* ſons, the Empire of the Sea fell to him by lot.

Nereides, the Nimphs of the Sea, the daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*, among whom was *Amphitrite* the wife of *Neptune*.

Domitius *Nero*, one of the ancient Roman Emperours, who killed his mother *Agrippina*, his wife *Octavia*, the Poet *Lucan*, and *Seneca* his maſter.

Nerve, (lat.) a ſinew, alſo by metaphor, force, or ſtrength of body.

Nervoſity, (lat.) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, *i.* certain organick parts of the body, which cauſe ſtrength and motion; it is alſo metaphorically taken for ſtrength or vigour.

Neſcious or *Neſcient*, (lat.) ignorant or not knowing.

Neſh, (old word) tender.

Neſſus, one of the *Centaurs* whom *Ixion* begat upon a cloud formed into the likeneſſe of *Juno*, he was ſlain by *Hercules* for attempting to raviſh his wife *Deianira*.

Neſtor, the ſon of *Neleus* and *Chloris*, he came with 50 ſhips along with the *Grecian* Army to the wars of *Troy*, and was famous for his prudence and eloquence, and the great age he lived to.

Neſtorians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from *Neſtorius*, their firſt founder, their chief tenet was, that there were two perſons as well as two natures in Chriſt.

Nettings, (a term in Navigation) thoſe ſmall ropes which are ceaſed together with roap yarnes, in the form of a Net with Maſhes.

Nevin, a Town in *Caernarvonſhire*, where in the year 1284. the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welſh* with ſolemne Juſts and Turnaments, wherewith they celebrated the memory of King *Arthur*.

Nevoſity, (lat.) fulneſſe of Warts, or Moles.

Neuſtria, a region of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Weſtrich*.

Neutral, (lat.) indifferent inclining to neither ſide.

Newark, a pleaſant Town, ſeated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamſhire*, it is ſo called as it were, the new work, from a ſtately Caſtle, built in King *Stephens* time, by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. In this Town King *John* ended his dayes.

Newcaſtle, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, ſituate upon the River *Tine*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for ſhips: It derived this name from the new Caſtle built by *Robert* ſon to *William* the Conquerour. Some think it to have been that Town which was anciently called *Gabroſentum*.

Newcolledge, a Colledge in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickam*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

Newyears-gift, a gift preſented to friends or great perſons the firſt day of *January*, a cuſtom derived from the ancient Romans who uſed to offer Preſents to the Emperors in the Capitol though they were abſent. In *Italy* it is the cuſtom for the greateſt perſons to give to the meaneſt, whereas here the meaneſt give to the greateſt.

Nexible, (lat.) eaſie to be knit.

N I

Nias hawk, (a term in Faulconry) a Hawk newly taken out of the neſt, and not able to prey for her ſelf; alſo metaphorically taken for a Novice.

Nicæa, a City of *Bithynia*, famous for the great Synod or Council which was kept there by the appointment of *Conſtantine* the Great, conſiſting of 318 Biſhops.

Nicia, a Chriſtian name of women, in Greek *Victorious*.

Nicias, an *Athenian* Captain, who together with *Demoſthenes* being ſent againſt the *Syracuſians*, was repulſed with a very great overthrow by *Gylippus* the *Lacedemonian*

monian who was ſent to aid the *Syracuſians*.

Niches, or *Nices*, a term in Architecture, the hollow places in a wall wherein Statues or Images are ſet.

Nicholas, (Greek) Victorious over the people.

Nicholaitans, a ſort of Hereticks who held it lawful to have their wives in common, ſo called from *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who was created by the Apoſtles, one of the 7 Deacons.

Nicomedia, a City of *Bithynia*, wherein *Conſtantine* the Great died, having in his ſickneſſe been baptized by *Euſebius* Biſhop of this City, a maintainer of the Arrian Hereſie; it was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*, and is at this day called *Nichor*.

Nicodemites, a ſort of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, ſo called from their imitation of *Nicodemus*, who made profeſſion of his faith in private.

Nicopolis, (as it were the City of Victory) a City of *Epirus*, ſo called from the great Battle at *Actium* (which is near this City) where *Auguſtus* overcame *M. Antony* and *Cleopatra*: It is now vulgarly called *Gallipoly*.

Nicoſtrata, the mother of *Euander*, ſhe was otherwiſe called *Carmenta*.

Nicotian, a certain plant vulgarly called Tobacco, it was called Nicotian from one *I. Nicot*, who firſt brought it from *France* into *Portugal*.

Nictation, (lat.) a twinkling with the eyes.

Nidgeries, (French) trifles, fooleries.

Nidification, (lat.) a building of a birds neſt.

A *Niding*, an old Engliſh word, ſignifying a baſe-hearted fellow, a coward.

Nidiſdale, a Country in the ſouth part of *Scotland*, q. the dale upon the River *Nid*.

Nidulation, (lat.) the ſame as *Nidification*.

Nief, ſee *Neif*.

Nightertaile, (Saxon) by night.

Nigrefaction, (lat.) a making black.

Nihil dicit, in Common Law, is a failing to put in an anſwer to the plea of the Plaintiff by the day aſſigned, whereupon judgement paſſeth againſt him as ſaying nothing.

Nil, the ſparkles that fly from mettals tryed in a furnace: it is called in Greek *Pompholyx* or *Spodium*.

Nilling, (old word) unwilling.

Nilus, a River running through the midſt of *Ægypt* and *Æthiopia*, counted the chiefeſt and the father of all other Rivers, and as ſome ſay, taketh its name from *Nilus* an ancient King of *Ægypt*. This River is famous for overflowing the Country every year, and making the ſoil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea within ſeven mouths in he figure of a Greek Δ.

Nimbiferous, (lat.) bringing tempeſts or ſtormy ſhowers.

Nimbot, (French) a dandiprat, a dwarf.

Nimious, (lat.) exceſſive, overmuch.

Ninus, an ancient King of the *Aſſyrians* the ſon of *Jupiter Belus*, he very much enlarged the *Aſſyrian* Empire, overcame *Barzanes* King of the *Armenians*, *Pharus* King of the *Medes*, *Zoroaſter* the King of the *Bactrians*, the firſt inventour of Magick, and *Sabarius* King of the *Sagæ*, at length he was ſecretly made away by his wife *Semiramis*, (whom he had taken from *Menon* the Prefect of *Syria*) who conſpiring againſt his life ſucceeded him in the Kingdom.

Niobe, the daughter of *Tantalus* and ſiſter of *Pelops*, ſhe was married to *Amphion*, and by him had 6 ſons and 6 daughters, whom *Juno* prevailed with *Apollo* to kill with his Bow and Arrows, becauſe their mother had adventured to preferre her ſelf above the goddeſſe, and *Niobe* her ſelf while ſhe was railing againſt *Juno* was carried by a whirlewind into *Aſia*, and there changed into a ſtone.

Niphates, a Hill parting *Armenia* the greater from *Aſſyria*, from this Hill the River *Tigris* ſprings.

Niſeus, a Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, who being admoniſh't by the *Augurs* that he had but a ſhort while to live, ſpent the remainder of his life in exceſſe of luxury, and revelling.

Niſi prius, a Writ judicial that lieth where the Enqueſt is panelled and returned before the Juſtices of the bank, the one party, or the other making petition to have this Writ for the eaſe of the Countrey.

Niſus, a King of the *Megarenſes*, againſt whom war was made by *Minos*, a King of *Crete*, to revenge the death of his ſonne *Androgeus*, who was ſlain by the *Megarenſes* and *Athenians*, conſpiring together; at length *Megara* was taken by the treache-

ry

ry of *Scylla*, who for the love of *Minos* cut off her fathers purple Lock on which depended the fate of his life and Kingdom, whereupon *Nisus* pined away for grief, and was changed into a Hawk, and *Scylla* seeing her self despised of *Minos* pined away also, and was changed into a Partridge.

Nitidity, or *Nitour*, (lat.) cleanneſſe, gayneſſe, brightneſſe.

Nitrous, (lat.) full of, or ſavouring of *Nitre*, i. a kinde of ſubſtance like unto Salt, ſomewhat ſpongy, and full of holes, it a little reſembleth Salt peter, but is not the ſame as ſome ſuppoſe it to be.

Niveous, (lat.) ſnowy, white, like unto ſnow.

Nixii, certain gods among the Romans, who were ſaid to be aſſiſting to women in Childbirth.

Nixus, one of the heavenly conſtellations, reſembling *Hercules* with his knee bent, and indeavouring to ſtrike at the Dragons head; it is alſo called *Ingeniculum*, in Greek *Engonaſin*.

N O

Nobilitation, (lat.) an enobling, or making noble.

Nobleſſe, (French) nobility, generoſity, both of bloud and of minde.

Nocent, or *Nocive*, (lat.) hurtfull, injurious, or doing harm.

Noctiferous, (lat.) bringing night, or darkneſſe.

Noctivagant, (lat.) night-wandring, walking by night.

Nocturnal, (lat.) belonging to the night time, nightly; alſo a Nocturnal is ſubſtantively taken for a night Dial.

Nocturnes, certain Prayers, or Pſalms, appointed by the Church to be read in the night time.

Nocument, (lat.) hurt, damage, or harm.

Nocuous, (lat.) harmfull, doing hurt.

Nodinus, a certain God among the Romans, being overſeer of the knots and joints in the ſtalks of Corn.

Nodous, (lat.) full of knots, knobs, or joynts.

Noel, (French) the time of Chriſts Nativity, vulgarly called Chriſtmas.

Noli me tangere, a kinde of Herb whoſe ſeed ſpurts away as ſoon as it is touch't; alſo a diſeaſe ſo called wherein the part affected, the oftner it is toucht the worſe it grows.

Nomades, a certain people of *Scythia Europæa*, who are ſaid to be deſcended from thoſe that followed *Hercules* in his expedition into *Spain*.

Nomarchy, (Greek) a Mayralty, the government of a Citie, or County.

Nombreil, a Term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an Eſcutcheon, the honour point being the uppermoſt part, the Feſſe the middle part, the word ſignifieth in French a Navel.

Nomenclator, (from the Latin word *Nomen*, i. e. a name, and the Greek *Caleo*, i. e. to call) one that calleth things by their proper and ſignificant names, among the Romans there were certain Officers, ſo called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the names of all ſuch as ſaluted him as they paſſed, they were alſo ſuch as we call the Criers of a Court.

Nominal, (lat.) belonging to a name.

Nominalia, (lat.) certain feſtival dayes among the Romans wherein they gave names to their Children, for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the ninth, which was called *dies luſtricus*.

Nomination, (lat.) a naming, alſo in Common and Canon-law, it is taken for a powr that man hath by virtue of a Mannour, or otherwiſe to appoint a Clark to a Patron of a benefice by him to be preſented to the ordinary.

Nomographer, (Greek) a Writer of Laws.

Nomotheſie, (Greek) a making, or publiſhing of Laws.

Nonability, (a Term in Law) being an exception taken againſt the Plaintiffe, or Defendant, why he cannot Commence any ſuit in Law.

Nonacris, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, at the foot of which is the River *Styx*, whoſe water is ſo cold that it cannot be contain'd in any other Veſſel, but onely in the hoof of a Mule.

Nona, the name of one of the three deſtinies among the Latins, ſee *Morta*.

Nonage, in Common-law, is the time of a mans, or womans being under age, ſee age.

Non claim, is an exception againſt a man that claimeth not within the time limited by the Law.

Non compos mentis, or one that is not in his right wits, ſignifieth in Common-law; firſt, an Ideot born; ſecondly, one that by

by accident looſeth his wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly, a drunkard.

Non eſt culpabilis, the general anſwer to an action of Treſpaſſe, whereby the Defendant doth deny the fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiffe.

Non eſt factum, an anſwer to a Declaration whereby a man denieth that to be his deed whereupon he is impleaded.

Non liquet, a Law-term, ſignifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of Tryal.

Nonpareil, (French) Peerleſſe, having no fellow, or Peer; alſo a Term in printing, ſee *Pareil*.

† *Non-principiate*, (a made word compounded of *non* and *principium*) not having a beginning.

Non-reſidencie, the unlawfull abſence of a beneficed man from his ſpiritual charge.

Non ſanæ memoriæ, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiffe, or Defendant, as not being well in his wits.

Non-ſuit, a renunciation of the ſuit by the Plaintiffe, or Demandant when the the matter is ſo far proceeded in as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non-Term, the time of Vacation between Term and Term, it was wont to be called the dayes of the Kings peace.

Nones of a moneth, are certain dayes next following the Calends, or firſt day, in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, they are ſix dayes, in other moneths but four.

None of a day, the third quarter of the day, from noon till ſun ſet.

To ſtand at a Non plus, (lat.) to be able to anſwer never a word, to have nothing more to ſay.

Nonupla, (a Term in Muſick) being a very quick time, and peculiar to *Jiggs*.

Noricum, a Countrey of *Germany*, now called *Bavaria* it is divided from *Vindelicia*, by the River *Aenus*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cecius*.

Normal, (lat.) done exactly, according to the rule, or ſquare.

Normannia, or *Normandy*, a Countrey of *Gallia Celtica*; ſo called from the *Normanni*, a people anciently inhabiting *Norwegia*, who in the time of Charles the Groſſe had this Countrey aſſigned them to dwell in, it being formerly called *Neuſtria*, and the people were all baptiſed with their Duke *Rollo*, whoſe name was changed into *Robert*.

Northallerton, or *Northalverton*, the chief Town of *Northallertonſhire*, being a part of *York-ſhire*, anciently ſo called, near this Town was fought that famous pitcht field, commonly called the battail of the Standard, where *Ralph* Biſhop of *Durham* overthrew *David* King of *Scots*, it was ſo called becauſe the *Engliſh* receiving the firſt onſet of the *Scots*, kept themſelves cloſe together about the Standard, which reſembled the *Caroccio*, ſo much uſed by the *Italians*.

Northampton, the chief Citie of *Northamptonſhire*, ſo called by contraction from *Northfandon*, near this place was fought that bloudy battel wherein King *Henry* the ſixth was taken priſoner, by *Richard Nevil*, Earle of *Warwick*.

Noſtoch, is taken by ſome for a certain kinde of excrement, or polluted matter like to a gelly, of an obſcure red colour dropping upon the earth from ſome luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Norwegia, a Countrey of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom by it ſelf; it is now called *Norwey*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

Norwich, the chief Citie of *Northfolk*, heretofore called *Northwick*, *i.* Northerly Creek, *Wick* ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue, the Creek, or Cove of a River, it was ſet on fire by *Sweno* the *Dane*, in the time of King *Ethelred*, but it flouriſht again after the Conqueſt, and the Caſtle was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod*, Earle of *Northfolk*, *Lewis* the *Frenchman* won it by aſſault from King *John*.

Notarie, (lat.) one that takes Notes, and makes a ſhort draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other inſtruments, a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Note, a Term in faulconory, *vide* Pruneth.

Notification, (lat.) a making known, a a giving information, or advertiſement.

Notion, (lat.) underſtanding, or knowledge.

Notius, vide *Piſces*.

Nottingham, the chief Town of *Nottinghamſhire*, it is ſo called by a mollified pronuntiation, from the *Saxon* word *Snottengaham*, i. a houſe of Dennes, or Caves, it hath a ſtrong Caſtle, which the *Danes* held out againſt *Aethered*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and his brother *Aelfrid*, who were ſtirred up by *Burthred*, King of the *Mercians* againſt them.

Novæ tabulæ, (lat.) certain Tables among

mong the ancient Romans, whereby old debts, or obligations were cancelled, and made void.

Novatians, a ſort of Hereticks, who condemned ſecond marriages, and held that thoſe who had once fall'n, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented: they were ſeduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

Novation, (lat.) a renewing, or making new.

Novels, certain volumes of the Civil-law, in number 168. they were ſet out by the Emperour *Juſtinian* after the *Codex*, alſo certain little tales, or Romances.

November, ſo called becauſe it is the ninth moneth from *March*.

Novempopulana, the Countrey of *Gaſcoin* in *France*, whoſe chief Cities are *Bourdeaux* and *Tolouſe*.

Novendial, (lat.) continuing the ſpace of nine dayes.

Novennial, (lat.) continuing the ſpace of nine years.

Novercal, (lat.) belonging to a ſtepmother.

Novice, (lat. *Tyro*, Greek *Neophyte*) one newly entred into Orders, alſo a young beginner in any art, or profeſſion.

Novity, (lat.) newneſſe, ſtrangeneſſe.

Nowed, (French) tied in a knot, a Term in Heraldry.

Noxius (lat.) guilty, alſo hurtfull, or offenſive.

N U

Nubiferous, (lat.) cloud-bearing, bringing, or cauſing obſcurity.

Nubilous, (lat.) cloudy, or tempeſtuous.

Nude contract, in Common-law, is a bare contract, or promiſe of any thing without aſſigning, or agreeing what another ſhall give.

Nudation, (lat.) a making bare.

Nudity, (lat.) nakedneſſe, bareneſſe.

Nugation, (lat.) a toying, or trifling.

Nuiſance, or *Nuſance*, ſee *Annoyance*.

Nullifidian, (lat.) one of no faith, or honeſty.

Nullity, (lat.) nothing, or a being of no effect.

Nullo, (Arithm.) a Cipher that ſtands for nothing.

Numa Pompilius, the ſecond King of the Romans, a *Sabine* born, he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial Martial*, and *Quirinal* Flamins, he made the twelve *Salii*, or Prieſts of *Mars*, and the High-Prieſt, conſecrated the *Veſtal* Virgins, diſtinguiſht the dayes into hallow'd and unhallowed, and divided the year into twelve moneths, and that theſe things might gain the greater credit with the people, he faign'd that every night he had private diſcourſe with the Nymph *Aegeria*, and that what he had inſtituted was by her appointment.

Numbles, (French) the entrailes of a Stag, or Dear.

Numeration, (lat.) a numbring.

Numerical, (lat.) belonging to number, alſo a Term in Logick, as Numerical difference is that difference which together with the lowermoſt ſpecies conſtitutes the *Individuum*.

Numitor, the ſon of *Procas*, King of the *Albanians*, he was driven out of his Kingdom by his younger brother *Amulius*.

Nun, (Dutch) a Virgin that by holy vow obligeth her ſelf to perpetual virginity, and eſpouſeth her ſelf to the Church.

Nuncupation, (lat.) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A Nuncupative Will, or Teſtament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

Nundinary, (lat.) belonging to fairs, or markets, whence *Nundination*, a Trafficking, or Trading.

Nuntio, (Ital.) a Meſſenger Legat or Ambaſſadour, it is a word moſt peculiarly appropriate to the Popes Legat.

Nuper Obiit, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being deforced by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements, whereof any of their Anceſtours died ſeiſed in fee-ſimple.

Nuptial, (lat.) belonging to a marriage or wedding.

Nurture, for nouriture, *i.* a nouriſhing, a teaching of good manners.

Nutation, (lat.) a nodding.

Nutrition, (lat.) a nouriſhing.

N Y

Nyctеus, the ſon of Neptune and Celene, the daughter of Atlas, he married a Cretan Nymph, called Amalthæa, by whom he had Antiope and Nyctimene, the latter of which falling in love with her father, came

by the help of her Nurſe to injoy him, but being afterwards known, and flying from her fathers wrath, ſhe was changed into an Oake.

Nymphs, ſee *Nymphal*.

Nymphal, (lat.) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural goddeſſes, of which ſome were called the Nymphs of the woods, or *Dryades*, ſome of the mountains, or *Oreades*, ſome of the waters, or *Naiades*, &c.

Nymphet, (French) a little Nymph.

Nyſa, a Citie built by Bacchus in *India*, being ſituate in a very fruitfull ſoyl; alſo one of the tops of the mountain *Parnaſſus*, conſecrate to Bacchus.

Nyſus, a King of the *Megarenſes*, whoſe Citie was betrayed to *Minos*, by his daughter *Scylla*, ſee *Scylla*.

O A

Oaxis, a River of *Creet*, ſo called from *Oaxis*, the ſon of *Apollo*, who lived there.

Oaxus, the ſon of *Acacallis*, daughter of *Minos*, alſo a Citie of *Creet*, which took its denomination from the above mentioned *Oaxus*, in this Citie *Etearchus* the father of *Phronima*, who was the mother of *Battus* raign'd.

O B

† *Obaceratio*, (lat.) a ſtopping ones mouth.

Obambulation, (lat.) a walking abroad, about, or againſt.

Obarmation, (lat.) an arming againſt.

Obduction, (lat.) a covering about.

Obduration, (lat.) a hardning, a growing obſtinate againſt.

Obedientia, hath been uſed in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time, alſo in Canon-law it is taken for the adminiſtration of an Office, whence *Obedientiales* are thoſe that execute an Office under their Superiours.

Obelisk, (Greek) a great ſtone waxing ſmaller and ſmaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top, differing onely from a *Pyramid*, in that it is four-ſquare, and all of one ſtone; alſo a long ſtroke in writing, ſignifying that ſomething is amiſſe, and better left out then inſerted.

Obequitation, (lat.) a riding about.

Oberration, (lat.) a ſtraying, or wandring about.

Obeſitie, (lat.) groſneſſe, or fatneſſe.

Objection, (lat.) a caſting againſt, alſo a laying to ones charge.

An Obit, (lat.) a trental, an obſequy, or funeral.

Objuration, (lat.) a binding by Oath againſt any perſon, or thing.

Objurgation, (lat.) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An Oblat, (French) a Souldier, who being maimed in the wars is maintained in an *Abbey*; it is alſo taken for the maintenance it ſelf.

Oblation, (lat.) an offering, more eſpecially that which is offered by religious perſons to the Church, or to pious uſes, alſo a toll, or ſubſidy.

Oblatration, (lat.) a barking, or exclaiming againſt.

Oblectation, (lat.) a delighting, pleaſing, or recreating ones ſelf.

Obligation, (lat.) a binding, or obliging ones ſelf to any thing.

Oblimation, (lat.) a plaiſtring, or dawbing over, a ſtopping up with mud.

Oblique, (lat.) crooked, awry.

Obliquation, (lat.) a crooking, or bending.

Obliteration, (lat.) a blotting out, a cancelling, or aboliſhing.

Oblivion, (lat.) forgetfulneſſe.

Oblong, (lat.) a Term in Geometry, a quadrangle, or fourſquare figure, whoſe length exceeds its breadth.

Obloquy, (lat.) a ſpeaking evil againſt any one, a backbiting, or ſlandring.

Obmuteſcence, (lat.) a remaining ſilent, a holding ones peace.

Obnoxious, (lat.) guilty, faulty, lyable to puniſhment.

Obnubilation, (lat.) a darkning, or obſcuring with clouds.

Obnunciation, (lat.) a forbidding any thing upon foreknowledge, or conjecture of ill ſucceſſe.

Obole, (lat.) a certain kinde of Coyn, valueing with us about a half penny; alſo a weight of 12. or 14 grains.

Obreption, (lat.) a creeping, or ſtealing upon by craft; whence obreptitious, *i.* ſtollen upon by crafty means.

Obrizum, q. *Ophirizum*, fine gold, gold of Ophir.

Obrogation, (lat.) an interrupting, or hindring, alſo a gain-ſaying.

Obſcænity,

Obſcænity, (lat.) ribaldry, baudineſſe, unclean ſpeech or action.

Obſcuration, (lat.) a making dark or obſcure.

Obſecration, (lat.) a beſeeching or praying earneſtly.

Obſequious, (lat.) dutiful, obedient, diligent to pleaſe.

Obſequies, (French) Funeral Rites, from the Latin word *Obſequium*, i. duty, becauſe in accompanying the dead corps to the grave, we perform a civil duty to the perſon of the dead.

Obſerration, (lat.) a locking or ſhutting up.

Obſervant, (lat.) diligently marking, alſo dutiful, reſpectful: there are alſo a ſort of Franciſcans or gray Fryars inſtituted by St. *Francis* of *Aſſiſium*, who are called Obſervants,

Obſeſſion, (lat.) a beſieging, beleaguring or encompaſſing about.

Obſibilation, (lat.) a hiſſing againſt.

Obſidian ſtone, a kind of pretious ſtone, ſpoken of by *Pliny* in his natural Hiſtory: *Cambden* thinketh it to be the ſame with our Canole cole.

Obſidional, (lat.) belonging to a ſiege, whence an Obſidional Crown, is a Crown given to him who raiſeth an exraordinary ſiege, an honour often conferred by the ancient Romans upon their Captains.

Obſigillation, (lat.) a ſealing up.

Obſolete, (lat.) grown old, out of uſe or faſhion.

Obſtacle, (lat.) as it were a ſtanding againſt, a let or hindrance.

Obſtetrication, (lat.) a doing the office of a Midwife.

Obſtinacy, (lat.) as it were a holding againſt, ſelf-will, ſtubbornneſſe.

Obſtipation, (lat.) a ſtopping up.

Obſtreperons, (lat.) making a loud noiſe.

Obſtrigillation, (lat.) a reprehending, alſo a reſiſting or withſtanding.

Obſtruction, (lat.) a ſtopping or ſhutting up, alſo a hindring.

Obſtupefaction, (lat.) a ſtupefying, aſtoniſhing, or making abaſhed.

Obtemperation, (lat.) an obeying, a yeilding obedience.

Obtenebration, (lat.) a making dark or cloudy.

Obteſtation, (lat.) an humble requeſting or beſeeching, a calling God to witneſſe for any thing.

† *Obticence*, (lat.) a being ſilent, a holding ones peace.

Obtrectation, (lat.) a calumniating, depraving, or backbiting.

Obtrition, (lat.) a bruiſing, or wearing away againſt any thing.

Obtruration, (lat.) a ſtopping, ſhutting, or cloſing up.

Obtuſe, (lat.) blunt having a dull point or edge, alſo heavy or dull-witted. In Geometry an Obtuſe Angle, is when two lines do include more than a ſquare, make a blunt angle.

Obvallation, (lat.) an invironing or encompaſſing with a trench.

Obvarication, (lat.) a hindring any in their paſſage.

Obverted, (lat.) turned againſt or about.

Obvious, (lat.) meeting in the way or coming toward.

Obumbration, (lat.) an obſcuring or ſhadowing over.

Obuncous, (lat.) crooked.

† *Obundation*, (lat.) a flowing againſt.

Olvolation, (lat.) a flying againſt.

Obvolution, (lat.) a rowling againſt, or to and fro.

O C

Occæcation, (lat.) a blinding.

† *Occallation*, (lat.) a making hard like brawn.

Occidental, (lat.) belonging to the occident, *i.* the going down of the Sun, or the weſt part of the World; alſo when a Planet ſetteth after the Sun and is ſeen above the Horizon after him.

Occiduous, (lat.) ſetting, falling, or going down.

Occipital, (lat.) belonging to the hinder part of the head, which is called *Occiput*.

Occiſion, (lat.) a ſlaughtering, or killing.

Occluſion, (lat.) a ſhutting up.

Occulcation, (lat.) a ſpurning or treading upon.

Occult, (lat.) hidden, ſecret, privy, whence occultation a hiding or keeping ſecret.

Occupation, (lat.) a uſing, alſo buſineſſe or imployment, alſo a Myſtery or Art.

To *Occur*, (lat.) to happen, alſo to meet with.

Oceanine, (lat.) belonging to the Ocean, *i.* the broad and main Sea which compaſſeth the World, and hath ſeveral denominations according to the ſeveral

Regions to which it is annext. Among the Poets the ſon of *Cælus* and *Veſta* is called *Oceanus*, who marrying *Tethys*, was thought to be the father of all the Rivers and Fountains.

Ochlocraſie, (lat.) ſuch a government wherein the common people or multitude bear ſway.

Ockham, a term in Navigation, being toe or flax, or old ropes untwiſted and imployed about a Ship.

Ochus, the ſirname of *Artaxerxes* the ſon of *Artaxerxes Mnemon* by his daughter *Anceſtris*, he ſubdued *Ægypt*, overcame *Tennes* King of *Phœnicia*, *Hermias* the *Acarnenſian* Tyrant, *Euagoras* King of *Cyprus*, took *Sidon*, by the help of *Mentor*, he buried his Siſter and Mother in Law alive, cauſed his Uncle with a hundred of his children and grandchildren to be ſlain, but at laſt was poiſoned by his Phyſitian *Bagoas*.

Ocnus, ſee *Manto*.

Octangular, (lat.) having 8 angles or corners, a term in Geometry.

Octave, (lat.) a muſical proportion called an eighth, alſo the eighth day next after ſome Principall Feaſt, of the year.

Octavo, a book is ſaid to be in Octavo, when it conſiſteth of ſheets doubled into eight leaves a piece.

Octennial, (lat.) comprehending the ſpace of eight years.

October, ſo called becauſe it is the eighth moneth from *March*.

Octohedrical, (a term in Geometry) having eight ſides.

Octonary, (lat.) belonging to the number eight.

Octogon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure conſiſting of eight angles.

Ocular, (lat.) belonging to the eyes.

Oculate, (lat.) full of holes like eyes, alſo quickſighted.

Oculus Chriſti, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwiſe called wild clary.

Oculus Tauri, a conſtillation in 24 degrees 39 minutes of *Gemini*.

Ocypete, the name of one of the three Harpyes, ſo called from the ſwiftneſſe of her flight.

Ocyroe, the daughter of *Chiron* and the Nimph *Chariclo*, ſhe being a great Propheteſſe fortold that *Æſculapius* ſhould be the beſt of Phyſitians, and that ſhe her ſelf ſhould be changed into a Mare, which things hapned accordingly.

O D

Ode, (Greek) a Song or Lyrick Poem.

Odelet, (dimin.) a ſhort Ode.

Odoacer, a King of the *Heruli* and *Thuringians*, who having poſſeſt himſelf of *Ticinum*, *Ravenna* and *Rome*, and utterly defeated *Auguſtulus*, the laſt of thoſe that uſurped the title of Roman Emperour, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King of *Italy* and *Placentia*.

Odoriferous, (lat.) ſweet-ſmelling, bearing perfumes or odours.

Odour, (lat.) a ſcent or ſmell.

O E

Oeconomical, (Greek) belonging to *Oeconomy*, i. the ordering or governing of a houſhold or family.

Oecumenical, (Greek) belonging to the whole world, univerſal.

Oedaſtine, (Greek) skilful in weights and meaſures.

Oedematous, (Greek) belonging to an *Oedemy*, i. a tumour or ſwelling in the body riſing from the abundance of flegme.

Oedipus, the ſon of *Laius*, King of *Thebes* and *Jocaſta* the daughter of *Creon*, he was brought by *Phorbas* to *Polybius* King of *Corinth*, and bred up by the Queen as her own ſon: when he came to age he unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, ſlew his father, and married his mother. See *Creon* and *Jocaſta*.

Oenomaus, ſee *Pelops*.

Oenopoliſt, (Greek) one that ſells wine, a Vintner.

O F

Offertory, (lat.) a part of the Maſſe, alſo a place where offerings are kept.

An *Official*, (lat.) is uſed in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Biſhop doth commit the charge of his ſpiritual juriſdiction.

Officine, (lat.) a ſhop or workhouſe.

Officious, (lat.) dutiful, or ſerviceable.

Offton, a Town in *Suffolk*, ſo nam'd from *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, as it were *Offa*'s Town.

Offuſcation,

Offuscation, (lat.) a shadowing, a making dark or dusky.

O C

Ogdastick, (Greek) an Epigram or a Stanza consisting of 8 verses.

Ogive, or *Ogee*, (French) a wreath, circlet or round band in Architecture.

Ogyges, an ancient King of *Bœotia* who built the City of *Thebes*, in his time happned a very great flood called the Ogygian flood, bigger than that of Deucalion but lesse than *Noahs* Flood.

O I

Oisterloit, a certain herb otherwise called snakeweed, in Latin *Bistorta*.

O K

Oker, a colour used in painting whereof are several kinds, Oker de lace, or yellow Oker, burnt Oker, and brown Oker.

O L

Oleaginous, (lat.) belonging to an Olive-tree.

Oleander, a certain shrub called Rosebay, in Greek *Rododendron*, or *Rododaphne*.

Oleity, (lat.) the time of gathering Olives, also oilyness.

Olfactory, (lat.) belonging to the sense of smelling.

Olicana, the ancient name of a Town in *Yorkshire*, re-edified by *Virius Lupus* then Propretor in *Brittain*, and is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Ilkely*.

Olidous, (lat.) rank-smelling, having a strong savour.

Oligarchy, (Greek) the government of a Common wealth by a few.

Olivaster, (lat.) of an olive colour, also a wild olive-tree.

Oliver, the proper name of a man, derived from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnis* from the Laurel.

Oliviferous, (lat.) olive-bearing, bringing forth Olives.

Olivity, see *Oleity*,

Olla podrida, (Span.) a hotchpot or dish of meat consisting of several ingredients, being somewhat like that which the French call a *Bisque*.

Olympia, a City of *Greece*, near unto which were solemnized the great Games instituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were from the name of this City called the Olympian Games, and were celebrated every fifth year, which space was observed as an Epoch of time by the Greeks, and called an Olympiad.

Olympias, the Christian name of divers women, so called from *Olympus*.

Olympus, a hill in that part of *Thessaly* that lieth against *Macedon*, the top of this hill toucheth the clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the seat of the gods.

Olynthus, a City of *Thrace* which *Philip* of *Macedon* won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the souldiers with money.

Olyssippo, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly called *Lisbon*.

O M

Ombrage, (French) a shadow, also a colour or pretence.

Omega, (Greek) the last letter in the Greek Alphabet: It is also used metaphorically for the end of any thing.

Omelet, (French) a pancake or froise.

Ominous, (lat.) portending good or ill luck, but most commonly it is taken in the worst sense.

Omission, (lat.) a neglecting or letting a thing passe.

Omnifarious, (lat.) divers, sundry, of all sorts.

Omniparent, (lat.) bearing or bringing forth all things.

Omnipotent, (lat.) all-mighty, all-powerfull.

Omnipresent, (lat.) present in all places.

Omniscious, or *Omniscient*, (lat.) knowing all things.

Omnivagant, (lat.) wandring every where, or in all places.

Omnivorous, (lat.) eating or devouring all kind of things.

Omology, (Greek) agreeablenesse or proportion, also a confession.

Omphale, a Queen of *Lydia* by whom *Hercules* was highly rewarded for killing a great Serpent upon the River *Sangaris*, and afterwards he falling in love with her and desiring to be intertained in her service, she compelled him to sit and spin, while she leaving her distaff, put on his armes and Lions skin; others say that he

was ſold to her by *Mercury* at the command of *Jupiter*, for having ſlain *Iphitus* the ſon of *Euritus*.

O N

Onagre, (lat.) a wild aſſe, alſo a certain Engin uſed by the Ancients, out of which they uſed to ſhoot great ſtones.

Onerary, (lat.) ſerving for burthen or carriage.

Oneration, (lat.) a loading or burthenning.

Onomancy, (lat.) a divination by names, alſo a repeating of many names by the Art of memory.

Onomatopy, (Greek) the faining of a name, from any kind of ſound, as *Bombarda*, i. a Gun, from the ſounding of bom.

Onpreſſe, (old word) downward.

Onyx, a certain pretious Stone, ſo called from the Greek word ὄνυξ. *i.* a naile of a mans hand, becauſe it is of a kind of whitiſh colour, reſembling the colour of a mans naile. Some ſay it is the congealed juyce of a Tree called *Onycha*, it is alſo called a *Chalcedonie*.

O P

Opacous, (lat.) ſhady, obſcure, darkned.

Opal, (Greek) a precious ſtone of divers colours, yellowiſh, green, and purple.

Opening of Gates, is, when a Planet applies it ſelf to another, who ruleth the figure oppoſite to his houſe, or when one Planet ſeparates from another, and applies immediately to one that hath dominion by houſe, in the ſigne oppoſite to theſe ruled by the Planet with whom it was joyned, either by body, or aſpect.

Opera, a kinde of Dramatick Poem, in uſe among the *Italians*, performed by voyces and inſtrumental Muſick in a recitative ſtile, and adorned with Scenes by Perſpective.

Operation, (lat.) a working, or labouring.

Operiment, (lat.) a covering.

Operoſity, (lat.) buſie work, great pain, or travel.

Ophthalmy, (Greek) a certain diſeaſe of the eye, riſing from an inflammation of the uttermoſt skin of the eye, called *Adnata*.

Ophites, (lat.) a kinde of marble variegated like a Serpent.

Ophiuchus, a conſtellation in *Sagittary*.

Ophiuſa, an Iſland in the *Balearick* Sea, ſo called from the abundance of Serpents, which are in it.

An Opiate, (lat.) a confection of *Opium*, *i.* the juyce of black Poppy, which is uſed to cauſe ſleep, or aſſwage exceſſive pain.

Opiferous, (lat.) bringing aid, help, or ſuccour.

Opifice, (lat.) workmanſhip.

Opimous, (lat.) fat, or groſſe, alſo rich, or plentifull.

Opination, (lat.) a thinking, or ſuppoſing.

Opiniatrecy, (French) opiniativeneſſe, obſtinacy, a wilfull perſiſting in any opinion.

Opiſthograph, (Greek) a book, or paper, written upon on the back-ſide.

Opitulation, (lat.) a helping, or aiding.

Opobalſame, (Greek) the gumme, or liquor that diſtilleth from the Balm-tree.

Oppication, (lat.) a covering over with pitch.

Oppignoration, (lat.) a pawning, or laying inpledge.

Oppilation, (lat.) an obſtruction, or ſtoppage in the inward parts.

Oppletion, (lat.) a filling up.

An Opponent, (lat.) a withſtander, or contradicter, one that maintaineth a contrary argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

Opportune, (lat.) fit, ſeaſonable, convenient, whence opportunity, due time, or ſeaſon.

Oppoſite, (lat.) contrary, or over-againſt, alſo oppoſites ſubſtantively uſed, ſignifie in Logick, things relatively oppoſed as maſter and ſervant, or privately, as light and darkneſſe, or contraries, as knowledge and ignorance.

Oppoſition, (lat.) a contrary ſetting againſt, alſo a reſiſting; in Aſtrology it is when two Planets are in houſes oppoſite to one another, it is 180. *d.* diſtance, or ſix ſignes, and is thus Charactered. o--o.

Opprobrious, (lat.) reproachfull, upbraiding, or reviling.

Oppugnation, (lat.) a fighting againſt, an aſſalting, or laying ſiege unto, alſo a violent oppoſing.

Ops, the daughter of *Cælus* and *Veſta*, the wife and ſiſter of *Saturn*.

Opſi-

Opſimathie, (Greek) a learning late.

Opſonation, (lat.) a catering, a purveying, or buying of meat.

Optation, (lat.) a wiſhing, deſiring, or looking for.

Ophthalmie, (Greek) a certain diſeaſe in the eye, occaſioned by the inflammation of the annate Tunicle.

Optick, (Greek) belonging to the ſight, alſo ſubſtantively uſed for that ſcience, whereby the reaſon of ſight is known.

Optimacie, (lat.) a governing of the Common-wealth, by the Nobler ſort of perſons.

Option, (lat.) election, choice, wiſh, or deſire.

Opulencie, (lat.) riches, wealth, plenty.

Opuſcle, (lat.) a little work, or labour.

O R

Or, (French) a Term in Heraldry, expreſſing the colour of Gold.

Orache, or *Orage*, a certain Pot-herb of an inſipid taſte, called in Latin *Atriplex*.

Oracle, (lat.) an anſwer, or Counſel given by God, a foretelling of things to come by Divine revelation, a ſaying whoſe truth is unqueſtionable, Oracles were anciently very frequent among the Gentiles, but they all ceaſt immediately after the coming of Chriſt.

Oral, (lat.) belonging to the mouth, face, or viſage.

Oration, (lat.) a praying, alſo a ſpeech.

Oratory, (lat.) eloquence, alſo a Chappel, or place dedicated to prayer.

Oratorians, an Order of Fryars, ſo called from the Oratory of St. *Hierom* in *Rome*, where they uſed to pray, they were inſtituted by St. *Philip Nerius*, a *Florentine*.

Orbation, (lat.) a bereaving, depriving, or making deſolate.

Orbe, a body contained under one round ſuperficies; thoſe *Orbs* that belong to the cœleſtial firmament, are either with, or without Stars, that without Stars is the *primum mobile*, the other are all ſtellified, either with fixed Stars, or Planets.

Orbicular, (lat.) round, in faſhion of a Ball, or Globe.

Orbity, (lat.) the lack of Parents, or Children, generally any want.

Orbona, a certain goddeſſe among the ancient Romans, to whom Parents, or Children uſed to pray againſt Orbity.

Orcades, certain Iſlands in the *Brittiſh* Ocean, thirty in number, vulgarly called the Iſles of *Orkeney*.

An Orch, or *Ork*. a monſtrous fiſh, vulgarly called a whirle-pool, alſo a Butt for wine, or figs.

Orchall, ſee *Corck*.

Orchamus, ſee *Leucothoe*.

Orchanet, (Arab. *Alcanet*) a certain Herb, called in *Spaniſh* Bugloſſe, or wilde Bugloſſe, in Greek *Anchuſa*.

Orchel, or *Orchal*, a certain ſtone like Allum, wherewith Dyers uſe to colour red, in ſome old Statutes it ſeemeth to be the ſame thing with Cork.

Orcheſter, (Greek) that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the *Chorus* uſeth to dance; it is alſo ſometimes taken for the place where the Muſicians ſit.

Orcus, a River of *Theſſaly*, flowing out of the Lake *Styx*, whoſe waters are ſo thick, that they ſwim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Peneus* into which it flows, it is oft times taken by the Poets for Hell.

Ordeal, (a Sax. word, ſignifying judgement) a kinde of purgation practiſed in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in Common-law *purgatio vulgaris*, of this purgation there are ſeveral kindes; as *Camp-fight*, wherein he that overcame in ſingle Combat, was judged to have the right on his ſide. *Fire-Ordeal*, i. a paſſing blindfold with bare feet over red hot plough-ſhares, and *Water-Ordeal*, *i.e.* a putting ones arms up to the elbows in ſeething water.

Ordinary, (lat.) in the Civil-law, ſignifieth any judge that hath authority to take knowledge of cauſes in his own right, as he is a Magiſtrate, and not by deputation, in Common-law it is uſually taken for him that hath ordinary Juriſdiction in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical; alſo in Heraldry, *Ordinaries* are thoſe charges that by a certain property do belong, to that art, and are of ordinary uſe therein, they are alſo called proper charges.

Oreads, (Greek) Nymphs of the Mountains.

Oredelf, ore lying under ground, alſo a liberty whereby a man claims the ore found in his own ground.

Oreford, a Town in *Suffolk*, where in the reign of King *Henry* the ſecond, a certain hairy creature perfectly reſembling

bling a man, in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by fiſher-men in a Net, who after he had been kept awhile, ſecretly ſlipt away into the Sea, and was never ſeen after, this *Ralph Cogeſhall* an old Writer recordeth.

Oreſtes, the ſon of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemneſtra*, he was preſerved from *Ægiſthus*, by his ſiſter *Electra*, and ſent to *Strophius*, King of the *Phocences*, where he remained twelve years, after which returning diſguiſed to *Argos*, he ſlew *Ægyſthus* (who had murthered his father *Agamemnon*) together with his mother *Clytemnæſtra*, with whom *Aegyſthus* had lived in adultery, he alſo with the help of *Macarus* the Prieſt ſlew *Pyrrhus*, in the temple of *Apollo*, becauſe he had taken away *Hermione*, the daughter of *Menelaus*, who had been firſt eſpouſed to him, for which crimes, being ſtrucken with madneſs, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, being brought thither by *Pylades*, who was ſo faithfull a friend to him, that when *Thoas* King of *Taurica* had deſigned to ſacrifice *Oreſtes*, he affirmed himſelf to be *Oreſtes*, that he might die for his friend; but *Oreſtes* ſlaying *Thoas*, freed both himſelf and *Pylades*, with the help of his ſiſter *Iphigeneia*, who had been made the over-ſeer of thoſe ſacrifices, at laſt he was bitten by a Viper in *Arcadia*, at a place called *Oreſtion*, of which wound he died, and his body being digged up, was found to be ſeven Cubits in length.

Orewood, a kinde of Sea-weed.

Orfgild, a reſtitution made by the hundred, or County of any wrong done by one that was in *Plegio*.

Orfraies, (French) a certain friſled Cloath of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England*, both by the Clergy, and Kings themſelves.

Orgal, the lees of wine dried, uſed by Dyers.

Organical, (Greek) belonging to, or conſiſting of *Organes*, i. inſtruments, alſo the ſubſtantial parts, or Members of the body.

Organie, a kinde of Herb, growing much upon the Mountains, called in Latin *Origanum*.

Orgeis, a word uſed in ſome old Statutes, ſignifying the greater ſort of North-ſea fiſh.

Orgies, (lat.) certain feaſts and revels, inſtituted by *Orpheus* to the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orial Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built by King *Edward* the ſecond.

Oriental, (lat.) belonging to the Orient, *i.* the Eaſt, or that part of the world where the ſun riſeth.

Orifice, (lat.) the mouth, or utmoſt brim of any thing, the outward hole of a wound.

Oriflambe, (French) the great and holy Standard of *France*, having on the top a purple Flag, or Enſign, born at firſt onely in the wars againſt infidels.

Original, (lat.) a beginning, or fountain; alſo a ſtock, or pedigree; alſo a firſt draught.

Oriſons, (French) prayers.

Orion, the name of a great hunter, who vaunting himſelf to be of that ſtrength of body, that there was no wilde beaſt that he could not kill, the earth brought forth a Scorpion, which ſtinging him to death, he was placed together with the Scorpion among the heavenly conſtellations, ſome ſay he was the ſon of *Oenopion* King of *Sicilie*, and that lying with his ſiſter *Candiope*, he had his eyes put out by his father, others deliver him to have been born by a very ſtrange way, of which ſee more in *Hyreus*.

Orithyia, the daughter of *Erecitheus*, King of *Athens*, ſhe was raviſh't away by *Boreas*, who fell in love with her, and brought forth *Zethus* and *Calais*, who going with the *Argonauts* to *Colchos*, put the *Harpies* to flight.

Orle, a Term in *Blaſon*, being an ordinary compoſed, of a threefold line doubled, admitting a tranſparency of the field through the innermoſt ſpace.

Orlop, a Term in Navigation, ſignifying the ſecond and lower deck of a ſhip.

Ormus, a famous Citie of *Perſia*, being moſt pleaſantly ſituated in an Iſland, and abounding with ſhells which breed the faireſt and cleareſt Pearles that are; it was taken by the Lieutenant General to the King of *Portugal*, in the year 1506.

Ornature, (lat.) a ſetting forth, trimming, or adorning.

Ornomancy, (Greek) a kinde of Divination by birds.

Orontes, a River of *Cœloſyria*, which riſing out of the Hill *Libanus* runs under ground, till it come to *Apamia*, and falleth into the Sea, near *Seleucia*.

Orphaniſme, (lat.) the ſtate of an *Orphane*, i. a fatherleſſe Child.

Orpheus, a famous Poet, and Muſician of *Thrace*, the ſon of *Calliope* and *Apollo*, he took ſo heavily the loſſe of his wife *Euridice*

dice (of which see *Euridice*) that he utterly abandoned the company of women, for which he was torn in pieces by the *Mænades* at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and his several members being cast down the River *Hebrus* were gathered up by the Muses and buried, and his Harp translated up to Heaven.

Orpiment, a certain drug found deep in the earth, being a kind of Arsenick or Ratsbane, and is called in Latin *Auripigmentum*, from its golden colour.

Orpine, a kind of herb called in Greek *Telephion*, from *Telephus* the first discoverer of it.

Orque, (lat.) a hulk or huge Ship, also the same as *Orch*.

Orrice, a certain flower called in Greek *Iris*, because it resembleth the Rainbow in diversity of colours, it is vulgarly called a flower delice.

Orsilochus, the son of *Idomeneus*, who following his father to the wars of *Troy*, was at the taking of *Troy* slain by *Ulisses*.

Ortelli, a word used in the Forrest Laws, signifying the claws of a dogs foot.

Orthodox, or *Orthodoxal*, (Greek) of a true and right opinion, of a sound faith.

Orthogonal, (Greek) having even or right angles.

Orthography, (Greek) the manner of right and true writing: Also in Architecture or Fortification, it is taken for the upright erection of any work, as it appears when it is finisht.

Ortygia, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, called also *Delos* sacred to *Apollo*, and into which the Poets feign *Asteria* the sister of *Latona* to have been turned after she had been turned into a quail, called in Greek *ortyx*.

Orval, a certain herb otherwise called Clary or Clear-eye.

An *Oryx*, or *Orynx*, (Greek) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

O S

Osbert, a proper name among the Saxons, signifying, Light of the Family.

Osborn, another proper name signifying in Saxon, House-child.

Oscillation, (lat.) a hanging or tottering motion, a swinging upon a rope whose ends are tyed to several beams.

Oscines, (lat.) those kind of birds by whose feeding or voices the *Augures* used to fortell things to come.

Oscitation, (lat.) a yawning or gaping, also idleness.

Osculation, (lat.) a kissing or imbracing.

Osiris, the son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe* the daughter of *Phoroneus*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Argos*, but after a while leaving that Kingdom to his brother *Ægialeus*, he went and subdued *Ægypt*, and married the daughter of *Inachus* called *Io* or *Isis*, who first taught the *Egyptians* Letters, and sundry Arts and Sciences; he was at length slain by *Typhon* his brother, and after his death was worshipped by the *Egyptians* in the shape of an Oxe.

St. *Osith*, a Town in *Essex* so called, for it was anciently named *Chic*, from *Osith* a Virgin of a Royal Family, who having consecrated her self to the service of God, was here slain by Danish Pirates.

Osmund, the proper name of a man, signifying in the Saxon tongue House-peace.

Osprey, a kind of Eagle called in Latin *Ossifraga*, in Greek *Perenopterus*.

Ossicle, (lat.) a little bone.

Ossifrage, (lat.) a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as *Osprey*.

Ostensional, (lat.) a souldier attending the Prince in publick Shews.

Ostent, (lat.) a wonder, a monster, or strange thing.

Ostentation, (lat.) a boasting, vain-glory.

Ostiary, (lat.) one that keeps the hoasts in a Church a doorkeeper or porter.

Ostomachy, (Greek) a playing at bones.

Ostracisme, (Greek) a kind of punishment among the *Athenians* which was a banishing for ten years by delivering shells to the condemned persons, wherein their names were written.

Oswestre, in Brittish *Croix Oswalds*, a Town in *Shropshire*, so called (for it was anciently named *Masserfield*) from *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, whom *Penda* the Pagan King of the *Mercians* after he had slain him in a bloody battle, tore to pieces in a barbarous manner.

Oswold, a proper name of a man signifying in Dutch House-ruler or Steward, and equivalent to the French *le Dispencer*.

O T

Othes, in Latin *Otho* or *Eudo*, the proper name of a man, from the Saxon word *Hud*, *i.* Keeper.

Othryades, a certain *Lacedemonian*, who in a combat of 300 *Lacedemonians* to 300 *Argives*, being the onely man of all his party left alive, put to flight those two who were the onely men left alive of the *Argives*, and writing upon his shield these words, *I have overcome*, he slew himself, as being ashamed to return to *Sparta*, all the rest of his companions being slain.

Otraque, a certain drink which is made of a Nut growing among the *Molucca*'s.

Ottadini, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of *Brittain*, which is now called *Northumberland*.

Otterbourn, a Town in *Northumberland* near which was fought a famous battle between the *English* and *Scots*, in which *William Douglas* the Leader of the Scottish Army was slain, and Sir *Henry Percy* called *Hotspur* Commander of the English, having lost 1500 of his men, was taken prisoner himself.

Otus and *Ephialtes*, the son of *Neptune* by *Iphimedeia* the wife of *Aloeus*, they were of those Gyants that made war with heaven, throwing huge rocks and hills against the gods, and were at last shot to death by *Apollo*: they were reported to have grown the length of nine acres in nine years.

O U

Oval, (lat.) belonging to, or in the shape of an egge.

Ovation, (lat.) a kind of petty Triumph for a Victory obtained with the slaughter of a few men onely, it is so called from the souldiers following their Commander shouting and singing *O, O*, or from *Ovis*, *i.* a sheep which used to be sacrificed by him, whereas in a greater Triumph the General sacrificed a Bull, and his souldiers following cryed out *Io, Io, Triumpho*, also *Ovation*, from *Ovum*, i. an egge signifying the season wherein hens lay egges.

An *Ouch*, a collar of Gold, a Jewel or Tablet; it is also caled a brooch.

Oviary, (lat.) a flock of sheep.

Oviparous animals, (lat.) those creatures that bring forth egges or spawn.

Ounce, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound Troy weight, but in a pound *aver du pois*, it is the sixteenth part; also a kind of spotted beast called a Lynx.

Ounding, (old word) rising like waves.

Ourage, (French) work or labour.

Outborow, see *Inborow*.

Outfangthef, see *Infangthef*.

Outlawry, (in Latin *Utlagaria*) the losse or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject of the Kings protection and the Realm.

Outparters, a sort of theeves about *Rideſdale*, that ride about to fetch in such cattel or other things as they can light on.

O W

Owelty of services, an equality, when the Tenant paravail oweth as much to the Mesen, as the Mesen doth to the Lord Paramount.

Owen, (in Latin *Audoenus*) the proper name of a man, being the same with the Latin *Eugenius*, as appeareth by severall Records.

O X

Oxford, the chief City of *Oxfordshire*, which some say hath been anciently called *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vember*, as being thought to have been built by *Vortigern* and *Memprix*; but the Saxons called it *Oxenford* (corresponding to *Bosphorus* among the Greeks) from a foard of Oxen. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Ouse*, and supposeth it may have formerly been called *Ouseford*. It is chiefly famous for its University which *Cambden* calleth, Our most noble *Athens*, the Muses seat, the Sun, the Eye, and the Soul of *England*. This University was begun, as most Authors agree, in the year of our Lord 806. three Colledges being built by the learned *Aelfred* who then reigned.

Oxgang of land, see *Bovata terræ*.

Oxygon, (Greek) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle having three acute Angles.

Oxymel, (Greek) a certain kind of potion made of honey, vinegar, and water boyled together, being good to attenuate grosse phlegmatick humours.

O Y

Oyer and terminer, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a Commission granted to certain men for the hearing and determining of one or more causes.

O Z

Ozene, (Greek) a kind of diſeaſe or putrified ſtinking ſore in the noſtrils.

P A

Pabular, or *Pabulatory*, (lat.) belonging to forrage, provender or fodder for cattel.

Pacation, (lat.) a ſtilling or appeaſing.

Pace, a meaſure of two foot and a half, or the diſtance from the toes of the fore-foot to the heels of the hinderfoot: but a Geometrical pace conſiſteth of 5 foot, a thouſand of which paces make up a mile.

Pachynum, a Promontory of *Sicily* lying toward the *Peloponneſus*.

Paciferous, (lat.) bringing peace.

Pacification, (lat.) a making peace, an aſſwaging or appeaſing.

Paction, or *Pact*, (lat.) a bargain, covenant, or agreement; alſo a truce in war.

Pactitious, (lat.) done by bargain, or upon condition.

Pactolus, a River of *Lydia* riſing out of the hill *Tmolus*, the gravel whereof hath been ſaid to be of a golden colour ever ſince *Midas* waſht himſelf in the ſtreams.

Paddock, (from the Dutch word *Padde*) a toad.

Padelion, a kind of plant otherwiſe called great Sanicle, in Latin *Pes leonis*.

Padua, a famous City and Univerſity of *Italy*, now under the juriſdiction of the *Venetian*: It was anciently built by *Antenor* the *Trojan*, and called *Antenorea*.

Paduentage, (French) common of paſture in one or more Pariſhes.

Padus, a famous City of *Italy*, riſing out of the Hill *Veſulus*, it is now called *Po*.

Pæan, (Greek) a certain Hymn which the ancient Greeks uſed to ſing to *Apollo*.

Pædagogue, (Greek) a ſchool-maſter, a bringer up of youth in learning.

Pæonia, a part of *Macedon* was formerly ſo called from *Pæon* the ſon of *Endymion*.

Paganical, (lat.) belonging to country villages, (whence Paganals, *i.* Wakes, Country-Holidayes, Ploughmens Feaſts) alſo belonging to a Pagan, *i.* a paynim, Heathen or Gentile.

Paganiſm, heatheniſm, gentiliſm; alſo the manner or faſhion of the Country.

Paginal, (lat.) belonging to a page, *i.* the ſide of a leaf in a book.

Pagod, a kind of Idol.

Paigles, a ſort of flower otherwiſe called Oxlips.

Paillardiſe, (French) lechery, whoredom.

Pain fort & dure, ſignifying in Common Law, an eſpecial puniſhment for thoſe that being arraigned of felony refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary trial of God and the Country, and thereby are mute and dumb.

Paiſage, (French) the diſcription of any part of the Country in painting or drawing. See *Landskip*.

Palamedes, the ſon of *Nauplius* King of *Eubœa*, he was the occaſion of *Ulyſſes* being forced againſt his will to go to the *Trojan* wars, but was himſelf by a forged accuſation of *Ulyſſes*, ſtoned to death by the *Grecian* Army. He is ſaid to have been the firſt that accomodated the year to the courſe of the Sun; he is alſo ſaid to have found out the uſe of weights and meaſures, and to have added to the Greek tongue theſe 4 letters, θ, ξ, χ, φ.

Palate, (lat.) the roof of the mouth being the uppermoſt hollow part, wherein the ſenſe of taſting lies.

Palatinate, the Country or chief Seat of a Count Palatine or Paladine, *i.* a Supream Officer in a Sovereign Princes Palace; but it is more eſpecially taken for one of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the Palſgrave, or Prince Palatine of the *Rhene*; alſo certain Knights of this Iſland, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called *Paladines*, alſo Palatine ſignifieth adjectively belonging to a Princes Palace.

Palæmon, the ſon of *Athamas* and *Ino*, called alſo *Melicerta*. See *Ino*.

Pale, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary conſiſting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Eſcutcheon.

Pales, the goddeſſe of Shepherds, to whom certain Feaſts were conſecrated, called *Palilia*.

Paleſtine, a Country of *Syria*, thought by ſome to have been that Country called *Phœnicia*, whereof *Cadmus* was King, it containeth *Judea*, *Samaria*, and *Galilæa*.

Paleſtrical, or *Palæſtrical*, (Greek) belonging to wreſtling.

Palfray, (French) a horſe of ſtate for a Princeſſe or great Lady.

Palici, or *Paliſci*, two twins the ſons of *Jupiter* and the Nimph *Thaleia*, whom he raviſht by the River *Simethius*, when ſhe was with child ſhe wiſhed that the earth would open and hide her from the wrath of *Juno*, whereupon the earth immediately opened and received her within its bowels, and as ſoon as ſhe was delivered, it opened again and let out the two twins into the World.

Palindrome, (Greek) a certain verſe or ſentence which being read forward or backward the words and ſenſe are the ſame, as

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas

Palingeneſie, (Greek) regeneration or new birth.

Palinode, or *Palinody*, (Greek) a recantation or unſaying what one had ſpoken or written before.

Palinurus, a Promontory of *Lucania*, ſo called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Æneas*, who ſleeping fell into the ſea, and being taken up and rifled by the inhabitants of this place, had a Grove conſecrated and Cenotaph built unto him to appeaſe his ghoſt.

Paliſado, (Span.) a defence made with ſtakes, poſts, piles, *&c.* to keep out an enemy.

Pall, (lat.) a certain robe or long garment which hath uſually been worn by perſons eminent either in learning or in war.

Palladium, a certain Image of *Pallas* which was kept by the *Trojans* in a Tower that was built on purpoſe, but this Image being ſtollen out of the Temple by *Uliſſes* and *Diomede*, the City was ſoon after taken by the Greeks, it was at laſt brought to *Rome* and placed in the Temple of *Veſta*.

Pallas, the ſame as *Minerva*.

A *Pallat*, a word uſed in Painting, being a thin peice of wood which a Painter makes uſe of to place his colours upon.

Pallemaille, (French) a certain Game wherein a round bowle of box is with a mallet ſtrook through a hoop of iron, into which he that can ſtrike it at the feweſt blows wins.

Pallet, a term in Heraldry, being the moity or one half of the pale. See *Pale*.

Palletoque, or *Pallecoat*, (French) a caſſock or ſhort cloak with ſleeves, ſuch as Pages wear.

Palliardize, ſee *Pailliardize*.

Palliation, (lat.) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

Pallid, (lat.) pale, whitiſh, bleak.

Pallification, (lat.) a term in Architecture, it ſignifies the piling of the ground-work, or the ſtrengthning of the ground-work with piles of timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moiſt or marſhy ſoile.

Palmar, (lat.) belonging to a Palm, *i.* the inward part of the hand called the Palm of the hand; alſo a meaſure containing the breadth of 4 fingers, a hand breadth.

Palm-tree, (lat.) a certain tree bearing the fruit called Dates, it is reported to be both male and female, the male bearing bloſſomes onely, the female both bloſſoms and fruit. The leaves ſhoot upward though oppreſſed with never ſo much weight. Whence the Palm is metaphorically uſed for Victory, Praiſe, and Commendations. *Cleop.*

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before Eaſter, ſo called becauſe on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with Palm and Olive-branches in their hands when he rode ſolemnly into *Jeruſalem*.

Palmer, a certain inſtrument wherewith ſchool-boys are ſtruck on the palms of their hands, otherwiſe called a Ferular; alſo a kind of caterpillar or worm with many feet: alſo a poor Pilgrim that travels up and down to viſit Holy places with branches of Palm in his hand.

Palmeſtry, the ſame as Cheiromancy.

Palmeto-tree, a certain tree in the Iſle *Mauritius*, of whoſe juice they make a very pleaſant ſort of wine.

Palmiferous, (lat.) bearing Palms, Victorious.

Palmipedous birds, (lat.) thoſe that are whole footed, or have plain and flat feet as water-foule.

Palpation, (lat.) a gentle handling or feeling; alſo a flattring or fair ſpeaking.

Palpitation, (lat.) a panting, or trembling or moving up and down.

Paltſgrave, a Dutch word ſignifying a Count of a Palace, being more eſpecially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhene*.

Paludament, (lat.) a certain Military garment which uſed to be worn by none but

but chief Captains; also a Heralds Coat of Arms.

Palumbine, (lat.) belonging to a Ring Dove, otherwise called a Wood Culver.

Pamphylia, a Countrey of *Asia* the lesse, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimedon* and *Melas*.

Pampination, (lat.) a lopping off, of superfluous branches from a Vine from *Pampinus* a Vine-branch.

Pan, the son of *Demogorgon*, he was worshipp'd in *Arcadia*; as the God of sheapherds, being smitten by Cupid, he fell in love with the Nymph *Syrinx*, who passing over the River *Ladon*, was turned into a Reed, which *Pan* beholding, made him a Pipe with the same Reed, whence he is said to have first found out the use of the Pipe and Oaten Reed.

Panado, (Span.) a certain kinde of meat, made of crums of bread boyled in water.

Pancart, (French) a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common-wealth.

Panchaia, a Countrey of *Arabia*, where Frankincence grows in great abundance.

Pancratical, (Greek) expert in all kind of Games, and exercises of activity.

A Pandar, one that procureth the hire of a strumpet, a baud, or pimp.

Pandects, (lat.) books that handle all subjects, or all the part of the subject whereof they treat, there is also a volume of the Civil-law, so called.

Pandiculation, (lat.) a gaping & stretching out of the whole body.

Pandion, the son of *Erectheus*, and King of *Athens*, whose daughter *Progne* was married to *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by whom her sister *Philomela* was ravish't.

Pandora, by the Poets fained the first of all women, made by *Vulcan* at the command of *Jupiter*, and endowed with several gifts, by all the gods and goddesses, she was espoused to *Epimetheus*, to whom she was sent with a box shut, which he unadvisedly opening, filled the world with all manner of diseases and calamities.

Pandure, (lat.) a kinde of Musical instrument, called also a rebeck.

Panegyrick, (Greek) a solemne convention of people, at some publick solemnity; also an Oration in the praise of some great person.

Panel, (from the French word *Panne*, i. a skin) it signifieth in Common-law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names of such Jurors; as the Sheriffe provideth to passe upon any tryal.

Pangonie, (Greek) a kinde of precious stone, so called from its multitudes of Angles.

A Panguts, (as it were all guts) a drossel, a gorbelly, an unweildy fellow.

Panick, or *Painick*, (lat.) a certain kinde of Grain like unto Millet, also *Panick fear*, a sudden fear, or distraction from god *Pan*, who was the first that coming on a sudden upon his enemies with much noise and tumult, cast a mighty terrour and amazement into them.

Panifice, (lat.) a making of bread.

Pannade, (French) the curvetting, or prauncing of a lusty horse.

Pannage, (in French *Passnage*, (the money taken by *Agistors*, for feeding of Hoggs with the mast of the Kings Forrest.

Pannicle, (lat.) a little piece of Cloath, also the fleshy *Pannicle*, a Term in Anatomy, being the membrane, or skin, which lies next under the fat of the paunch.

Pannier, (French) a dosser, or basket to put bread in.

Pannonia, see *Hungaria*.

Panomphæan, an Epithete of *Jupiter*, it comes from the Greek words *Pan*. i. all, and *Omphe*, i. a voice, because he was worship'd in all languages.

Panoply, (Greek) compleat Armour, or Harnesse.

Pansie, a kinde of flowr, vulgarly called heartsease.

Pansophie, (Greek) wisdom, or knowledge in all things.

Pantagrueliſt, (French) a merry drunkard, or good fellow.

Pantarb, a precious stone, called in *Spanish Pantarva*, in English the stone of the Sun.

Panters, toiles to take deer with.

Pantheologie, (Greek) the whole summe of divinity.

Pantheon, (Greek) an ancient Temple in *Rome*, dedicated to all the heathen gods, and since by Pope *Boniface* the 4th. to the Virgin *Marie* and all the Saints.

Panther, (lat.) a kinde of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard being the Male, the Panther, the Female.

Pantomime, (Greek) a player, one that can act all parts, and counterfeit all kinde of persons.

Panurgie, (Greek) craft, or skill in all kinde of matters.

Papal, (lat.) belonging to the Pope, who is called *Papa*, being a contraction of the two words *Pater Patriæ*.

Papaverous, (lat.) belonging to Cheſtoul or Poppy.

Papelardiſe, (French) hypocriſie, or diſſembling.

Paphus, the ſon of *Pygmalion*, the ſon of *Cilix* and *Eburnea*, for *Pygmalion* being an excellent graver, came into the Iſland of *Cyprus*, made the ſtatue of a woman ſo admirable, that he fell in love with it, and prayed to *Venus* that he might have a wife as like as might be, to the ſtatue he had made, which prayer was granted, and he coming home one time found the ſtatue enlivened, with whom having lain he begat *Paphus*, who became King of *Cyprus*, and built a Citie which he called by his own name, and dedicated it to *Venus*, who was thence called the *Paphian* Queen.

Papian Law, ſee *Popæan Law*.

Papuloſity, (lat.) a fulneſſe of bliſters, or pimples, called in Latin *Papulæ*.

Papyrius Curſor, a famous Roman Captain, who in the war againſt the *Samnites* was made Dictator, and gave a totall overthrow to the Enemy, after they had beat the Romans at a place called *Furcæ Caudinæ*.

Parabien, (Span.) a congratulation, or bidding of joy.

Parable, (Greek) a declaration, or expoſition of one thing by another, which is like a ſimilitude, or compariſon.

Paraceiſian, a Phyſician that in curing of diſeaſes followeth the Method of *Paracelſus*.

Paraclete, (Greek) a comforter; the holy Ghoſt is ſometimes ſo called in Scripture.

Parackmaſtical, (lat.) diminiſhing, or declining by little and little from the violence of a hot fit in a feaver.

Parade, (French) a Term in Military Diſcipline, being an appearance of Souldiers at a ſet time to receive Orders; alſo any great preparation, or appearance.

Paradigme, (Greek) a pattern, or example.

Paradiſe, (Greek) a place of pleaſure.

Paradox, (Greek) a thing which ſeemeth ſtrange and abſurd, and is contrary to common opinion.

Paradoxologie, (Greek) a ſpeaking by *Paradoxes*.

Paradrome, (Greek) a walk, or gallery that hath no ſhelter over head.

Paræneticall, (Greek) apt to perſwade, or admoniſh.

Parage, (old word) parentage.

Paragogical, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Paragoge*, which is an adding of a letter, or ſyllable at the end of a word.

Paragon, (French) a Compeer, an equal; alſo a Peerleſſe Dame, one without compare.

A Paragraphe, (Greek) a full head, or title in any kinde of writing; as much as is comprehended in one ſection, it is alſo called a Pillkrow.

Paralipomenon, (Greek) a title commonly given to ſuch books as briefly contain thoſe things, which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Teſtament, there are two books, ſo called.

Parallax, the difference between the true place, or apparent place of a Comet, Eclipſe, or Planet, by reaſon we behold it from the ſuperficies not from the center.

Parallels, (Greek) a Term in Geometry, lines running at an equal diſtance one from the other and never meeting, in Aſtronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern, or Southern Latitude.

Parallel, (Greek) to compare.

Parallelogram, (Greek) a certain Geometrical figure, wherein on each ſide the lines run parallel one to another.

Paragoliſme, (Greek) a fallacious, or deceitfull way of arguing, wherein from true extreams, a falſe concluſion is brought out.

Paralytick, (Greek) ſick of a *Paralyſie*, or palſie being a diſeaſe which cauſeth a reſolution, or looſening of the ſinews.

Paraments, robes of ſtate.

Lord *Paramount*, in Common-law, is the higheſt Lord of the Fee, as he that holdeth of a Superiour Lord, yet hath a Tenant under him, is called Lord of the Meſne, but the loweſt Tenant is called Tenant paravail.

Paramour, a Lover, or Sweetheart.

Paranymph, (Greek) he, or ſhe that is joyn'd with the Bridegroom, or Bride, to ſee all things well ordered at a Wedding, alſo one that maketh a ſpeech in commendation of thoſe that are to commence Doctors.

Parapet, (French) a Term in fortification, a wall, or battlement of a wall, breſt, to defend from the enemies ſhot.

Paraph,

Paraph, (Greek) a ſubſignature, or flouriſhing mark ſet under ones name in ſigning a letter or deed, alſo a mark in the margent of a book.

Paraphonalia, or *Paraphernalia*, a word in the Civil-law, ſignifying thoſe goods which a wife bringeth her husband over and above her dowr, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, *&c.*

Paraphraſe, (Greek) an expoſition, which altereth the words, yet holdeth the ſence of the thing expounded.

Paraſang, a certain meaſure of ground, containing thirty ſtades, or furlongs.

Paraſelinii, the ſame that *Parelii*, and thoſe happen to the Sun, and theſe to the Moon.

Paraſite, (Greek) a ſmell feaſt, a flatterer, a belly-friend.

Paravaile, ſee *Paramount*.

Parazon, a wood-knife.

Parbreak, (old word) vomit.

A Parbunkle, (a Term in Navigation) a roap ſeaſed together at both ends; and ſo put double about the Cask to hoiſe it in by.

Parcæ, the three Deſtenies, *Clotho*, *Lachefis*, and *Atropos*.

Parcinarie, in Common-law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more *pro indiviſo*, or by Joynt-Tenants, otherwiſe called Copartners.

Parciloquy, (Lat.) a moderation in words, a ſpeaking little.

Parcity, (lat.) thrift, ſparingneſſe, frugality.

Pard, (lat.) a certain beaſt, called a Libard.

Pareil, the name of one of the ſorts of Characters, or Letters uſed by Printers, the reſt being Nonpareil, Brevier, Long-primer, and Pica.

Parental, (lat.) belonging to Parents, or anceſtours.

Parentation, (lat.) a celebrating of funerals.

Parelii, mock-ſuns appearing on each ſide of the Sun, occaſioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the ſide of the Sun, in which the broken beams of the Sun being gathered, the very ſame of the Sun is repreſented to us therein.

Parenthefis, (Greek) the interrupting of a ſentence, by interpoſing a clauſe, which being removed, the ſence would nevertheleſſe remain intire.

Parenticide, (lat.) a killing of ones Parents.

Parergie, ſee *Lantskip*.

Parian Marble, ſee *Paros*.

Paricide, (lat.) from *Paricida*) a murtherer of his father, or mother; alſo any hainous murtherer, but from *paricidium*, it ſignifieth the act it ſelf.

Parilian, or *Palilian* feaſts, ſee *Pales*.

Paris, the ſon of *Priamus*, and *Hecuba*, he was alſo called *Alexander*, whom his mother cauſed to be nurſed up privately on the Mountain *Ida* by the ſhepherds, where, coming to age he fell in Love with the Nymph *Oenone*, and lying with her, had two Children by her; afterwards, there growing a contention between the three goddeſſes, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*, they agreed to ſubmit themſelves to the judgement of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdom, *Pallas* wiſdom, and *Venus* the handſomeſt of women, whereupon he gave his judgement for *Venus*; ſoon after he was returned home, he was ſent into *Greece* as an Ambaſſadour to demand *Heſione*, and being intertained by *Menelaus*, he fell in Love with *Helena* his wife, and *Menelaus* being abſent about ſome affairs, he ſoon won her to his deſires, and carried her away with him by ſtealth, whereupon there immediately grew a violent warre between the Greeks and the Trojans, wherein after nine years ſiege *Troy* was taken, and *Paris* (having ſhot *Achilles* in the heel with his Bow and Arrows in the Temple of *Apollo*, whither he had led him under pretence of marrying him to his ſiſter *Polixena*) was himſelf ſlain by *Pyrrhus*, the ſon of *Achilles*.

Pariſh or *Parochial Church*, is that which is inſtituted for the ſaying of Divine Service to the people dwelling within a certain compaſſe of ground near unto it, the other Churches being either Cathedral, that is where the Biſhop hath his chair or ſeat, and conventual conſiſting of Dean and Chapter, or of regular Clerks profeſſing ſome order of Religion.

Pariſyllabical Nounes, (a term in Grammar) thoſe Nounes which conſiſt of equal ſyllables, or thoſe Nouns that have not more ſyllables in one Caſe than in another.

Parity, (lat.) equallity or eveneſſe.

Park, an Incloſure or place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other ſort of wild beaſts; it ſeems to be derived from the Latin word *Parcus* which *Varro* uſeth in the ſame ſenſe.

Parliament, (Ital. *q. parlar la mente*) the

the chief Aſſembly and Council of a Kingdom met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Common-wealth: in this Kingdom it uſed to conſiſt of the King and the three Eſtates of the Realm, *i.* the Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons.

Parmacety, a pretious and very excellent confection, ſo called from *Parma* a City of *Italy* between *Placentia* and *Cremonia*, or becauſe it is made of the ſeed of the Whale which is called *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmeſan, an inhabitant of *Parma*, alſo a ſort of cheeſe ſo called becauſe it is made in that City.

Parnaſſus, a Mountain of *Phocis* in *Greece*, ſacred to *Apollo* and the Muſes, who are thence called *Parnaſſides*, it hath two tops, whereof one is called *Tithorea* the other *Hyampeus*.

A *Parnel*, a pretty woman-lover.

Parochial, ſee *Pariſh*.

A leaſe *Parole*, in Common Law, is a leaſe made onely by word of mouth, alſo when a priſoner of war hath liberty given him upon his word to return at ſuch a time, he is ſaid to go upon his Parole, which in French ſignifieth a word or ſaying.

Paros, an Iſland of the *Aegean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*, it is ſo called from *Paros* the ſon of *Jaſon*; in this Iſland there is an excellent ſort of Marble called *Parian Marble*.

Paroxyſme, (Greek) the acceſſe or fit in an Ague or Feaver.

Parrells, a term in Navigation, thoſe things made of trucks, ribs and ropes, which go about the maſt and are at both ends made faſt to the yard.

Parrhaſius, a famous Painter, the firſt that painted by the life, he drew the picture of a linnen Tablecloth ſo admirably, that *Zeuxis* looking on it, bid him take away the cloth that he might ſee the picture underneath it.

Parſimony, (lat.) ſparingneſſe, frugality, good husbandry.

Partage, (French) a partition, ſharing or dividing.

Parthenian, (Greek) belonging to Virgins or Virginity.

Parthenope, the name of one of the *Syrens* that indeavoured to inſnare *Ulyſſes* and his companions, alſo the ancient name of a famous City of *Italy*, now called *Naples*.

Parthia, a Country of *Aſia*, whoſe inhabitants were anciently a very warlike people; it is now called *Arach*.

Partiality, (lat.) an inclining more to one part than to the other.

Participation, (lat.) a being partaker, a giving or taking part with any one.

Participle, (lat.) one of the parts of ſpeech in Grammar, ſo called becauſe it partakes both of the Noune, and of the Verb.

Particle, (lat.) a parcel, a ſmall part or portion.

Partile aſpect, when two Planets are both in the ſame number of degrees and minutes either by conjunction or aſpect.

Partition, (lat.) a parting, ſharing, or dividing.

Partiſan, (French) a partaker or partner, alſo a leading-ſtaff or javelin.

Partlet, a word uſed in ſome old Statutes, ſignifying the looſe collar of a dublet to be ſet on or taken off by it ſelf without the bodies, alſo a womans neckercheif.

Partners, thoſe timbers which are bolted to the beams and do compaſs the ſhoot in the maſt at the deck.

Parturient, (lat.) travelling or being about to bring forth.

Parvity, (lat.) littleneſſe, ſmallneſſe.

Pas a pas, (French) leaſurely.

Paſcage, (French) grazing or feeding of cattel.

Paſchal, (lat.) belonging to the *Paſche*, *i.* the Jewiſh Paſſeover, alſo the Feaſt of Eaſter.

Paſcuous, (lat.) belonging to paſturage or feeding of cattel.

Paſiphae, ſee *Minos*.

Paſquil, or *Paſquin*, a certain ſtatue or image in *Rome* whereon all Satyricall invectives were wont to be fixt and father'd as the Author, whence it is commonly uſed for any ſlanderous libell or defamatory book.

Paſſade, (French) an alms or benevolence given to a paſſenger, alſo a poſture in the management of a horſe.

Paſſant, (French) going or paſſing by, a term in Heraldry.

A *Paſſartdo*, a rope wherewith we hale down the ſheat-blocks of the main and fore ſails when they are haled aft the clew of the main ſail to the cubbridge head of the main maſt.

Paſſe-flower, a certain kind of flower, otherwiſe called Pulſatil.

Paſſenger,

Paſſenger, a kind of ſmall trained hawk called in French *Pellerin*.

Paſſeport, (French *q. paſſer le port*) a licence made by any that hath authority for the ſafe paſſage of any man from one place to another, a paſſe or ſafe conduct.

Paſſibility, (lat.) an aptneſſe or ableneſs to ſuffer.

Paſſion, (lat.) a ſuffering, alſo an affection of the mind, alſo in Poems and Romances it is more peculiarly taken for the paſſion of love. *Artam.*

Paſſive, (lat.) ſuffering or bearing.

Paſtill, (lat.) a lump of any kinde of paſte made up into a little long rolle, alſo woade.

Paſtern, the huckle bone of any beaſts foot.

Paſtilication, (lat.) a making any thing into the form of a pill or round ball

Paſtination, (lat.) a digging or delving of ground.

Paſton, a Townlet in *Norfolk*, giving firname and reſidence to an honourable Family of this County.

Paſture, (lat.) a feeding.

Paſtophories, (Greek) the moſt honourable order of Prieſts among the *Egyptians*.

Paſtoral, (lat.) belonging to a ſhepherd or rural life, whence a paſtoral Song.

Paſvolant, (French) one that is foiſted by a Captain into his Company on a muſter-day, whence it is taken for a hireling or baſe fellow.

Pataque, (French) a Neapolitan coin worth a hundred quadrins.

Patart, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to ſix pence.

Patee, a term in Heraldry, as a croſſe *Patee*, *i. e.* a croſſe whoſe ends are broad and opened.

Patefaction, (lat.) a making open, alſo a diſcovering or making manifeſt.

Patelena, ſee *Matura*.

Patelin, (French) a flatterer, cogger, or deceiver.

Paten, a kind of wooden ſhooe, from the Greek word *Pateo*, *i.* to tread under foot, alſo a little flat ſaucer uſed by the Prieſts with the chalice at Maſſe.

Letters *Patents*, ſee *Letters*.

Patency, (lat.) a being uncovered, a lying open.

Paterguardian, a title given to the chief of the Franciſcan Fryars in their Monaſteries.

Paternal, (lat.) fatherly, belonging to a father.

Pathetical, (Greek) apt to perſwade or move the affections.

Pathology, (Greek) that part of phyſick which treats of the cauſes and differences of diſeaſes.

Patible, (lat.) to be ſuffered or indured.

Patibulary, (lat.) belonging to a gallows.

Patin, (lat.) a kind of platter, charger, or baſon.

Patonce, a term in Heraldry, as a croſſe *Patonce*, *i.* e. whoſe ends are both broad and as it were three wayes hooked.

Patration, (lat.) a doing any thing, a finiſhing any work.

Patriarchate, (lat.) the eſtate, dignity, or chief ſeat, of a Patriarch, *i.* the firſt father of a Family or Nation.

Patricians, (lat.) thoſe men among the Romans who were accounted of the moſt noble, as being deſcended of Senatours.

Patrick, the proper name of a man, from the Latin word *Patricius*, a Peer or Stateſman.

Patricide, ſee *Parricide*.

Patrimonial, (lat.) belonging to a Patrimony, *i.* an inheritance or eſtate left by a father to his children.

Patrocination, (lat.) a defending the quarrel, or maintaining the right of any one.

Patroclus, the ſon of *Menætius* and *Sthenele*, he having ſlain *Cleonymus* the ſon of *Amphidamas*, fled to *Phia*, where he was intertained by *Peleus*, and together with *Achilles* educated by the *Centaure Chiron*, afterwards he went to the wars of *Troy* with *Achilles*, with whom he had contracted an inviolable friendſhip, and when *Achilles* having made a defection from the *Grecian* Army could by no means be won to fight with *Hector*, he at laſt was prevailed with to ſend *Patroclus* in his ſtead, and with his own armour, in which fight *Patroclus* being ſlain, *Achilles* then whom no other reſpect could move, would fight to revenge the death of his friend, and having new arms made for him by *Vulcan*, he fought with *Hector* and ſlew him.

Patronal, (lat.) belonging to a Patron; *i.* an advocate, defender, or pleader; alſo in Civil Law, a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a ſervant and thereby challength of him certain reverence and duty during his life, and in the

Canon Law for him that hath the gift of a Benefice.

Patronymicks, (Greek) thoſe names which men derive from their fathers or anceſtours with ſome little addition, as *Aeneades* from *Aeneas*.

Patulication, (lat.) a being opened, or made wide.

Pauciloquy, (lat.) a ſpeaking few words, little talk.

Paucity, (lat.) fewneſſe, a being of a little or ſmall number.

Pavefaction, (lat.) a terrifying or making afraid.

A *Paveſe*, or *Pavice*, (Ital.) a large ſhield which covereth the whole body.

Pavidity, (lat.) timerouſneſſe, fearfulneſſe.

Pavillion, (French) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State.

Pavin, (Span.) a kind of Dance ſo called.

Paul, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Hebrew, wonderful or reſt.

Paulin, a diminutive from *Paul*.

Pannage, ſee *Pannage*.

Pavoiſade, or *Pavezado*, (French and Spaniſh) a target defence in Gallies whereby the ſlaves are defended from the ſmall ſhot of the enemy.

Pavonine, (lat.) belonging to a peacock or peahen.

Pauſade, (French) a pauſing or reſting.

Pauſanias, the ſon of *Cleombrotus*, he was a famous *Lacedemonian* Captain and won many Victories in the wars againſt the *Athenians*, alſo a *Macedonian* youth who ſlew *Philip* of *Macedon*, becauſe having received a rape, and complaining often of it to *Philip*, he could receive no redreſſe.

Payn, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Paganus*, a Villager.

P E

Pean, the ſame as *Erminois*, a term in Heraldry. See *Erminois*.

Pearch, a rod or pole wherewith land is meaſured, fourty whereof in length, and four in breadth make an acre, it containeth ſixteen foot and a half.

Pearles, a ſort of Gemms which are bred in ſome kind of ſhell-fiſhes.

Peccadillo, (Span.) a little crime or fault.

Peccant, (lat.) ſinning, committing a crime.

Pectination, (lat.) a kembing, alſo a raking together of Corn.

Pectoral, (lat.) belonging to the breſt, alſo uſed ſubſtantively for a breſtplate, peitrel, or ſtomacher.

Pecuarious, (lat.) belonging to beaſts, or cattel.

Peculation, (lat.) a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth.

The Court of *Peculiars*, a certain Court in the Biſhops time, which dealt in certain Pariſhes exempt from the Biſhops juriſdiction in ſome Dioceſſes, and were peculiarly belonging to the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*.

Peculiation, (lat.) a taking away a mans goods.

Pecuniary, (lat.) belonging to money.

Pedage, (lat.) money given for paſſing by foot or horſe through any Countrey.

Pedal, (lat.) containing a foot in meaſure.

Pedaneous, (lat.) going on foot.

Pedantiſm, (French) the office of an ordinary School-maſter or Pedant.

Pedation, (lat.) a propping or ſetting up of vines.

Pedature, (lat.) an aſſignment of ſo many foot to workmen in digging or building.

Pederaſty, or *Pæderaſty*, (Greek) buggery, or a luſting after boyes.

Pedeſtal, (French) a term in Architecture, the baſis or foot of a pillar.

Pedeſtrial, (lat.) going on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pedicle, (lat.) a little foot, alſo the ſtalk of any fruit or flower.

Pedobaptiſm, or *Pædobaptiſm*, (Greek) Infant-baptiſm, the baptizing of Children.

Pedotribe, or *Pædotribe*, (Greek) one that inſtructs children how to exerciſe their bodies.

Peere, (French) a Fortreſſe made againſt the force of the Sea, alſo *Peers q. pares*, i, equals are the Nobles or chief Lords in Parliament: this denomination is thought to be derived from the 12 Peers of *France* inſtituted by *Charles* the great, or *Lewis* the younger; alſo in Common Law thoſe that are impanneled upon Enqueſt are called Peers.

Pegaſean, (lat.) ſwift, from *Pegaſus* the winged horſe of *Perſeus*.

Pejeration, (lat.) a forſwearing.

Pejoration, (lat.) a making worſe.

Peitrel,

Peitrel, or *Poitral*, (French) the breſt-leather of a horſe.

Pelagians, a ſort of Hereticks ſo called from *Pelagius* their firſt founder; they denied original ſin, and had many other erroneous tenets.

Pelaſgi, an ancient people of *Greece*, ſo called from *Pelaſgus* the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Lariſſa*, they inhabited a part of the *Peloponneſſus* called *Pelaſgia*.

Pelias, the ſon of *Neptune* and *Tyro* the daughter of *Salmoneus*, he was the brother of *Æſon* King of *Theſſaly*, and meditating the ruine of his brothers ſon, he ſent him to *Colchos* for the Golden Fleece, he was at laſt ſlain by his daughters at the inſtigation of *Medea*.

Pelion, a mountain of *Theſſaly* which the *Titans* when they made war againſt the gods heaped upon *Oſſa* a neighbouring mountain; the top of this mountain is thick ſet with Pine trees, and hangeth over the *Pelaſgian* Gulph.

Pellican, a certain bird that pecking her own breſt, draweth blood thence to feed her young ones.

Pelliculation, (lat.) a deceiving with fair words.

Pellicle, (lat.) a little skin or thin rind.

Pellucid, (lat.) clear, bright, ſhining thorough.

Pel-mel, (French) confuſedly, one with another.

Pelopæa, the daughter of *Thyeſtes*, who being got with child by her father, brought forth *Aegyſthus*.

Peloponneſus, a Country of *Greece*, lying upon the *Adriatick* Sea, it was anciently called *Pelaſgia*, now *Morea*.

Pelops, the ſon of *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia*, by *Taygete*, he, when his father had invited the gods to a Feaſt, was killed and ſet before them to eat, from the eating of which when all the gods abſtained, onely *Ceres* eat up his ſhoulder, for which *Jupiter* reſtoring him to life again, made him an Ivory ſhoulder, he being to run with *Oenomaus* King of *Elis*, was to marry his daughter *Hippodamia* on condition he won the race, which he did by corrupting *Myrtilus* the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*. See *Myrtilus*.

Pelota, the ball of the foot, from the French *Pelote*, i. a ball.

Clerk of the *Pels*, an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every tellers bill in a parchment roll called *pellis receptorum*, i. the skin or roll of receipts, and makes another roll of payments called *Pellis exituum*.

Peltiferous, (lat.) a Target-bearer, he that carrieth a Pelt which is a kind of Target made of skins.

Peltwool, wool pulled off the pelt or skin of a dead ſheep.

Pelure, rich Fur.

Peluſium, one of the ſeven mouths of Nile now called Damiata.

Pembroke, the chief Town of *Pembrokeſhire*, in Britiſh called *Penbro*, *i.* a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* ſignifying in the Britiſh tongue, a head. It hath a little Caſtle (built by *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*, brother to the Earle of *Shrewsbury*) which *Girald* his Conſtable valiantly holding out with a ſmall Garriſon againſt the force of all *South-Wales* laying ſiege to it, thereby purchaſed to himſelf much honour, and raiſed his Family to a great height, from which the *Giraldines* and *Fitzgiralds* in *Ireland* are deſcended.

Penarious, (lat.) belonging to victuals or proviſion.

Penates, (lat.) houſhold-gods.

Pencills, certain ſmall inſtruments made of Bears, Ermin's or Hogs hairs put into quills of ſeveral ſizes, which Painters uſe to paint withal.

A *Pendant*, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, i. hanging down, alſo Pendants in a Ship, are ſhort ropes made faſt at one end either to the head of the maſt or to a yard, or to the clew of a ſail.

Pendiloches, (French) a term in Jewelling, the loweſt part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

Pendulous, (lat.) hanging down in a rope, clammy.

Penelope, the daughter of *Icarius* and the wife of *Ulisſes*, ſhe being careful to preſerve her chaſtity in her husbands abſence, being importuned by many ſuiters, who having been put off a great while, were at laſt reſolved to raviſh her; ſhe deſired onely ſo much time till ſhe had made an end of what was upon her diſtaff, which when ſhe had obtaind, ſhe ravelled over night what ſhe had ſpun in the day time, by which means ſhe put them off till her husband returned home.

Penetrable, (lat.) to be pierced or bored thorough.

Peneus, a River of *Theſſaly*, upon whoſe bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel-tree, near unto which is a moſt pleaſant

Vallie, called the *Peneian* Vallie.

Peninſule, (lat.) a tract of Land, which is almoſt an Iſland, onely joyned to the continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an Iſthmus.

Penitential, (lat.) ſorrowfull, penitent, alſo moving to repentance.

Penitentiary, (lat.) a Prieſt that impoſeth what penance upon an offender he thinks fit; alſo a place in *Rome*, where Prieſts ſit and hear the confeſſions of thoſe that come unto them to that end.

Pennigerous, (lat.) bearing feathers, winged, feathered.

Pennant, ſee *Pendant*.

Pennocrucium, the ancient name of a Town in *Staffordſhire*, called from thence at this day *Pencridge*.

Penon, (French) a flagge, or banner in warre; alſo a ſtreamer in a ſhip, alſo a Term in Heraldry.

Penoncels, little *Penons*.

Penſans, (*i.* the Cape, or head of Saints, or as ſome interpret it, the head of ſands) near which is that famous Rock, called *Main-Amber*, or *Marine-Amber*, which being equally counterpoiſed upon a leſſer Rock, may be ſtirred by the puſh of a finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of men.

Penſitation, or *Penſiculation*, (lat.) a diligent conſidering, weighing, or pondering.

Penſion, (lat.) a ſtipend, or ordinary payment.

Penſive, (French) ſad, heavy, ſorrowfull.

Pentahedrical figure, (Greek) a Mathematical Term, being a figure which hath five ſides.

Pentaglottical, (Greek) skilfull in five tongues, having ſeveral languages.

Pentagonal, (Greek) having angles, or corners.

Pentameter, (Greek) a verſe conſiſting of five feet.

Pentaſticks, (Greek) *Stanza's*, conſiſting of five verſes; alſo Porches having five rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, (Greek) the five books of *Moſes*; alſo any volume conſiſting of five books.

Pentecontarck, (Greek) a Captain that hath the command of fifty men.

Pentecoſt, (Greek) the feaſt of Whitſuntide, ſo called, becauſe it is the 50th. day from Chriſts reſurrection.

Penthesilea, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who coming to help the *Trojans*, was ſlain by *Achilles*.

Penthews, the ſon of *Echion* and *Agave*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was torn in pieces by his mother and ſiſter, for deſpiſing the rites of *Bacchus*.

Penurie, (lat.) want, need, poverty.

Pepin, a King of the Francks, and father of *Charles* the Great, he reduced the Lombards to the obedience of the Church, for which he had the title of moſt Chriſtian King, beſtowed upon him and his ſucceſſours by Pope *Zacharie*.

Peple, (lat.) a hood, or kerchief; alſo a a kinde of imbrordered veſture.

Peptick, (Greek) concoctive, or digeſtive.

Peracter, a Mathematical inſtrument, the ſame as circumferentor.

Peraction, (lat.) a performing, or finiſhing a buſineſſe.

Peragration, (lat.) a travelling, or wandring about.

Perambulation, (lat.) a walking through or about.

Peranguſt, (lat.) very narrow.

Perſepier, a certain Herb, growing in ſome parts of *Somerſetſhire*, it hath ſmall flowrs of a greeniſh hew, and is good to provoke urine.

Perceptible, (lat.) perceiveable, or to be apprehended.

The Perch-ſtone, a white ſtone found in the head of a Perch.

Percival, a proper name from *Percheval*, a Town in *Normandy*.

Percolation, (lat.) a fraining through.

Percontation, or *Percunction*, (lat.) a diligent ſearching, inquiring, or demanding.

Percullis, ſee *Pourſuivant* at Arms.

Percuſſion, (lat.) a ſtriking, or hitting.

Perdiccas, a ſtout *Macedonian*, one of the Commanders of *Alexander* the Great.

Perdition, (lat.) deſtruction, utter loſſe.

Perdix, the Nephew of *Dedalus*, he found out the uſe of the ſaw, for which being envied of his Uncle, and by him caſt down from a high Towr, he was changed into a Patridge.

Perduction, (lat.) a leadingh through.

Perdues, a Term in Military diſcipline, certain choſen Companies, who are put upon the moſt deſperate ſervices; from the French word *Perdu*, *i.* loſt.

Perduellion, or *Perduelliſme*, (lat.) an open act of Hoſtility.

Perdu-

Perduration, (lat.) a lasting very long.

Peregrine, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Peregrinus*, *i.* out-landish; also a Hawk of the kinde of Falcons.

Peregrination, (lat.) a going on Pilgrimage, a travailing into far Countreys; in Astronomy it is an essential debility, as when a Planet is in a sign, wherein he is altogether a stranger, by being neither in his House, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or face: and therefore then he is very weak.

Peremptorie, (lat.) absolute, without exception, or excuse, from *Perimere*, *i.* utterly to take away.

Perendination, (lat.) a putting off for a day.

Perennity, (lat.) continuance, long lastingnesse.

Pererration, (lat.) a wandring up and down.

Perfidie, (lat.) treachery, falsnes, breach of faith, or trust.

Perforation, (lat.) a boring, or piercing through.

Perfretation, (lat.) a wading through.

Perfrication, or *Perfriction*, (lat.) a rubbing, or chafing throughly.

Perfunctorie, (lat.) carelesly, or negligently done.

Pergamus, a Citie of *Natolia*, where Parchment, or Vellum was invented, which is thence called *Pergamena*.

† *Pergraphical*, (Greek) work-manlike, artificial.

Periander, a Tyrant of *Corinth*, the son of *Cypselus*, he was accounted one of the seven wise-men of *Greece*.

Pericardie, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is enwrapped.

Periclitation, (lat.) an adventuring, hazarding, or endangering.

Pericranie, (Greek) the hairy scalp, or skin that covereth the skull.

Perigee, (Greek) that point of heaven, wherein the Sun, or any other Starre is neareſt the Center of the earth.

Perillus, see *Phalaris*.

Perimeter, (Greek) the outermost line of any solid body; also a verse that hath a syllable above the just measure.

Perioch, (Greek) an argument, containing briefly the summe of an ensuing discourse.

Periodical, (Greek) belonging to a period, *i. e.* the Term of time wherein any thing is finisht; also the end of a perfect sentence.

Perioici, or *Periœci*, those that dwell in the same climate.

Peripatetick, (from the Greek word *Peripatein*, i. to walk) the Disciples and followers of *Aristotle*, who was wont to teach walking.

Periphelium, (Greek) that point of the heaven, wherein the earth, or any other Planet is neareſt to the Sun.

Peripherie, (Greek) as it were a carrying about the circumference, or round crooking line of a Circle.

Periphrastical, (Greek) spoken by a *Periphrase*, i. circumloquution, or expressing a thing by many words.

Peripneumonical, (Greek) sick of a *Peripneumony*, i. a disease which causeth an inflammation of the Lungs, and shortnesse of breath.

Periscians, (Greek) those that dwell where the shadows are cast round about them.

Perissologie, (Greek) a redundancy, or superfluity of speech.

Peristaltick, (Greek) having the power to strain, or presse together.

Perit, a certain measure, being the 20th. part of a Droit, a Droit the 24th. part of a Mite, a Mite the 20th. of a Grain, a Grain the 24th. part of a penny-weight, and a penny-weight the 20th. part of an Ounce, 24. blanks make a Perit.

Peritoneum, the caule, which is extended over the bowels, and vessels that lye between the Diaphragma and the thighes.

Perjuration, see *Pejeration*.

Perkin, a proper name, as it were *Peterkin*, i. little *Peter*, the particle *Kin*, being in the *Saxon* language a note of diminution.

Permagies, a sort of *Turkish* boat.

Permanent, (lat.) durable, very lasting.

Permeation, (lat.) a going, or passing through.

Permission, (lat.) a suffering, or giving leave.

Permistion, (lat.) a mingling well together.

Permutation, (lat.) an exchanging one with another.

Pernel, the Christian name of divers women from *Petronilla*, pretty stone.

Pernicious, (lat.) hurtfull, destructive, dangerous.

Pernicity, (lat.) swiftnesse.

Pernoctation, (lat.) a tarrying all night.

Pernour of profits, (French) a taker of profits, a Termin Common-law.

Peroration, (lat.) the concluſion, or laſt part of an Oration.

Pero, the ſiſter of *Neſtor* and *Periclimenes*, and the daughter of *Neleus* and *Chloris*, ſhe was married to *Bryas*, the ſon of *Amythaon* and *Aglaia*, after he had brought *Neleus* the Oxen, which *Hercules* took from *Diomedes*.

Perpenders, or Perpent ſtones, ſtones fitted to the thickneſſe of a wall.

Perpendicle, (lat.) a Plumb-line, whence *Perpendicular*, *i.* falling directly down, and inclining neither way.

Perpenna, a famous *Roman* overthrown by *Pompey*, he ſlew *Sertorius* at a Banquet.

Perpenſion, or *Perpenſation*, (lat.) a diligent weighing, conſidering, or examining.

Perpeſſion, (lat.) a ſuffering, or indu-ring.

Perpetration, (lat.) a committing, acting or atchieving any thing.

Perpetuation, (lat.) a making a thing continue, or abide everlaſtingly.

Perplexity, (lat.) doubtfulneſſe, incertainty; alſo trouble, or anguiſh of minde.

Perplication, (lat.) a folding through.

Perquiſites, (lat.) thoſe profits that accrew to a Lord of a Mannour over and above his yearly Rents, by virtue of his Court Baron.

Perquiſition, (lat.) a diligent ſearching, or inquiring.

Perry wright, (old word) imbroidered with precious ſtones.

Perſcrutation, (lat.) a ſearching throughly, or into the depth of any thing.

Perſe, sky colour.

Perſecution, (lat.) a following after any one, to do them harm.

Perſeverance, (lat.) conſtancy, firmneſſe, ſtedfaſtneſſe in any thing.

Perſeus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Danae*, ſee *Danae*, and *Andromeda*.

Perſia, a famous Countrey in the Eaſtern part of the world; ſo called from *Perſes*, the ſon of *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*, its famous Citie *Perſepolis* was deſtroyed by *Alexander*, at the requeſt of *Laïs*.

Perſonable, a Term in Law, inabled to hold Plea in Court; as, he was made perſonable by Parliament; that is, he was made able to ſtand in Court.

Perſonality, (a Law-Term) an abſtract of perſonal, as the action is in the perſonalty; that is, brought againſt the right perſon, againſt whom in Law it lieth.

Perſonate, (lat.) to ſound very loud; alſo to repreſent the perſon of another.

Perſpective, (lat.) the art of advantaging the ſight by the contrivance of glaſſes, being a branch of Opticks.

Perſpicacity, (lat.) quickneſſe of ſight, or apprehenſion.

Perſpicil, (lat.) a kinde of mirrour, or looking-glaſſe, wherein the form of any thing is clearly repreſented.

Perſpicuity, (lat.) clearneſſe, eaſineſſe to be ſeen through.

Perſpiration, (lat.) a breathing through.

Perterebration, (lat.) a boring through with a wimble.

Perthia, or *Perth*, a large and plentifull Countrey in the North-part of *Scotland*.

Pertinacie, or *Pertinacity*, (lat.) obſtinateneſſe, ſtifneſſe in opinion.

Pertinent, (lat.) pertaining, or belonging unto.

Pertingent, (lat.) joyning, or reaching near unto.

Aelius Pertinax, a Roman Emperour; ſo called becauſe he obſtinately refuſed the Empire when it was offered him, he was ſlain in his Palace by the *Prætorian* Souldiers at the inſtigation of *Didius Julianus*, who ſucceeded.

Pertingent lines in Heraldry, *vide* Entire.

Pertranſient lines in Heraldry, *vide* Entire.

Perne, a great Province in *America*, or the *Weſt-Indies*, having in it a famous Citie of the ſame name.

Perturbation, (lat.) a diſquieting, or troubling.

Pervade, (lat.) to go through, or into.

Pervagation, (lat.) a ſtraying, or wandring through, or up and down.

Perverſity, (lat.) frowardneſſe, croſneſſe, overthwartneſſe.

Pervert, (lat.) to corrupt, to overthrow, or turn upſide down.

Perveſtigation, (lat.) a finding out by diligent ſeeking.

Pervicacy, (lat.) obſtinacy, or ſtubbornneſſe.

Pervigilation, (lat.) a watching all night.

Perviſe, (a rail, or barre) alſo a conference among young pleaders and Students

dents in the Law, it was ſo called in ancient time, and ſeemeth to be the ſame with that which we now call mooting.

Pervious, (lat.) eaſie to be paſſed through.

Peſſary, (lat.) a kinde of ſuppoſitory made of ſoft wool.

Peſſundation, (lat.) a putting to the worſt, a caſting under foot.

Peſtiferous, (lat.) bringing Peſtilence and deſtruction, unwholeſome.

Petaliſme, (Greek) a manner of baniſhment among the *Siracuſians*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

Petard, (French) a kinde of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith ſtrong gates are burſt open in war.

Petarrade, (French) a gun-ſhot of farting, a yerking out of a horſe behind, commonly accompained with farting.

Petauriſt, (Greek) a tumbler or dancer on the ropes.

Peter, the proper name of a man, from the Greek word *Petra* a rock.

Peterpence, a tribute given by *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* being in pilgrimage at *Rome* in the year 720, which was a penny for every houſe, it was alſo called the fee of *Rome*.

Peters poſt, that famous delph or quarry of ſtone in *Yorkshire*, out of which the ſtones that built St. *Peters* Church in *York* were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Vavaſours*.

Clerks of the *Petit bag*, three officers of Chancery who record the return of all inquiſitions out of every Shire, all liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Cuſtomes, Gaugers, Controllers, &c. each record being put in a petit or little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the *Petit bag*.

Petitory, (lat.) belonging to a petition, *i.* a requeſt or intreaty made by an inferiour to a Superiour.

Petrary, the ſame as *Mangonel*.

Petreius, a famous Roman Captain who was *Cæſars* Legat in *Gallia*, but afterwards taking part with *Pompey*, he was overthrown in *Mauritania*, together with King *Juba*, whereupon they conſented mutually together to kill one another.

Petrification, (lat.) a making ſtony, a turning to ſtone.

Petrobuſians, a ſort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of Feaſts.

Petrol, (lat.) a ſort of marle or chalky clay; ſome take it for a kind of *Bitumen* or *Naphta*.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuſe, or Horſemans piece, ſo called becauſe it is to aime at a horſes breſt.

Petropolis, a Town in *Northamptonſhire*, commonly called *Peterborow*, from a Monaſtery dedicated to St. *Peter*, begun by *Penda*, a Chriſtian King of the *Mercians* & finiſht by his brother *Wolpher* to expiate the crime of murdering his two ſons *Wolphald* and *Rufin*. This Town was anciently called *Medeſwelhamſted* or *Medeſhamſted*, from *Medeſwell* a deep whirlpool.

Pettifogger, a ſilly Advocate, Attorny, or Lawyer; *fogen* ſignifying in Dutch to comply or inſinuate.

Pettiſergeantry, a certain tenure of Lands holden of the King by yeilding him a ſhield, bow, arrow, &c.

Petulancy, (lat.) ſaucyneſſe, impudence, wantonneſſe.

Pexity, (lat.) the roughneſſe of the web.

P H

Phædra, the daught of *Minos* King of *Creet*, and the wife of *Theſeus*, ſhe contrived the deſtruction of her ſon in Law *Hippolytus* becauſe he would not yeild to her allurements. See *Hippolytus*.

Phæmonoe, a Virgin who firſt invented Heroick Verſes, and who was the firſt Prieſteſſe of *Apollo* at *Delphos*.

Phænomena, (Greek) appearances of Meteors or any other Signs in the Aire or Heavens.

Phaeton, the ſon of *Sol* and *Clymene*, he, when *Epaphus* the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Iſis* had objected to him that he was not the ſon of *Phœbus*, requeſted of his father that he might have the guidance of his chariot for one day, which being granted, he ſet the Heavens all of a flame, for which *Jupiter* ſtruck him down with his thunder into the River *Padus* or *Po*.

Phaetontiades, the ſiſters of *Phaeton*. See *Heliades*.

† *Phagedænick*, (Greek) troubled with pimples, puſhes, or breakings out in the body.

Phalanx, (Greek) a Military ſquadron conſiſting of 8000 men, moſt in uſe among the

the *Macedonians*; ſome think it was firſt invented by *Phalanx*, and from him ſo called; he was the brother of *Arachne*, and was inſtructed in Military diſcipline by *Pallas*, and taught his ſiſter the uſe of the needle, but afterwards lying with his ſiſter, they were both turned into vipers by *Pallas*.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum* who cauſed *Perillus*, a rare Artificer, to make a brazen Bull wherein he tormented many by putting them into the belly of the Bull after it had been heated with a vehement fire, and among many others *Perillus* the author of it was ſerved in the ſame manner.

Phalerated, (lat.) dreſſed or adorned with trappings.

Phalecian verſe, a verſe conſiſting of eleven ſyllables, and five feet, *viz.* a *dactyle*, *ſpondee*, and three *trochee*'s.

Phanatick, (lat.) See *Fanatick*.

Phantaſie, (Greek) a repreſentation of things to the phancy or imagination, a conceiving of things in the mind.

Phantaſm, (Greek) the ſame, alſo a falſe imagination or apparition, a viſion of night-ghoſts.

Phao, a *Lesbian* youth, who receiving from *Venus* an Alabaſter box of ointment, became therewith ſo beautiful, that the chief Dames of *Mitylene* eſpecially *Sappho* fell in love with him.

Phare, (Greek) a watch-tower or high place by the ſea coaſt wherein lights continually ſhine to light Seamen to their Haven, ſo called from *Pharos* an Iſland in the *Canopick* mouth of *Nile*, where ſuch a tower was built by *Guidius* the Architect.

Phare triferous, (lat.) bearing a quiver of arrows.

Phariſaiſm, hypocriſie, the profeſſion and opinion of the Phariſees, who were a ſect of the Jews ſo called from the Hebrew word *Phareſh*, i. to ſeparate, becauſe they were Interpreters of the Law, and ſeparatiſts from the reſt of the Jewiſh Church, pretending more holineſſe than the reſt of the people.

Pharmaceutick, (Greek) belonging to Medicines or Drugs, alſo that part of phyſick which treated of Medicines.

Pharnaces, the ſon of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who coming with a great army into *Cappadocia* was overthrown by *Cæſar*.

Pharſalus, a Town of *Theſſaly*, ſeated upon the banks of the River *Enipeus*, near unto which are thoſe famous fields where the great battel was fought between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, and between *Auguſtus*, *Brutus*, and *Caſſius*.

Phaſm, (Greek) a ſurpriſing viſion, or dazeling appearance of light.

Phegeus, the father of *Alpheſibœa*, he purged *Alcmæon* of his crime when he had ſlain his mother by his fathers command, and gave him his daughter *Alpheſibœa* in marriage.

Pheon, the head of a dart, a term in Heraldry.

Pheron, the ſon of *Seſoſtris* King of *Egypt*, he being ſtrook blind for ſhooting a dart into the the ſtream of *Nilus*, was adviſed by the oracle to waſh his eyes in the urine of a woman that had known but one man, which having done, he recovered his ſight.

Phial, (lat.) a pot or glaſſe with a wide mouth, alſo a certain meaſure.

Philadelphia, a City of *Miſia* in *Aſia* the Leſſe, alſo the proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Greek brotherly or ſiſterly love.

Philanthropy, (Greek) humanity, the love of mankind.

Philargyry, (Greek) the love of ſilver, covetouſneſſe

Philauty, (Greek) ſelf-love.

Philbert, the proper name of a man ſignifying in the German tongue, Bright and Famous.

Philippolis, a City of *Macedon*, near which are the *Philippick* fields, where *Auguſtus* and *Mr. Antony* got the great victory over *Brutus* and *Caſſius*.

Philippus, the name of many famous men, eſpecially the father of *Alexander* the Great, the word ſignifieth in Greek, a lover of horſes; there is alſo a coin of gold ſo called worth three ſhillings ſterling.

Phillis, the proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Greek, Lovely.

Philoctetes, the ſon of *Pœas*, and the companion of *Hercules*, to him *Hercules* dying left his bow and arrows dipt in the *Lernæan* poiſon, and becauſe the *Delphian* Oracle admoniſhed that there was need of the arrows of *Hercules*, he was brought to the wars of *Troy*, where he received an almoſt irrecoverable wound by letting fall one of his arrows upon his foot, whereupon being aſhamed to return lame into his own Country, he went into *Calabria* in

in *Italy* where he built *Petilia*, at length by the help of *Machaon* he was cured.

Philology, (Greek) the love of learning or ſtudy.

Philomela, the daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*, her ſiſter *Progne* was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace* (the ſon of *Mars* by the Nimph *Biſtonis*) who having raviſht *Philomela* and cut out her tongue, that ſhe might not declare her ſufferings to any one, ſhe wrought the ſtory of them with her needle, and ſent it to her ſiſter *Progne*, who in revenge cauſed her ſon *Itys* to be killed at the Feaſt of *Bacchus*, and ſet before *Tereus*, who following *Progne* with his ſword drawn was changed into a Moorcock, *Itys* into a Pheaſant, *Progne* into a Swallow, and *Philomele* into a Nightingale.

† *Philomuſous*, (Greek) a lover of the Muſe.

Philonomia, the daughter of *Nyctinus* and *Arcadia*, ſhe, as ſhe went a hunting one day with *Diana*, was got with child by *Mars*, and after ſhe had brought forth twins ſhe caſt them into the River *Erymanthus*, who being a little after found by the Shepherd *Tyliphus* ſucking a ſhe Woolf, they were brought up by *Tyliphus*, and being called *Lycaſtus* and *Parrhaſius*, ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Arcadia*.

Philoſophical, (Greek) belonging to a Philoſopher or Philoſophy, *i.* the love and ſtudy of wiſdom, knowledge of natural cauſes.

Philotimy, (Greek) the love of honour.

Philtre, (Greek) a potion, powder, or any kind of Medicine procuring love.

Philyra, the daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the ſhape of a horſe, begat the Centaur *Chiron*, who being wounded with one of the arrows of *Hercules* that had been dipt in *Lernæan* poiſon, wiſhed to die, but being immortal was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Sagitarius*.

Phineus, the ſon of *Agenor*, or as others ſay of *Phœnix* and *Caſſiopæa*, he was King of *Thrace*, and had by his firſt wife *Cleopatra*, *Orythus* and *Crambus*, whoſe eyes he put out at the perſwaſion of his ſecond wife *Harpalice* the ſiſter of *Zethes* and *Calais*, for which he was ſtricken blind himſelf, and the *Harpyes* were ſent againſt him who continually defiled his meat as it came to his table; but at laſt they were driven by *Zethes* and *Calais* into the *Strophades* Iſlands, and *Phineus* himſelf was killed by *Hercules* after he underſtood that the children were blinded without a cauſe.

Phlebotomy, (Greek) a cutting of a veine, a letting blood.

Phlegmatick, (Greek) full of phlegm or fleam, *i.* one of the four humours of the body being cold and moiſt.

Phlegmon, (Greek) a hot and red ſwelling of the body, cauſed by an inflammation of the blood.

Phlegræan fields, certain fields of *Theſſaly*, where the Gyants fought againſt the gods.

Phlegyas, ſon of *Mars* and King of the *Lapitheans* in *Theſſaly*, he was the father of *Ixion* and the Nimph *Coronis*, who being raviſht by *Apollo*, *Phlegyas* in revenge burnt his Temple, for which being caſt into Hell, he remained in continual fear of the falling of a great ſtone which hung over his head.

Phœbus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born at the ſame birth with *Diana*, he is alſo called *Apollo* and *Sol*.

Phœnix, (Greek) an *Arabian* Bird of which it is reported that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived 500 years, it builds a neſt of combuſtible ſpices, which taking fire from the Sun, ſhe fans it with her wings, and burns her ſelf therein, out of whoſe aſhes there ſprings up a new Phœnix; It is alſo an ancient name of ſeveral famous men.

Phorbas, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Epithesia* the daughter of *Staſippus* King of *Mygdonia*, he was, after many great atcheivements performed in the *Trojan* war, ſlain by *Menelaus*.

Phorcys the ſon of *Neptune* and the Nimph *Theſea*, and father of *Meduſa*, he was King of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, and being overthrown by *Atlas* in a Sea-fight, was turned into a Deity of the Sea.

Phoſpher, (Greek) as it were a bringer of light, the morning [illegible]

Phraſe, (Greek) a ce[illegible]n peculiar manner and form of ſpeech.

Phrenetick, (G[illegible]) poſſeſſed with a Phrenſie, *i.* a certain kind of madneſſe, ariſing from an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Phrygia, a Country of *Aſia* the Leſſe, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*, it is divided into the Greater *Phrygia* and the Leſſer.

Phryxus, the ſon of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, and the brother of *Helle*. See *Ino* and *Helle*.

Phtiſick, (Greek) a kind of Conſumption accompanied with a Cough and Ulceration of the body.

Phylarch, (Greek) the Govenour or chief Ruler of any Tribe or Family.

Phylacteries, (Greek) ſcrolles of parchment having the ten Commandments written upon them, which the Phariſees were wont to wear about their necks and arms; alſo preſervatives againſt poiſon or witchcraft; alſo places to keep things ſafe in.

Phyllis, the daughter of *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace*, ſhe hanged her ſelf for the love of *Demophoon*, who ſhe thought had neglected her, and was turned into an Almond tree.

Phyſick, (Greek) natural Philoſophy, alſo the Art of curing by Medicines.

Phyſiognomy, (Greek) an Art which teacheth to know the diſpoſitions of men by looking on their countenances, it is vulgarly called *Phiſnomy*.

Phyſiology, (Greek) a diſcourſe of natural things, a handling of natural cauſes.

P I

Piacular, (lat.) able to abſolve or clear a man from ſome hainous ſin or offence.

Pia mater, (lat.) a film or skin which encompaſſeth the brain.

Piation, or *Piacle*, (lat.) a ſatisfaction for ſin, a purging by ſacrifice or interceſſion.

Piazza, (Ital.) a great open place or broad ſtreet, a market-place.

Picardy, a Province of that part of *France* called *Gallia Belgica*, whoſe chief City is *Amiens*.

Piccage, money paid in a Fair for breaking up the ground to ſet up a ſtanding or booth.

Picenum, or *Picentum*, a Region of *Italy* between the *Apennine* hills and the *Adriatick* Sea, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana*.

Pickadil, (from the Dutch word *Pickedillekens*) the hem about the skirt of a garment, alſo the extremity or utmoſt part of any thing, alſo an Ordinary at St. *James*'s ſo called.

To *Pickear*, (French *picquer*) is when particular perſons fight between two Armies before the main Battle is begun.

Picle, or *Pitle*, (from the Italian word *Piccolo*, i. little) an incloſure or ſmall cloſe.

Piepouders court, (from the French word *pied*, i. a foot, and *pouldreux*, i. duſty) a Court held in Fairs for the redreſſe of all diſorders committed within them.

Pierced, a term in Heraldry, as a croſſe pierced, *i. e.* bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Country in the confines of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius* and *Haliacmon*.

Pierpoint, a ſirname of great note and antiquity, ſtilled in Latin records, *De Petra Ponte*.

Pight, (old word) propped ſetled.

Pigment, (lat.) a kind of painting wherewith women colour their faces; it is alſo uſed metaphorically for deceit or guile.

Pigneration, (lat.) a gaging or laying to pawn.

Pignitis, a certain kind of Mineral, commonly called black chalk.

Pigritude, (lat.) lazineſſe, ſlothfulneſſe.

Pilaſter, (French) a little pillar, alſo an inflammation of the Uvula.

Pilchard, or *Pilcher*, a kind of fiſh, called in Latin *Sarda*, in Greek *Trichis*.

Pile, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary conſiſting of a twofold line, formed after the manner of a wedge.

Pilgrim, (from the Ital. *Pelegrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion thorough ſtrange Countries to viſit holy places.

Pilkrow, ſee *Paragraph*.

Pillaw, a kind of meat made of rice, uſed among the *Turks*.

Piloſity, (lat.) hairineſſe, roughneſſe.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot or Steerſman of a Ship, called in Dutch a *Lootſman*.

Pilumnus, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and King of *Daunia*, he married *Dane* the daughter of *Acriſius* and mother of *Perſeus*.

Pimpernel, a kind of little flower called in Latin *Pimpinella*.

Pimpompet, a kind of antick dance wherein three hit each other on the bum with one of their feet.

Pimplea, a mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean* Fountain and Den ſacred to the Muſes, from whence they were called *Pimpleides*.

Pingres, or *Pingles*, (French) a kind of play wherein they uſe Ivory balls.

Pingue-

Pinguedinous, (lat.) fat, or groſſe.

Piniferous, (lat.) bearing Pine-trees.

Pink, a kinde of yellow colour uſed in painting.

Pinnace, a kinde of ſmall ſhip, ſo called, q. *Pennata*, i. winged, or from *Pinus*, i. a Pine-tree, of which it is commonly made.

Pinnigerous, (lat.) finned like a fiſh, bearing fins.

Pioners, certain underminers and caſters up of trenches in an army, from a certain people of *Myſia*, called Piones, who uſed to digge them houſes in Rocks.

Pipation, (lat.) a kinde of ſhrill crying, or weeping.

Pipe, a meaſure of wine, or oyl, containing 26 gallons, or half a tun.

Clerk of the *Pipe*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the remembrancers Office, chargeth them down into the great Roll.

Piquant, (French) ſharp, biting, or quick-taſted.

Pique, (French) a quarrel, or diſtaſte.

Piqueron, (French) a Javelin, or Dart.

Piquy, a Term in printing, ſee *Pareil*.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate, *i.* a Robber on the Sea; ſo called from the Greek word, *Peiran*, i. to paſſe the Seas.

Pirene, ſee *Pyrene*.

Pirithous, the ſon of *Ixion*, he was join'd with *Theſeus* in a perpetual league of friendſhip, and aſſiſted him againſt the Centaurs that would have raviſht away *Hippodamia*, at laſt they going together to Hell to fetch away *Proſerpina*, *Pirithous* was ſlain by *Cerberus*, and *Theſeus* being taken priſoner by *Dis*, was freed by *Hercules*.

Piſcarie, in Common-law, is a liberty of fiſhing in another mans waters.

Piſcation, (lat.) a fiſhing.

Piſcinal, (lat.) belonging to a fiſh-pond.

Piſces, the 12th. and laſt figure of the Zodiack, the one is Northerly, the other Southerly, and is called *Notios*.

Piſiſtratus, a King of the *Orchomenians*, who for too much favouring of the people was ſlain in the Senate-houſe by a faction of the Nobility, his ſon *Teleſimachus* being chief of the conſpiracy; alſo the name of a famous Tyrant of *Athens*, the ſon of *Hippocrates*, he was a man of ſingular eloquence, and a great favourer of the Arts and Sciences.

Piſſaphalt, (Greek) a kinde of mineral, conſiſting of pitch, and the lime Bitumen incorporated together.

Piſtachoes, or Piſtack Nuts, a kinde of ſmall Nuts growing in *Ægypt* and *Syria*, being often uſed in Phyſick.

Piſtolado, (Ital.) a ſhot, or wound given with a Piſtol.

Piſtrine, (lat.) a grinding houſe, or mill; alſo a bake houſe.

Pittacus, a Philoſopher of *Mitylene*, and one of the ſeven wiſe-men of *Greece*, who in a war between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, overcame *Phrynon*, Captain of the enemies by intangling him in a Net, from whence aroſe the faction of the *Retiarii* and the *Myrmillions*.

Pituitous, (lat.) flegmatick, full of wateriſh humours.

P L

Placability, (lat.) eaſineſſe to be pacified, or appeaſed.

Placard, (French) a Licence, whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawfull Games; alſo a decree, or Mandate of a Prince; alſo any Table hung up, wherein Laws, or Orders are written.

Placence, ſee *Greenwich*.

Placidity, (lat.) gentleneſſe, mildneſſe, quietneſſe.

Placit, (lat.) an opinion, or decree.

Plagiary, (lat.) he that ſteals people out of one Countrey, and ſells them into another; alſo a ſtealer of other mens works, or writings.

The *Plain* Table, a certain Mathematical inſtrument uſed for the ſurveying of Land.

Plaint, (in Common-law) is the propounding of any action real, or perſonal in writing; whence Plaintiffe, *ſee* Demandant.

Planetarie, (lat.) belonging to a Planet, *i.* a wandring ſtar; whereof there are ſeven in number, which take their names from the chief heathen deities *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, *Luna*.

Planiloquy, (lat.) plain, and free ſpeech.

Planimetry, (Greek) a meaſuring of plains, as lands, boards, *&c.*

Planiſphære, (lat.) an Aſtrolabe, or plain Sphere.

Plantation, (lat.) a planting, or ſetting.

Plaſtick, (Greek) the art of making, or forming the figure of any thing out of earth.

† *Plastograph*, (Greek) counterfeit writing.

Platanine, (lat.) belonging to a *Platane*, or *Planetree*.

Platonick, belonging to, or affirm'd by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, or *Platonick* year *i.* the space of 36000 years) he was the chief of the *Academick* Philosophers, he was at first called *Aristocles*, was a great wrestler, and much given to painting; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*, then he sayl'd into *Italy*, to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the books of *Philolaus Crotoniates*, next he went into *Ægypt* to hear the *Gymnosophists*, and as some say, read the books of *Moses*, he was called Divine *Plato*, & was esteemed the most famous Philosoper of the world, his chief opinion being, that the abstract *Idea*'s, or images of all virtues, and of all forms had a peculiar subsistence by themselves.

A *Plaudite*, (lat.) a clapping of hands for joy, a sign of rejoycing, it being a substantive made of a verb.

Plausible, (lat.) acceptable, received with praise, favour, or joy.

Plea, a Term in Law, that which either party alleadgeth for himself in Court.

Plebeian, (lat.) belonging to the common people; also mean, vulgar, inferiour.

Plebiscite, (lat.) a decree, statute, or law, made by the common people.

Pledge, (French) a surety, whence to pledge one in drinking, is to be his surety, or to ingage that he shall receive no harm while he is drinking, which custom was first occasioned, as some say, by reason of the practice of the *Danes*, heretofore in this Kingdom, who used frequently to stab the Natives while they were drinking.

Pleget, a long plaister of Leather, or Linnen Cloath.

Pleiades, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Pleione*, whose names were *Electra*, *Alcynoe*, *Celæno*, *Taygete*, *Asterope*, *Maia*, and *Merope*, they were placed by *Jupiter* among the stars, and called by the Latins *Virgiliæ*.

Plenarie, (Fr.) full, intire.

Plenartie, a word used in Common-law, signifying a benefice supplied.

Plenilunarie, (lat.) belonging to the *Plenilune*, or full Moon.

Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadours that are invested with full power and authority to conclude with that state to whom they are sent about those things contained in their Commissions.

Plenitude, or *Plenity*, (lat.) fulnesse.

Pleonasme, (Greek) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein some superfluous word, or sentence is added.

Plethorick, (Greek) troubled with a *Plethora*, i. an abounding, or being too full of humours.

Pleurisie, (Greek) an inflammation of the inward skin of the Ribs, caused by too great an abundance of bloud.

Pliant, (French) flexible, easie to be bent.

Plicature, (lat.) a plaiting, or folding.

Plimouth, a famous Port Town in *Cornwell*, so called as it were the mouth of the River *Plime*: in this place, the fable goeth that *Corinæus* threw down the Gyant *Gogmogog* from a steep Rock, it was anciently called *Sutton*, and was divided into two parts, *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the Priors, and *Sutton Vautort* belonging to the *Vautorts*, stiled in old Records *de Valle Terta*.

Plinth, (Greek) the lowermost part of the foot of a pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or square brick.

Plisthenes, the son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, he dying young, recommended his two sons, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, to the care of his brother *Atreus*, whence they were called *Atreides*.

Plonkets, a word used in some old statutes, signifying woollen cloath.

Plottons, a Term in Military Discipline, consisting of eight in front.

Plumage, (French) a bunch of feathers.

Plumbagin, (lat.) silver mingled with lead stone, or oar.

Plumbeous, (lat.) leaden, of the colour of lead; also blunt, or dull.

A Plumestriker, a parasite, or flatterer, so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes.

Plumigerous, (lat.) bearing feathers, having feathers on.

Plunder, (Dutch) to rob, or take away by violence in time of war.

Plurality, (lat.) a being more then one.

Pluries, the name of a Writ that goeth out the third time; if the Original *Capias*, and the *sicut alias* speed not.

Plutarch, a famous Philosopher of *Cheronea*, who liv'd in the time of the Emperours,

Trajan and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent books; he was in such high esteem with *Adrian* that he was sent with Consular power into *Illyria*.

Pluto, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the division of the World betwen him and his two brothers *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the infernal Empire by lot.

Pluvial, or *Pluvious*, (lat.) rainy, full of rain, or watery clouds.

P N

Pneumatical, (Greek) belonging to wind or spirits.

P O

Pocillation, (lat.) the waiting on a great mans cup.

Poculent, (lat.) that may be drunk.

Podagrical, (lat.) having the gout in the feet.

Podalirius and *Machaon*, the sons of *Æsculapius*, they were Physitians in the Grecian Army that went against the *Trojans*.

Podarge, the swiftest of Mares, that fed in a place called *Vernum Pratum*, on whom *Zephyrus* begat the Horses of *Achilles*.

Podestat, (Ital.) or chief Magistrate of a City.

Podimetry, (Greek) a measuring by the foot.

Poesie, or *Poetry*, (Greek) the art of making a Poem, *i.* any kind of subject consisting of Rythm or Verses.

Points, in Heraldry are certain places in an Escutcheon diversly named according to their several positions.

A *Poinard*, or *Poinado*, (French) a daggar or short sword.

Pomtblanck, punctually, absolutely, from the French words, *point* a prick, and *blanc* white.

Polar, or *Polary*, (lat.) belonging to the Poles, *i.* the ends of the axeltree about which Astronomers imagin the heavens to be moved. The North Pole is called the Arctick Pole, the South Pole the Antarctick, whence the Polar-circles are two little circles near the Poles of the World described by the Poles of the Zodiack.

Polemical, (Greek) Military, belonging to War.

Policy of Assurance, a giving to some or other a certain rate or proportion to secure the safe arrival of a ship and so much wares at a place agreed on.

Political, (Greek) belonging to policy, or the government of a Common-wealth.

Poliure, (lat.) a polishing or trimming.

Pollard, a cheven or cod-fish, also a stag or male Deer having musen'd or cast his head.

Pollicar, (lat.) containing the measure of an inch, which is the breadth of a thumb or toe.

Pollicitation, (lat.) a promising.

Pollinarious, (lat.) belonging to, or made into fine flower.

Pollincture, (lat.) the embalming of dead bodies.

Poltron, (French) a knave or rascal, also a coward or lazy fellow.

Polycrates, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a man of very great wealth, and of that fortune, that having let fall into the Sea a ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fish; but in his later end he was taken by *Orontes* the *Persian* and crucified.

Polydamas, the son of *Antenor* and *Theano* the sister of *Hecuba*, he marryed *Lycaste*, the daughter of *Priamus* by a Concubine, and is said together with his father *Antenor* and *Æneas*, to have betrayed the City *Troy* to the Greeks. Also the son of *Panthous* the master of *Hector*, he was a man of vast strength.

Polydorus, see *Polymnestor*.

Polygamy, (Greek) the having more wives than one.

Polygony, (Greek) the having many angles or corners, also an herb called knot-grasse.

Polyhymnia, or *Polymneia*, the name of one of the nine Muses, she is said to have been the first inventour of History.

Polymnestor, a Tyrant of *Thrace*, who when *Priamus* fearing the *Trojan* War had committed his youngest son *Polydorus* to his tuition with a great summe of Gold, for greedinesse of the money killed the child.

Polymorphean, (Greek) having many shapes or forms.

Polynices, the brother of *Eteocles*, and son of *Oedipus* King of *Thebes*, by his mother *Jocasta*.

Polyphagian, (Greek) one that eats much, a great feeder.

Polyphemus, the son of *Neptune* by the Nimph *Thoosa* the daughter of *Phorcus*, he

was one of the *Cyclops*, and faling in love with the Nimph *Galatea*, ſlew the youth *Acis* whom ſhe preferred before him; he devoured four of the companions of *Ulisſes* when they were caſt upon that ſhore, and would have ſerved the reſt in like manner, but that *Ulisſes* made him drunk with black wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the midſt of his forehead.

Polyptote, (term in Grammar) a Noun that isdeclined with many Caſes

Polypus, a kind of fiſh that hath a great many feet, called alſo Pourcontrel; alſo a tumour or ſwelling in the noſe.

Polyſyllabical, (Greek) having many ſyllables.

Polyſyndeton, (Greek) a certain figure wherein a ſentence is joyned with many conjunction copulatives.

Polyxena, (the daughter of *Priamus*) whom *Pyrrhus* the ſon of *Achilles* ſlew upon his fathers Tomb and ſent her to the infernal ſhades to his father who for her ſake had been ſlain by *Paris*.

Pomander, (in Dutch *Pomamber*, as it were an apple of Amber) a little round ball made of ſeveral fragrant perfumes to ſmell to, or hang about the wriſt.

Pomarious, (lat.) belonging to a Pomary, *i.* an Orchard, or place ſet with Apple-trees.

Pomegranate, a kind of round fruit, ſo called becauſe it is full of graines, or becauſe it groweth chiefely in *Granata* a Region of *Spain*.

Pomelegryſe, (old word) dapple-gray.

Pomeparadice, a fruit called a *John-apple*, In Greek *Melimelum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

Pomeridian, the ſame as *Poſtmeridian*.

Pomiferous, (lat.) bearing apples or other kind of round fruit.

Pommade, (French) a kind of ſweet ointment, alſo a trick in vaulting.

Pomœry, (lat.) a certain ſpace about the walls of a City or Town.

Pomfret, or *Pontfract*, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, ſo called (for in the Saxons time it was named *Kirkby*) from a wooden bridge over *Are*, broken by the confluence of a great multitude of people that accompanied *William* Arch-Biſhop of *York*, King *Stephens* Nephew when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been ſtained with the blood-ſhed of many Great men; here *Thomas* Earle of *Lancaſter* was beheaded by King *Edward* the ſecond; King *Richard* the ſecond was here made away by the appointment of King *Henry* the fourth. Alſo *Anthony* Earle *Rivers*, and Sir *Richard Grey*, were here beheaded by King *Richard* the third.

Pomona, the goddeſſe of Orchards, with whom *Vertumnus* falling in love, courted her in ſeveral ſhapes, at laſt in the form of an old woman he ſpake ſo effectually for *Vertumnus*, that he prevailed, and returning to his own ſhape he married her.

Cneus *Pompeius*, ſirnamed the Great, which title was given him by the Army of *Sylla* for Triumphing over *Iarbas* a King of *Africa*, then joyning with *Metellus* he overcame *Sertorius* in *Spain*; next he was choſen Emperour in the *Pyratick* War, which he finiſht in three moneths; afterwards he triumphed over *Mithridates*, and reſtored *Tigranes* to the Crown of *Armenia*. Laſtly he quelled the *Iberians*, *Albans*, and *Jews*, taking priſoner their King *Ariſtobulus*; at length in the Civil War between him and *Julius Cæſar* he was overcome at the Battle of *Pharſalia*, and flying into *Ægypt* was ſlain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolomy* the young King.

Pompetts, Printers balls wherewith they put the Ink upon their letters.

Pompus, (lat.) full of pomp, ſtately.

Ponderoſity, (lat.) weightineſſe, heavyneſſe.

Pone, a Writ whereby a cauſe depending in the County Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

Pontage, a contribution toward the reedifying of bridges, or keeping them in repair.

Pontes, a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſo called from the 4 bridges, over the 4 channels into which the River *Cole* is divided. This Town is now calld *Col-Broke*.

Pontfract, ſee *Pomfret*.

Pontick, (lat.) belonging to *Pontus*, i. the Sea between *Meotis* and *Tenedos*, as alſo the Country joyning to that Sea containing *Armenia*, and *Cappadocia*.

Pontifical, or *Pontificial*, (lat.) belonging to a Pontif or Pontifex, *i.* a Biſhop or Prælate, who being clad in his Epiſcopal veſtments or thoſe ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Feſtival dayes, as alſo thoſe who have on their richeſt apparel, are commonly ſaid to be in their Pontificalibus.

Popelin, (French) a little finical darling.

Popination, (lat.) exceſſive eating, or drinking; alſo a haunting *Popinas*, i. Taverns, or Victualing houſes.

Popingey, a kinde of Parret; alſo an Herb, ſo called from being of the colour of that bird, being a kinde of greeniſh colour, this Herb is called in Latin *Symphonia*.

Poplemans, a ſort of Hobgoblins, ſo called from *Popleman*, a cruel Tyrant, anciently of *Polonia*.

Poplet, (old word) a young wench.

Poplitick, (lat.) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Poppæan Law, a certain Law among the Romans againſt ſingle life.

Populace, (Fr.) the vulgar, or meaner ſort of people.

Popularity, (lat.) familiarity with the common people.

Population, (lat.) a waſting, deſtroying, or unpeopling of any place.

Populiferous, (lat.) bearing poplar Trees.

Populoſity, (lat.) abundance, or fulneſſe of people.

Porcelane, a kinde of Sallet-herb, called in Greek *Andrachne*; alſo the cream, or flowring on the top of a certain chalky earth, in *China* ſteeped in water, of which they make *China* diſhes.

Porcine, (lat.) belonging to a Hog.

Porculation, (lat.) a fatning of Hogs, or Swine.

Porcupine, a kinde of beaſt, called in Latin, *Hiſtrix*, which caſteth out of her body certain ſharp briſtles, like darts againſt the Dogs when they hunt her.

Poroſity, (lat.) fulneſſe of Pores, *i.* certain little holes in the skin, through which ſweat and vapours do exhale out of the body.

Porpaiſe, a kinde of fiſh of a duskiſh colour, called in Greek *Phocæna*.

Porphyretick, (lat.) belonging to *Porphyrie*, i. a fine reddiſh marble, ſtreaked with divers colours, whence the *Porphyrie* Chair of St. *John Lateran* at *Rome*, wherein the Pope is inaugurated.

Porrection, (lat.) a ſtretching out.

Portable, (lat.) to be carried, or born.

Portcullis, (French) the falling gate of a Citie, which is made to ſlip down, to keep out the enemy.

Portegue, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten ſhillings.

Portemote, (from Port, *i.* a Haven, and the Dutch word *Gemetan*, i. to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port Towns.

Portentous, (lat.) prodigious, portending, or betokening ſome ill to come.

Portglaive, (French) a ſword-bearer.

Portgreve, a præfect, or chief Governour of a Port Town, in ancient times the chief Magiſtrate of *London*, was ſo called.

Portguidon, (French) the Cornet, or Enſign-bearer, to a Troup of horſe, or men at Arms.

Portmantean, (French) a kind of Cloakbagge.

Portmen, a name commonly given to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports.

Portpain, (French) a kinde of Towel uſed at Court, wherein they carry their bread to ſerve for the Table.

Portſale, a ſale of fiſh, preſently upon return into the haven; alſo a publick ſale like that of the ancient Romans, who uſed *per præconem ſub haſta vendere*.

Poſade, (French) a reſpite, or breathing; alſo a lighting down of birds.

Poſe, ſee *Catarre*.

Poſition, (lat.) a putting; alſo a Term in Logick, a foundation upon which an argument is built.

Poſſeſſion, (lat.) an abſolute injoyment of any thing, in Common-law it is taken for Lands & Inheritance, or for the actual injoyment of them.

Poſſibility, (lat.) likelyhood.

Poſteriority, (lat.) a being after, or behinde; alſo in Common-law a man holding Tenements of two Lords, is ſaid to hold of the firſt by Priority, of the laſt by *Poſteriority*.

Poſthume, (lat.) a Child, born after the death of the father; alſo Poſthume works are writings publiſh't after the death of the Author.

Poſtick, (lat.) being behinde, or on the back-ſide.

Poſtil, a compendious expoſition, containing more then hath been obſerved before, from the Latin *poſt illud*, i. after that.

Poſtillon, (French) a Poſts guide, or fore-runner; alſo he that rides upon one of the foremoſt of the Coach-horſes, when there are ſix.

Poſtliminie, (lat.) the return of one, who was thought to be dead.

Poſtmeridian, (lat.) done in the afternoon.

Poſtnate, (lat.) the ſame as Poſthume.

Poſtpone, (lat.) to ſet behinde, to eſteem leſſe then another.

Poſtpoſure, (lat.) a ſetting behind.

Poſtvene, (lat.) to come after.

Poſtulation, (lat.) a requiring, or demanding.

Potable, (lat.) fit to be drunk.

Potatoes, a ſort of *Indian* fruit, whoſe root is of great virtue.

Potent, or *Potential*, (lat.) powerfull, able, indued with might.

Potent, in *Blazon*, expreſſeth the reſemblance of the top of a crowtch.

Potentate, (lat.) one powerfull, or mighty.

Potulent, (lat.) that may be drunk.

Pouches, a Term in Navigation, ſmall bulk-heads made in howld, either thwart-ſhips, or longſt ſhips.

Poul-davies, or *Ouldernesse*, ſee *Medrinacles*.

Pounce, (Spaniſh *Poncar*, Latin *pungere*) to jagge, or cut in and out.

Pounces of Hawks, the claws, from the Latin *Pungere*.

Poundage, a ſubſidie granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of twelve pence in the pound.

Pourcontrel, the ſame as *Polypus*.

Pourmenade, (French) a walk, or Gallery open over head.

To make *Pourparty*, to ſever the Lands that fall to partners, which before partition they held joyntly.

Pourpreſture, (French) an incloſure; alſo an incroaching upon any Land, or Juriſdiction that belongs to the King.

Purſuivants, (French) followers, alſo meſſengers attending the King in wars, or to be ſent upon any ſpecial occaſion, or meſſage; the four *Purſuivants* at Arms are thoſe that attend the Heralds, and are called *Bluemantle*, *Rougecroſſe*, *Rougedragon*, and *Percullis*.

Pourtraiture, (French) a delineating, or drawing a *Pourtrait*, i. a picture, or image of any thing.

Pourveyour, (French) an Officer of the King, or other great perſonage that provides Corn, and other victual for the houſe.

Power of the County, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, *&c.* within the County, above the age of fifteen, that are capable to bear arms.

Pownd, in Common-law, ſignifieth an incloſure to keep beaſts in, but more eſpecially a place of ſtrength, where Cattell diſtrained for any treſpaſſe are put, untill they be replevied, or diſtrained.

Poynings Law, an Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of *England* became of force in *Ireland*; ſo called, becauſe it was made when Sir *Edward Poynings* was Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

P R

Pragmatical, (Greek) buſie, or expert in many things.

Practick, or *Practical*, (Greek) ready to practiſe, or deal in any Art, or Science, alſo ſubſtantively taken for any Art, or Science.

Prandicle, (lat.) a breakfaſt, or repaſt.

Pratique, (Ital.) the ſame as practick, alſo a licence to traffick.

Præamble, ſee *Preface*.

Præbendary, (from the Latin *Præbere*, to afford) he that receives a *Præbend*, i. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedral Church; he is alſo ſo called from affording his Counſel, and aſſiſtance to the Biſhop.

Præcaution, (lat.) a fore-ſeeing, forewarning, or preventing.

Præcedence, (lat.) a going before, alſo a ſurpaſſing, or excelling.

Præcellence, (lat.) an exceeding, or excelling.

Præcention, (lat.) the flouriſh, or entrance of a ſong, or ballad.

Preceptive, (lat.) belonging to a precept, *i.* a teaching, inſtruction, or leſſon; alſo a Command.

Præceptories, certain benefices, anciently poſſeſt by the better ſort of Templers.

Præcidaneous, (lat.) that, which is cut, killed, or ſacrificed before.

Præcipice, (lat.) a ſteep place, a downright deſcent.

Præcipitation, (lat.) a caſting down headlong; alſo raſhneſſe, or unadviſedneſſe; alſo a Term in Chymiſtry, being a ſteeping, or diſſolving of metals, or other bodies in corroding liquours.

Præcocity, (lat.) a too early, or overhaſty ripening of fruits.

Præcognition, (lat.) fore-knowledge of any thing.

Præcontract, (lat.) a former bargain, or contract.

Præcurſour, (lat.) a fore-runner, a meſſenger ſent before.

Prædation, (lat.) a preying, robbing, or ſpoiling,

Prædeceſſour, (lat.) an Anceſtour or Fore-father,

Prædeſtination, (lat.) a pre-appointing, fore-ordaining, or deſigning before what ſhall come after.

Prædial, (lat.) belonging to Lands, Manours, or Farms.

Prædicable, *Prædicament*, and *Prædicate*, (lat.) three words which are moſt commonly uſed as terms in Logick, *Prædicables* (which are 5. *viz. genus*, *ſpecies*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*) are thoſe things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Prædicaments* (which are alſo called *Categories*, and are 10 in all, *viz.* Subſtance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Paſſion, Where, When, Situation, and Habit) are the Series of things gradually diſpoſed under the ſame *ſummum genus*. A *Prædicate* is the laſt part of the Propoſition or the major term of a Syllogiſme.

Prædiction, (lat.) a foreſaying, or foretelling.

Prædominant, (lat.) bearing chief ſway or rule.

Præeminence, (lat.) a being to be ſet before others for eminence or excellence.

Præexiſtent, (lat.) exiſting or being before.

Præface, (as it were a ſpeaking before, from the Latin *Præ*, and *fari*) a prologue or preparatory ſpeech before any diſcourſe. It is alſo called a Præamble, which is as it were a walking before.

Præfect, (lat.) a Governour or chief Ruler of a City or Province; there was alſo anciently a chief Officer in the Roman Empire called *Præfectus Prætorio*.

To *Præfer*, (lat.) to advance or ſet before others.

Prægnant, (lat.) great with child, alſo ripe, forward, of a prompt and ready wit.

Prægnotaries, ſignifies in Common law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof three are of the Common pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

Prægreſſion, (lat.) a going before.

Præguſtation, (lat.) a taſting or trying before.

Præjudication, (lat.) a judging before hand; whence *Præjudice* is uſed for hurt or hinderance.

Prælation, (lat.) a preferring or ſetting before.

Prælections, (lat.) Lectures, or Readings before.

Prælude, (lat.) a proœm or entrance into any diſcourſe or ſubject; alſo in Muſick it is taken for a voluntary or flouriſh upon any inſtrument.

Præmature (lat.) ripe before.

Præmeditation, (lat.) a fore-thinking, a muſing of a thing before hand.

Præmiſſion, (lat.) a ſending before, whence the præmiſes, *i.* things ſent out or ſpoken of before.

To fall into a *Præmunire*, ſignifieth in Common Law, to forfeit a mans goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in priſon: it is a word corruptly uſed for *præmonere*, i. to admoniſh or forewarn, and is taken either for the writ, or for the offence whereupon the writ is granted.

Præmonition, (lat.) a forewarning.

Prænunition, (lat.) a fortifying before hand.

Prender, a word uſed in Common Law, things which lie in prender are thoſe things which the Lord of a Manour may have before atturnment, as the ward of the body of an heir, or of the land eſcheats; whereas thoſe things which lie in Render he cannot take before atturnment; as rents, releifs, heriots, *&c.*

Prænomination, (lat.) a forenaming.

Prænotion, (lat.) foreknowledge.

Præmunciation, (lat.) a fore-ſhewing, or declaring before hand.

Præoccupation, (lat.) a poſſeſſing before hand, alſo a preventing.

Præpenſed, (French) fore-thought.

To *Præponderate*, (lat.) to weigh well, or conſider before hand.

Præpoſition, (lat.) a putting before, alſo one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, ſo called becauſe it is ſet before a Noun or a Verb.

Præpoſterons, (lat.) raſh, headlong, out of order.

Præpuce, (lat.) the foreskin which covereth the nut of the yard.

Prærogative, (lat. a having ones opinion firſt askt) a priviledge, a peculiar authority or præeminence.

Præſage, (lat.) a foreguеſſing or foretelling.

Presbytery, (lat.) Prieſthood, Elderſhip, or a government of the Church by Elders.

Præſcience, (lat.) foreknowledge.

Præſcription, (lat.) a preſcribing, limiting, or determining by a rule or law; alſo the courſe or uſe of any thing for a long time.

Præſentaneous, (lat.) preſent, ready, ſpeedy, effectual.

Præſentation, (lat.) a ſhewing or ſetting forth; alſo in Common Law preſentation is the offering or preſenting of any one by his Patron to the Biſhop, to be inſtituted in a Benefice of his gift.

Præſepe, a conſtellation in 2 degrees 13 minutes of *Leo*.

To *Præſide*, (lat.) to rule or have authority over.

Præſidiary, (lat.) belonging to a *Præſidy*, i. a Garriſon of ſouldiers, alſo aid, help, or defence.

Preſt-money, (from the French *Preſt*, i. ready, prompt) money that bindeth thoſe who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

Præſtigiation, (lat.) a deceiving, jugling, or playing the impoſtor.

Præſumption, (lat.) a taking upon one, a being proud or arrogant.

Prætence, or *Prætext*, (lat.) a cloak or colour for any thing, alſo *Prætence* or *Prætenſion*, a claim or title to any thing.

Præterition, (lat.) a going by, a paſſing over.

Prætermiſſion, (lat. as it were a ſending beſides) a ſuffering to paſſe by, a leaving out or omitting.

Prætorian, (lat.) belonging to a Prætor, *i.* one that was anciently the chief Ruler of any Province or Country ſubject to the Roman Empire, and he had ſupream authority not onely in Military affairs, but alſo in matters of judgement; alſo the Prætorian Guard was a Band of ſouldiers conſiſting of 10000 who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperours perſon.

Prævarication, (lat.) deceit or double-dealing.

Prævious, (lat.) leading the way, or going before.

Praſutagus, an ancient King who reigned over a people of *Brittain* called the *Iceni*.

Pravity, (lat.) crookedneſſe, deformity, alſo naughtineſſe, leudneſſe.

The *Prerogative Court*, a certain Court belonging to the Civil Law, in which the Commiſſary ſits upon Inheritances fallen either by the Inteſtate, or by Will and Teſtament.

Priamus, the ſon of *Laomedon* King of *Troy*, he having been led captive by *Hercules* into *Greece*, was afterwards ranſomed for a great ſumme of money: He had 50 ſons whereof 17 he had by his wife *Hecuba*; in his time it was that *Troy* was taken and ſackt by the *Greeks*.

Priapiſmus, (lat.) a diſeaſe wherein there is an erection of the yard without luſt, from *Priapus* the ſon of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he being born at *Lampſacus*, became through the malice of *Juno*, who was his mothers Midwife, very ugly and deformed, yet he had ſomething about him ſo pleaſing to the women of *Lampſacus* that after he was baniſht by the men of that place, they built a Temple to him where they were wont to ſacrifice an aſſe, and called him the god of Gardens.

Pricker, a term in Hunting, being uſed for a Huntſman on horſeback.

Pricketh, a term in Hunting, when a Hare beates in the plain highway where you may yet perceive her footing; it is ſaid ſhe *pricketh*.

Pricket, a brocket, ſpitter, or young male Deer of a year or two old, beginning to put forth the head.

Pridian, (lat.) belonging to the day before.

Primacy, (French) the firſt place or chief rule, eſpecially in Eccleſiaſtical affairs, whence a Metropolitan or Arch-Biſhop is called a Primate.

Primage, a duty due to Mariners for loading of a Ship, at the firſt ſetting forth from any Haven.

Prime, (lat.) firſt or principal, alſo taken ſubſtantively for the firſt hour of the day; whence a Primer is a kind of little prayer book containing prayers, reſponſories, and antiphones, choſen for that hour of the day.

A *Prime*, is in Surveying, an exact part containing 19 inches and four fift parts of an inch.

Primævous, (lat.) of a former age, elder.

Primero, and *Primaviſta*, (Ital.) two games at Cards formerly much in uſe.

Primier ſeiſin, a word uſed in Common Law, a branch of the Kings prerogative, whereby he hath the firſt poſſeſſion of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm.

Primigenious, (lat.) coming naturally, or having its original from it ſelf.

Primitial, (lat.) belonging to the firſt fruites.

Primitive,

Primitive, (lat.) ancient, or of the first Age.

Primogeniture, (lat.) a first birth, also a being eldest or first born.

Primordial, (lat.) belonging to the first original or beginning of all things.

Primum mobile, (lat.) the tenth or highest Orb, so called by Astronomers, as being the first, and upon which the motion of the inferiour Orbs depends.

Principality, (lat.) the dignity or chief seat of a Soveraign Prince; also Principalitie is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Princox (from the Latin *Præcox*) a hasty or over-ripe headed young boy.

Priority, (lat.) see *Posteriority*.

Prisage, a custom or share belonging to the King out of such merchandises as are taken by way of lawful prize.

Priscilla, the proper name of a woman, being a diminutive of *Prisca*, which signifieth in Latin ancient.

Priscillianists, a sort of Hereticks instituted by one *Priscillianus*, they denied the Persons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from two Gods, the one good, and the other bad.

Prism, (Greek) a certain Geometrical figure being a solid triangle.

Pristine, (lat.) former, ancient, wonted.

Pristis, (lat.) a kind of fish very long and slender; also a Ship fashioned long and narrow after the manner of that fish.

Privado, (Span.) a favorite.

Privation, (lat.) a depriving, bereaveing, or taking away.

Priviledge, that which is granted to any person or place, against or beside the course of Common Law.

Probability, (lat.) likelihood.

Probat of testaments, the producing of dead mens Wills before the Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary of the place where the dead man dieth.

Probation, (lat.) a proving or trying; whence a Probationer in the University, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the Colledge for his doctrine and manners, before he be chosen Fellow.

Probe, a Chyrurgions Instrument wherewith he tryeth the depth of wounds.

Probity, (lat.) honesty, goodnesse, integrity.

Problematical, (lat.) belonging to a Problem, *i.* a hard question propounded to any one to explain.

Proboscide, (Greek) the snout of an Elephant.

Procacity, (lat.) saucinesse, malepertnesse, scoffing.

Procatarctick, (Greek) as Procatarctick cause, that cause which foregoeth or beginneth another cause.

Procerity, (lat.) heighth of stature, tallnesse.

Processe, (lat.) the manner of proceeding in every cause be it personal or reall, civil or criminal, even from the original writ to the end.

Procession, (lat.) a passing on, a going forward, also a custom among Clergymen of passing along the streets singing of Psalms, making supplications and visiting the bounds of the Parish.

Prochronism, (Gr.) an errour in Chronology, or the computation of time.

Prochyta, an Island in the *Tyrrhene* sea, not far from *Puteoli* in *Campania*, so called from *Prochyta* the Nurse of *Æneas*; it hath been reported of old that a mountain of *Inarime* a neighbouring Island being cast into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the original of this Island.

Procidence, (lat.) the falling down of any thing out of its place.

Procinct, (lat.) a being prepared, or in a readinesse.

Proclivity, (lat.) an aptnesse, propensity, or inclination to any thing.

Proconsul, (lat.) one in the stead or place of a Consul, a deputy Consul.

Procrastination, (lat.) a delaying or putting off from time to time.

Procreation, (lat.) an ingendering or begetting.

Proctors, (in Latin *Procuratores*) Advocates, or those that sollicit other mens businesses; also those that appear in Parliament for Cathedral or other collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every dioceese. There are also in the University two men chosen from among the Schollars to see good orders kept and exercises performed, who are called Proctors. Also in the State of *Venice* there are certain chief officers called Procurators.

Proculcation, (lat.) a trampling, or treading under foot.

Procyon, the lesser Dog-Star.

Prodigality, (lat.) riotous, or wastefull expence.

Prodigy, (lat.) a monstrous or unnatural action, betokening some great evil to come.

Proditorious, (lat.) belonging to *Prodition*, i. treason, or treachery, traytour-like.

Prodrome, (Greek) a *Præcursour*, or fore-runner.

Production, (lat.) a producing, or bringing forth (whence the product in Arithmetick is any number brought forth out of another) also a lengthning, or making longer.

Profanation, (lat.) a putting holy things to a common use.

Profection, (lat.) a walking forward, or going any journey; in Astronomy *Profection*, and *Progression* are all one, being no more then a regular change of the significators, according to the succession of the signs.

Professour, (lat.) a Lecturer, or Reader of any Art, or Science in the publick Schools of a University.

Proficient, (lat.) helping forward, or profiting.

Profile, (Ital.) a Term in painting, being a picture onely drawn side-wayes.

Profligation, (lat.) a driving away, or putting to flight.

Profluence, (lat.) a flowing plentifully, abundance.

Profound, is oft-times joyned to other words, to add a weight and aggravation to them, as profound reverence. *Cleopatra*.

Profundity, (lat.) a great depth, a deep extent.

Profusion, (lat.) a powring out lavishly, a wasting.

Progeny, (lat.) an off-spring, or issue, whence *Progenitour*, a fore-father, or ancestour.

Progne, see *Philomela*.

Prognostication, (lat.) a foretelling of things to come.

Progression, (lat.) a making progresse, or going foreward.

Prohibition, (lat.) a forbidding, in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themselves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to.

Projections, a Mathematical Term, all sorts of Globes, or Spheres in *Plano*.

Projecture, (lat.) a forecasting, or designing; also a Term in Architecture, a jutting out in pillars, or buildings.

Prolatation, (lat.) a delaying, or deferring.

Prolation, (lat.) a putting forth, a pronouncing, or speaking plain.

Proleptical, (Greek) belonging to a *Prolepsie*, i. a conceaving of things in the minde before-hand, a figure wherein we prevent what another intendeth to alleadge.

Proletaneous, or *Proletarious*, (lat.) having many Children, and little to maintain them, of a mean, or low condition.

Prolifical, (lat.) apt to breed, or bring forth, fruitfull. *Prolifical* signes are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

Prolixity, (latin) teadiousnesse in speech.

Prologue, (Greek) a Preface, a Speech which commends to the people a Comedy, or Fable, or the Author of it.

Proloquutour, (lat.) he that speaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-house.

Prolusion, (lat.) as it were a playing before, an Essay, or making tryal before hand of what a man is able to do.

Prolyte, (Greek) one that hath studied the Law four year, a Licentiate.

Prometheus, the father of *Deucaleon*, and son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*, he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Minervæ*, he kindled a little stick at the Sun, and with that celestial fire, inlivened the man he had made, for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the Mountain *Caucasus*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver, but afterwards having diswaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Thetis*, he was for his good counsel freed by *Hercules*.

Prominence, (lat.) a jutting, or standing out farther then another.

Promiscuous, (lat. mingled, or confused one with another.

Promontorie, (lat.) the top of a Hill, butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters, or *Promouters*, those men, who for complaining of such as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

Promptitude, (lat.) quickness, or readiness.

Promptuarie, (lat.) a Cellar, or Buttery.

Promulgation, (lat.) a proclaiming, or publishing by hanging any Law in the open market place.

Prone, (lat.) stooping downward, or lying with the face downward.

Prone-

Pronephew, (lat.) a Nephew, or Grandchilds ſon.

Præm, (lat.) a preface, or prologue, an entrance into any diſcourſe.

Propagotion, (lat.) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down; alſo a ſpreading abroad, the multiplying of a ſtock.

Propelled, (lat.) thruſt out, or driven forward.

Propenſion, (lat.) a proneneſſe, or inclination to any thing.

Properation, (lat.) a doing a thing quickly, a making haſte.

Prophetical, (Greek) belonging to Propheſie, *i.* a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and myſterious ſpeeches.

Propination, (lat.) a drinking to any one.

Propinquity, (lat.) nearneſſe, or neighbourhood, alſo affinity.

Propitiatory, (lat.) a place where God is pacified.

Propitious, (lat.) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appeaſing of Gods diſpleaſure by ſacrifice, or prayer.

Propontis, all that Sea that reacheth from the Streights of *Helleſpont*, to the *Boſphorus Thracius*.

Proportion, (lat.) a convenience, or anſwerableneſſe of one thing to another.

Propoſition, (lat.) a propounding, or ſhewing what one intends to ſpeak of; alſo the major, or firſt term in Logick.

Propretor, (lat.) a Deputy *Prætor*, or Chief Juſtice.

Proprietary, (French) an owner, or he that hath a property in any thing, or one that hath the fruit of a benefice to himſelf and his Heirs.

Propudious, (lat.) ſhamefull, filthy, diſhoneſt.

Propugnacle, (lat.) a Bulwark, or Fortreſſe, whence propugnation, a defending, or fighting for.

Propulſation, (lat.) a chaſing away, or driving back.

Proreption, (lat.) a creeping, or ſtealing on by little and little.

Proritation, (lat.) a ſtirring up, or provoking.

Prorogation, (lat.) a deferring, or putting off to another time; it is ſpoken more eſpecially of the adjourning of a Parliament, or Councel.

Proſaick, (lat.) belonging to proſe.

Proſcription, (lat.) a baniſhing, or outlawing, a making it lawfull for any man to kill the Proſcript, or perſon outlawed, where ever he findeth him.

Proſecution, (lat.) a following, or purſuing eagerly.

Proſelyte, (Greek) a ſtranger converted to our faith, it was heretofore meant onely of one converted from Heatheniſme to the Jewiſh religion.

Proſerpina, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, ſhe being raviſht by *Pluto*, was ſought for by *Ceres* all over the earth, but after the whole matter was related by the Nymph *Cyane*, *Jupiter* at her earneſt requeſt, granted that her daughter ſhould return again to earth, on condition ſhe had tafted no meat ſince ſhe came to Hell, but *Aſcalaphus* having declared that ſhe had eaten part of a Pomegranate (for which *Ceres* turned him into an Owl) ſhe could obtain no more, but that ſhe ſhould be 6 moneths upon earth, and 6 moneths with *Pluto*.

Proſodie, (Greek) the art of giving words their due accent, or tone.

Proſopopœa, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein divers things are perſonated, which are not real.

A *Proſpect*, (lat.) a view, or ſight of any thing afar off.

Proſpicuous, (lat.) fair, or goodly to behold.

Proſternation, (lat.) a throwing to the ground, or laying flat, an overcoming.

Proſtitution, (lat.) a Harlots letting out the uſe of her body for hire.

Proſtration, (lat.) a falling at ones feet.

Protatick, (lat.) belonging to a *Protaſie*, i. a propoſition; alſo the firſt part of a Comedy.

Protelation, (lat.) a driving, or chaſing away.

Protend, (lat.) to ſtretch forth.

Protervity, (lat.) way-wardneſſe, or frowardneſſe.

Proteſilaus, the ſon of *Iphiclus*, who going to the *Trojan* war, contrary to the Oracles advice, was ſlain by *Hector*.

Proteſtation, (lat.) an open declaring of ones minde, whence the Reformers in *Germany*, from the proteſtation they made at *Spires*, were called Proteſtants.

Protens, a Sea deity, the ſon of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, he was reported to have been *Neptune*'s Sheapheard, and the keeper of his Sea-calfs; the Poets alſo feign that he was a great Prophet, and that he could

transform himſelf into what ſhape he pleaſed, *Servius* affirms that he reigned in the *Carpathian* Iſland, leaving *Pallene*, a Citie of *Theſſaly*, where he firſt lived.

Protocol, (Greek) the firſt draught of a deed, contract, or inſtrument, or a ſhort Regiſter kept thereof; alſo the upper part of the leaf of a book, wherein the Title is written.

Protolicia, a Caſtle in *Northumberland*, where in King *Henry* the ſecond's reign, *William* King of *Scots* laying ſiege to it, received a repulſe; it is thought to have been the ſame with that, which is now called *Prudhow-Caſtle*.

Protologie, (Greek) a fore-ſpeech, or Preface.

Protomartyr, (Greek) the firſt Martyr, or witneſſe of the New Teſtament.

Protoplaſt, (Greek) firſt formed, or made.

Prototype, (Greek) the Original type, or firſt pattern.

Protraction, (lat.) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of time.

Protractor, a certain Mathematical inſtrument made of braſſe, conſiſting of the Scale and Semicircle, uſed in the ſurveying of Land.

Protreptick, (Greek) doctrinal, or giving inſtructions.

Protruſion, (lat.) a thruſting forward.

Protuberant, (lat.) riſing, or ſwelling out.

Protype, (Greek) an Example, or Copy, after which any thing is made.

Proveditor, (Italian, as it were a providour) a great Military Officer among the *Venetians*.

Proverbial, (lat.) belonging to a proverb, *i.* an adage, or old ſaying.

Provincial, (lat.) belonging to a Province; alſo a Provincial is taken ſubſtantively for a chief Governour of an Order of Fryars.

Proviſo, (Ital.) a caveat, or condition, made in any writing, without the performance, of which the writing becomes void.

Provocation, (lat.) a provoking, ſtirring up, or challenging.

Proul, to pilfer, or ſteal in the night.

Prow, (old word) honour, alſo the forecaſtle of a ſhip; alſo a point jutting out in a building.

Proveſt, a Preſident of a Colledge, or Cathedral Church; alſo a chief Magiſtrate of a Town.

Proximity, (lat.) nearneſſe, or neighbourhood, a nigh degree of kindred.

Prudence, the Chriſtian name of divers women, the ſignification well known.

Pruinous, (lat.) froſty, covered with froſt.

Prunel, an Herb, otherwiſe called ſicklewort.

Prunella, a kind of fruit, or Plum, ſomewhat like a Prune.

Pruneth, a Term in Faulconry, they ſay a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not picketh her ſelf; yet a Hawk cannot be ſaid properly to prune her ſelf, but when ſhe beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moiſture at her tail, wherewith ſhe embalmeth her feet, and ſtriketh the feathers of her wings through her beak, and this fetching off the Oyl is called the *Note*.

Prurient, (lat.) itching, or having an itching deſire.

Pruriginous, (lat.) having the itch.

P S

Pſalmodie, (Greek) a ſinging of Pſalms, or verſes made of ſhort ſongs, or ſentences.

Pſalmographie, (Greek) a writing of Pſalms.

Pſaltery, (Greek) a certain Muſical inſtrument with ten ſtrings, ſomewhat like a Harp, ſome call it a Shalm.

Pſephiſme, (Greek) an Ordinance, Statute, or Decree.

Pſeudography, (Greek) a falſe writing, or counterfeit hand.

Pſeudologie, (Greek) a falſe ſpeaking, or lying.

Pſeudomartyr, (Greek) a falſe witneſſe, a counterfeit Martyr.

Pſeudoprophet, (Greek) a falſe Prophet.

Pſychomachy, (Greek) a conflict, or war of the Soul.

P T

Ptiſane, (lat.) a kinde of drink made of Barly.

Ptolomæus, one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains; alſo the name of ſeveral Kings of *Ægypt*.

P U

Puberty, (lat.) youth, the age when hairs begin to grow about the privy members.

Publican,

Publican, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

Publication, (lat.) a publiſhing, or making common.

Pucelage, (French) Virginity.

Pucle-Church, a Town in *Glocerſhire*, in times paſt, a Mannour of the Kings; where King *Edmund* interpoſing himſelf between his Sewer and one *Leove* a ruffian to part them as they were quarreling, was thruſt through the body, and ſo loſt his life.

Pudibund, (lat.) baſhfull, or ſhamefac't.

Pudicity, (lat.) chaſtity, or purity.

Puerility, (lat.) boyiſhneſſe, childiſhneſs. or ſimplicity.

Puerperous, (lat.) bearing children, or cauſing to bear children.

Pugill, (lat.) a ſmall handfull.

Pugillation, (lat.) a playing the Champion, a fighting for any one.

Pugnacity, (lat.) an eager deſire of fighting.

Puiſne, or *Puny*, (French as it were born after) a word uſed in common Law for the younger.

Puiſſance, (French) power, force, might.

Pulchritude, (lat.) fairneſſe, or tallneſſe of perſon.

Pulicous, (lat.) full of fleas.

Pullation, (lat.) a hatching of chickens.

Pullulation, (lat.) a ſpringing, a budding forth, a ſhooting up.

Pulmonary, (lat) the herb Lungwort.

Pulmonarious, (lat.) diſeaſed in the Lungs.

Pulp, (lat.) the brawny or muſc'ly part of the body; alſo a kind of fiſh, otherwiſe called a Cuttle-fiſh or Polypus.

Pulſation, (lat.) a knocking, ſtriking, or beating upon.

Pulveriſation, (lat.) a breaking to duſt, a reducing into powder.

Pulverulent, (lat.) duſty, full of powder.

Pumication, (lat.) a making ſmooth with a Pumice-ſtone, *i.* a ſtone that is ſpongy and full of holes.

Punch, a kind of *Indian* drink.

Pungency, (lat.) a pricking.

Punctillo, (Ital.) a diminutive of Punctо, *i.* a little point; alſo a thing of no value or moment.

Punick faith, falſhood or perjury.

Punition, (lat.) a chaſtiſing or correcting.

Puny, ſee *Puiſne*.

Pupill, (lat.) the ball or apple of the eye, alſo derived from *Pupillus*, it ſignifieth an Orphan or fatherleſſe Child, one under age or ward, or the tuition of a Tutor.

Purbeck, a demy Iſland in *Dorcetſhire*, in the midſt of which ſtandeth *Corf* Caſtle, where *Ælfrith* to make way for her own ſon *Ethelred* to the Crown, cauſed her ſon in law *Edward* to be barbarouſly murthered as he came from hunting to viſit her.

Purfle, (French *pourfile*) a guard, border, or fringe about any garment.

Purflew, a term in Heraldry, common to all furs ſo long as they are uſed in borders.

Purgatory, (lat.) a place of cleanſing or purging, a certain place where the Roman Catholicks ſay the ſouls of men are cleanſed before they go to Heaven.

Purification, (lat.) a purifying, a making clean or pure.

Purlue, (French, as it were pure ground) all that ground near any Forreſt, which being anciently made Forreſt, is afterwards by perambulations ſevered again from the ſame.

To *Purloin*, to lurk, to get privily away.

Purple, or *Purpure*, ſignifieth in Heraldry that colour which we commonly call red.

Purpurean, (lat.) made of Purple, or of the colour of Purple.

Purulent, (lat.) full of matter or filth.

Purveyour, ſee *Pourveyour*.

Puſilanimity, (lat.) cowardlineſſe, or faint-heartedneſſe.

Puſtulous, (lat.) full of Puſtules, *i.* bliſters, blaines, or wheales.

Putation, (lat.) a lopping or cutting off ſuperfluous branches; alſo a thinking, reputing, or eſteeming.

Putrid, (lat.) corrupt, rotten, full of matter, whence *putreſcence*, corruption.

Puttocks, (a term in Navigation) ſmall ſhroudes which go from the maine, fore, and miſſen maſts ſhrouds, to the topmaſts ſhrouds.

To *Put over*, a term in Faulconry. A Hawk is ſaid to put over when ſhe removeth her meat from her gorge into her bowels by traverſing with her body; but chiefely with her neck.

P Y

Pygmachy, (Greek) a fighting with Hurlbats.

Pygmies,

Pygmies, a certain people inhabiting the uttermoſt mountains of *India*, not above a cubit in heighth, of whom it is reported that they ride forth in the Spring time upon Goats or Rams toward the Sea ſide, armed with bows and arrows to deſtroy the neſts of the Cranes, which elſe would grow ſo numerous, that they would not be able to overcome them.

Pyramidal, (Greek) belonging to a Pyramid, *i.* a Geometrical figure, See *Obelisk.*

Pyrenæan hills, certain hills that divide *France* from *Spain.*

Pyrotechnie. (Greek) any ſtructure or machination made by fire-works.

Pyrrhus, the ſon of *Achilles*, alſo a King of *Epirus* who made war with the Romans for a long while, he was ſlain at the taking of *Argos*, by the fall of a tile.

Pythagorical, belonging to *Pythagoras*, a famous Philoſopher, who was the chief that held tranſmigration or the paſſing of ſoules out of one body into another.

Pythonical, belonging to *Python*, i. a prophecying ſpirit; alſo the name of a Serpent of a very vaſt magnitude which was killed by *Apollo*, in memory of which the Pythian Games were inſtituted.

Q U

Quabb, a kind of fiſh, called a water-weaſel, or Eelpout.

Quacksalver, (Dutch) a Mountebank or ſimple Phyſitian.

Quadragenarious, (lat.) belonging to 40 years.

Quadrageſimal, (lat.) belonging to Quadrageſima, *i.* the fourtieth day before Eaſter, or firſt Sunday in Lent.

Quadrain, (French) a ſtanza or ſtaff conſiſting of 4 verſes.

Quadrangular, (lat.) belonging to a quadrangle, *i.* a fourſquare figure.

Quadrant, (lat.) a certain Mathematical Inſtrument, being the fourth part of a circle, alſo the fourth part of any meaſure or number.

Quadrantal, (lat.) four fingers thick; alſo a certain figure every way four-ſquare.

Quadrature, (lat.) a ſquaring, a making ſquare of any thing.

Quadriennial, (lat.) of four years.

Quadrigarious, (lat.) belonging to a Coach or Charriot drawn with foure horſes.

A *Quadrin*, (French) a mite or ſmall piece of money, valueing about a farthing.

Quadringenarious, (lat.) belonging to 4 hundred.

Quadripartite, (lat.) divided into four parts.

Quadrivial, (lat.) conſiſting of 4 wayes or turnings.

Quadrupedal, (lat.) having 4 feet.

Quadrupedian ſigns, repreſenting four-footed beaſts, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagitarius*, *Capricornus.*

Quadrulation, (lat.) a doubling four times.

Quadruplication, (lat.) a folding of a thing 4 times.

Quail, a kind of bird, called in Latin *Cothurnix.*

Quakers, a modern Sect of religious Enthuſiaſts, who take that denomination from their ſtrange geſtures and quaking fits which come upon them in their publick Aſſemblies.

Quandary, (as it were *quando ara*, i. when will the altar be ready) a ſtudying or doubting what to do.

Quarantain, (French) Lent, or the term of 40 dayes before Eaſter.

Quardecue, (French) the fourth part of a French crown.

Quare impedit, the name of a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchaſed a Manour with an advouſon thereunto belonging, againſt him that diſturbeth him in the right of his advouſon.

Quarentine, a right allowed by the Law of *England* to the Widow of a landed man deceaſed, of continuing 40 dayes after his deceaſe in his chief Manour-houſe.

Quarry, a place whence ſtones are digged out, alſo a term in Hunting, being a reward given to hounds after they have hunted.

Quarril, (French) a kind of coin valuing 3 half pence of our mony, the fourth part of a real.

Quartan, (lat.) belonging to the fourth.

Quartary, (lat.) the fourth part of a ſextary, *i.* two pound.

Quarter, a term in Blazon, being a fourth part of an Eſcutcheon.

Quartile aſpect, a term in Aſtronomy, the diſtance of three ſigns between one ſtar and another.

Quarto, a book is ſaid to be in Quarto, when it conſiſteth of ſheets doubled into 4 leaves a piece.

Quaſſation,

Quaſſation, (lat.) a ſhaking or brandiſhing.

Quater coſins, fourth coſins, the laſt degree of kindred; alſo ſuch whoſe friendſhip declines.

Quaternion, or *Quaternity*, (lat.) the number of four.

Quaver, one of the quickeſt times or pauſes in Muſick.

Queenborough, a Town in *Kent*, built by King *Edward* the third in honour of Queen *Philip* his wife, who built Queens Colledge in *Oxford*.

Queint, (old word) quenched, alſo ſtrange.

Quercine, (lat.) belonging to an oak.

Querimonious, (lat.) mourning, bewailing, complaining.

Quern, a hand-mill.

Querpo, ſee *Cuerpo*.

Querulous, (lat.) ſinging or cherping ſorrowfully, declaring ones complaints.

Queſt, or *Inqueſt*, a meeting of Citizens to inquire what miſdemeanours are committed in every Ward.

Queſtour, or *Quæſtour*, (lat.) the Chamberlain of a City, a publick Treaſurer.

Quickſilver, a certain Mineral, being a ſlimy water, mixt with a pure white earth.

Quiddity, a term in School-philoſophy, the eſſence of any thing, alſo a quirk or ſubtile queſtion.

Quid pro quo, ſignifieth in Common Law, a mutual performance of a contract by both parties.

Quincupedal, (lat.) having five feet, or of the meaſure of five feet.

Quingenarious, (lat.) belonging to five hundred.

Quinquageſime Sunday, the fiftieth Sunday before Eaſter called Shrove Sunday.

Quinquangle, (lat.) having 5 corners or angles.

Quinquennial, (lat.) five years old, or laſting five years.

Quinquepartite, (lat.) divided into 5 parts.

Quinquereme, (lat.) a Gally having 5 ranks of oares, or wherein every oare hath 5 men; as the *Quadrireme* conſiſted of 4. and the *Trireme* of 3.

Quinſieſme, in Common Law, is a certain tax laid upon the ſubject by the Prince, being the fifteenth part of mens lands or goods.

Quintain, (French) a certain Game formerly much in requeſt at marriages, being a running a Tilt with poles againſt a thick plank or Buttreſſe of wood, wherein he that ſhewed moſt actively, had a Peacock for prize.

Quintal, (French) a hundred weight.

Quinteſſential, (lat.) belonging to Quinteſſence, *i.* the pureſt ſubſtance extracted out of any body, the chief force or vertue of any thing.

Quintile, (lat.) the moneth of *July*, being the fifth moneth from *March*.

Quintuple, (lat.) five-fold.

Quinzain, (French) a ſtanza or ſtaff of 15 verſes.

Quirinal hill, one of the 7 hills of *Rome*, there is alſo a gate called *Porta Quirinalis*.

Quiriſter, ſee *Choriſter*.

Quiritation, (lat.) a crying, calling or ſhouting.

Quirites, a name anciently given to the Romans.

Quite claim, in Common Law, is an acquitting of a man for any action that he hath againſt him.

Quodlibetical queſtions, certain queſtions diſputed *pro* and *con* in the Schooles.

Juſtices of the *Quorum*, four Juſtices of the peace in any County, whoſe preſence is required in all buſineſſes of importance, their Commiſſion beginning thus, *Quorum vos A B &c. unum eſſe volumus*.

Quotidian, (lat.) daily, done every day.

Quotient, (lat.) a term in Arithmetick, the number that riſeth out of the diviſour.

Quoyl, a term in Navigation, a rope laid up round, one take over another.

Quoyn, a thing which Gunners ſet under their Ordnance to mount them higher or let them lower.

RA

RAbbettings, a term in Navigation, the letting in of the planks to the keel.

Rabbinical, belonging to a Rabbi or Rabbin, *i.* a Doctor or Teacher among the *Jews*.

Rabid, (lat.) mad or raging.

Racemation, (lat.) a gathering of grapes after the cluſters are gone.

Racemiferous, (lat.) bearing cluſters of grapes.

Rachel, the proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Hebrew a ſheep.

Radegund, (Sax.) favourable counſel, a Chriſtian name of women.

Rade vore, (Sax.) Tapeſtry or Loom-work.

Radiant, (lat.) bright, ſhining, or glittering like the Sun-beams.

Radiation, a darting forth of beames.

Radical, (lat.) belonging to the root, whence Radical moiſture, the natural, and vital moiſture ſpread like a dew, through all parts of the body; in Aſtrology a radical queſtion, is a queſtion propounded, when the Lord of the aſcendent, and Lord of the hour are of one nature and triplicitie.

Radication, (lat.) a taking root.

Raffinage, (French) a refining.

Raffle, (French) a kinde of Game at Dice, alſo a rifling.

Raft, a kinde of Boat, or floating Veſſel.

Ragounces, (Sax.) a kinde of precious ſtone.

Raillery, (French) jeſting, ſporting, or ſcoffing.

Raimund, (Germ.) a proper name, ſignifying quiet; anſwering to the Greek *Heſychius*.

Rainbow, a Meteor of diverſe colours, fiery, blue, and green, when the Sunne beams are in a Geometrical oppoſition to a ſhallow, and moiſt cloud.

Rally, (French) to reunite, to gather together diſperſed Troups.

Ralf, (Germ.) a proper name of men, contracted from *Rodulph*, i. help counſell.

Ramagious, (French) wilde, belonging to *Ramage*, i. boughs, or branches.

Rambooz, a kinde of compound drink.

Ramberge, (French) a kinde of ſwift Gally, or long ſhip.

Ramiſt, a follower of *Ramus*, a modern writer, famous for reducing many of the arts into a handſom method and abridgement.

Ramoſity, (lat.) fulneſſe of branches, or boughs.

Rampant, a Term in Heraldry, being ſpoken of a beaſt climbing, or rearing up his fore-feet.

Rampier, or *Rampert*, (French) a Term in fortification, the wall of a bulwark, or fortreſſe.

Ramſey, a famous Abby in *Huntingtonſhire*, ſo called as it were *Rams* Iſland; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinſman *Ailwin*, ſirnamed *Healf-Koning*, i. half King, and inlarged by Biſhop *Oſwald*.

Rancidity, or *Rancour*, (lat.) mouldineſſe, rottenneſſe, muſtineſſe; alſo malice, or inward grudging.

Randal, (Sax.) a proper name, from *Ranulph*, i. fair help.

Ranſome, (French, contract: a redemption) a ſumme of money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the pardoning of ſome hainous Crime.

Rapacity, (lat.) ravenouſneſſe, extortion, greedineſſe.

Rapes, certain diviſions of the County of *Suſſex*; as *Kent* is divided into *Wapentakes*, theſe *Rapes* are ſix in all, namely of *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lewiſe*, *Pevenſey* and *Haſtings*.

Raphael, a proper name, ſignifying in Hebrew the phyſick of God.

Rapidity, (lat.) ſwiftneſſe, quickneſſe, haſtineſſe.

Rapine, (lat.) Robbery, Pillaging, a taking a thing by open force, or violence.

Rapſodie, (Greek) a contexture, or joyning together of divers verſes, or ſentences.

Rapture, (lat.) a ſnatching away by violence; alſo an Ecſtaſie, or Tranſportment.

Rarity, thinneſſe, it is by the Philoſophers oppoſed to Denſity, and that body is ſaid to be rare, whoſe quantity is more, and its ſubſtance leſſe.

Rarefaction, (lat.) a rarefying, or making thin.

Raskail, (old world) traſh.

Raſpatory, (French) a Butlers inſtrument, wherewith he chips bread.

Raſpis, a kinde of fruit growing on a ſhrub, called in French *Framboiſe*; as it were a wood Strawberry.

Raſ-Algenſe, a Star in the Twin.

Raſ-Alden, the head of *Junonius*.

Raſure, (lat.) a ſhaving, or ſcraping.

Ratiocination, (lat.) a reaſoning, arguing, or diſcourſing.

Ratification, (lat.) a ratifying, confirming, or making ſure.

Rational, (lat.) reaſonable indued with reaſon; it is alſo ſubſtantively taken for a certain Prieſtly attire among the Jews.

Ravage, (French) havock, ſpoyl, ranſack.

Raucity, (lat.) hoarſneſſe.

Ravenna, a famous Citie of *Italie*, where anciently the Exarchs belonging to the Emperour of *Conſtantinople* had their reſidence

fidence; it is ſituate upon the *Adriatick* Seaſhore.

Raviſhment, or *Rape*, the violent deflouring of a woman; alſo in Common-law, it is uſed for the taking away, either of a woman, or an Heir in Ward.

Raunge, (Fr.) the Office of a *Raunger*, who is to drive back the wilde beaſts of the Foreſt, as often as they Raunge out of the ſame into any of the Purlues.

Ray, (French) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star; alſo Metaphorically taken for the luſtre of any glorious object. *Cleopatra.*

R E

Reach, a Term in Navigation, the diſtance of any two points of Land, which bear in a direct line one towards another.

Reading, the chief Town in *Bark-ſhire*, ſo called from the River *Rhea*, or from *Britiſh* word *Redin*, i. *Fern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty; here anciently the *Danes* fortified themſelves, and made a *Rampier* between *Kenet* and *Tamiſe*, when they were defeated by King *Aethelwolf*.

Read, or *Rede*, (old word) councel, advice, help.

Real, (Span.) a kinde of *Spaniſh* Coyn, valuing about ſix pence of our money.

Ream, a certain meaſure of paper, conſiſting of twenty quires.

Reaſonable aid, in Common-law, is a duty that the Lord of the fee claimeth, holding by Knights ſervice, or in ſoccage to marry his daughter, or make his ſon Knight.

Rebate, ſee *Chamfering*.

Rebate, a Term uſed among merchants, to allow ſo much as the intereſt of any ſumme of money amount to, for the time of antepayment; alſo a Term in Faulconry, *vide* to Bate.

Rebecca, (Hebr.) fat and full, a proper name of women.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaucer*; alſo a certain Muſical inſtrument of 3 ſtrings, called in Latin *Siſtrum*, or *Fidicula*.

Rebellion, (Lat. as it were a rewarring) a ſecond reſiſtance of ſuch, as being formerly overcome in battel by the Romans, had yielded themſelves to their ſubjection.

Rebus, the expreſſing of any name, conceit, motto, or deviſe by a picture; ſee *Camdens* Remains.

Rebutter, a Term in Law, is, when the Donnee by virtue of a Warrantry made by the Donour repelleth the Heir.

Recalcitration, (lat.) a ſtriking back with the heel.

Recantation, (lat.) a revoking, or unſaying what was ſaid before.

Recapitulation, (lat.) a brief Repetition, a ſumming up the heads of a former diſcourſe.

Recargaiſon, (French) a lading of a ſhip homeward, a backfraught.

Recede, (lat.) to retire, to go back.

Recent, (lat.) freſh, new, lately done.

Recenſion, (lat.) a rehearſing, reckoning or numbring.

Receptacle, (lat.) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a ware-houſe, or ſtore-houſe.

Reception, when two Planets are in each others dignity, then they are ſaid to receive one another, and it is manifold, by houſe, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

Receſſe, (lat.) a recoyling, or going back, a place of recreat, or retirement.

Recheat, a certain leſſon, which Hunters wind on their Horn, when the Hounds have loſt their Game.

Recidivous, (lat.) falling, or ſliding back, to the ſame paſſe as it was before.

Reciprocal, (lat.) mutual, or interchangeable, whence Reciprocation.

Reciſion, (lat.) a cutting away.

Recitation, (lat.) a reciting, or rehearſing, whence Recitative ſtile in Muſick is a kinde of ſinging, wherewith Heroick, or Dramatick Poems are rehearſed upon the ſtage.

Reck, (old word) to care.

Recluſe, (lat.) ſhut up, retired, cloyſter'd up in a ſolitary place.

Recogniſance, (Fr.) ſignifieth in Common-law, a Bond of Record, teſtifying from the *Recogniſor* to the *Recognizee*, a certain ſumme of money, which is acknowledged in ſome Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

Recognition, (lat.) a reviſing, re-acknowledging, or calling to minde.

Recollects, a certain Order of Fryars.

Recommendation, (lat.) a commending any one to another.

Recopilation, (Span.) a picking, or chooſing out the beſt from among a great many things.

Record, (French) in Common-law, signifieth an authentical, or uncontroulable teſtimony in writing.

Recordation, (lat.) a remembring, or calling to minde.

Recorder, one whom the Magiſtrate of a Town doth aſſociate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Juſtice, and proceedings according to Law.

Recovery, in Common-law, ſignifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgement, or Tryal of Law.

Recourſe, (lat.) refuge, or retreat.

Recoyle, (French *Reculeer* as it were, *retrahere culum*, i. to draw back the tail) to retire, or go back.

Recreant, (French) fainthearted, not ſtanding to ones challenge; alſo treacherous.

Recreation, (lat. as it were a making, or creating anew) a refreſhing, reviving, or reſtoring.

Recrement, (lat.) the droſſe ſcum, or dregs of any thing.

Recrimination, (lat.) a retorting back a fault upon the accuſer.

Rectangle, (lat.) a right, or ſtreight angle, or corner, which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

Rectification, (lat.) a rectifying, a making right, or ſtreight.

Recto ſur diſclamer, a Writ that lieth where the Lord in the Kings Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant diſclaimeth to hold of him.

Rector, (lat.) a Governour, alſo he that hath the charge, or cure of any Pariſh Church.

Rectus in curia, he that ſtandeth at the Bar, and hath no man to object any thing againſt him.

Reculade, (French) a recoiling, or going back, alſo a ſecret corner.

Reculver, an ancient Town in *Kent*, heretofore called *Regulbium*, here the Captain of the firſt Band of the *Vetaſians* lay in Garriſon; it is alſo famous for the Palace, built by *Aethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and the Monaſtery built by *Brightwald*, the eight *Arch-biſhop* of *Canterbury*, from which the Town came to be called *Raculf-minſter*.

Recuperation, (lat.) a recovering.

Recurvation, (lat.) a crooking, bowing, or bending backward.

A *Recuſant*, a Roman Catholick, ſo called from refuſing to ſubmit to the Diſcipline of the Reformed Church.

Redamation, (lat.) a loving again.

Redargution, (lat.) a diſproving, a convincing of falſity by ſolid arguments.

Redborn, (ſignifying as much as redwater) a Town in *Hertford-ſhire*, ſeated upon the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*, it hath been famous heretofore for the Reliques of *Amphibalus*, who ſuffered Martyrdom under *Dioclesian*, and who converted St. *Alban* to the Chriſtian faith.

Reddition, (lat.) a reſtoring, or giving back.

Redevable, (French) being in arrearage, or behinde in payment, whence it is uſed in a tranſlate ſence, for obleiged, or beholding to. *Cleopatra*.

Redhibition, (lat.) the cauſing of any one by Law, to take that again which he ſold.

Rediculus, a certain God worſhipt among the ancient Romans, without the *Porta Capena*, upon occaſion of *Hannibals* returning from Rome, being frighted with certain apparitions.

Redintegration, (lat.) a renewing, a making whole again.

Redition, (lat.) a returning, or coming back.

Redituaries, a certain Order of Fryars, being a branch of the Franciſcans.

Redolent, (lat.) yielding a ſweet ſmell, fragrant.

Redonation, (lat.) a giving back, that which was taken away.

Redoubt, a Term in fortification, the jutting out of the angles, or corners of any work.

A *Redſtert*, a certain bird, otherwiſe called a Robin Redbreaſt, in Latin *Rubicilla*.

Redſhanks, the *Iriſh-Scots*, are ſo called from *Reuda*, an *Iriſh* Captain, who anciently, by force of Arms, ſeated himſelf in a part of *Scotland*.

Redubbours, thoſe that buy Cloath, which they know to be ſtollen, and turn it into ſome other form, or faſhion.

Reduction, (lat.) a reducing, or bringing back.

Redverſies, commonly called Rivers's, the name of an honourable Family in *Cornwal*, who have been heretofore Earles of *Devonſhire*, and Barons of *Plimpton*, they are ſtiled in Latin Records, *de Riparijs*.

Redundancy, (lat.) an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding.

Redu-

Reduplication, (lat.) a redoubling, a Rhetorical figure, called in Greek *Anadiplosis*, wherein a verse, or sentence ends in the same word as the following begins.

Reentry, in Common Law, is a resuming or taking again possession of what we had last forgon.

Reev, or *Greve*, from the Saxon word *Gerefa*, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manour.

To *Reeve*, a term in Navigation, and spoken of ropes, signifieth as much as to put in or to put through.

Refection, (lat.) a repast or meale.

Refectory, or *Refectuary*, a place in Monasteries, where the Monks and Fryars eat together.

To *Refell*, (lat.) to disprove by arguments, to confute, to prove false.

Referendary, (lat.) an officer who makes report of Petitions or Requests exhibited to any Prince, more particularly one under the Master of Requests in *France*.

Reflection, (lat.) a bowing or bending back, a beating or striking back; also by metaphor a casting back ones minde upon things past.

Reflux, (lat.) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea or any River.

Refocillation, (lat.) a cherishing, comforting, or reviving; also a kindling or keeping warm.

Reformado, (Span.) an officer who having lost his men, is continued in pay as an inferiour souldier.

To *Reform*, a term in Faulconry, for a Hawk is not said to prune, but to reform her feathers.

Refractary, (lat. as it were irrefrangible, *i.* unbreakable) stubborn or obstinate.

Refranation, is when a Planet is applying to another, either by conjunction or aspect, and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde.

Refret, (French *Refrain*) the burthen of a Ballade or Song.

Refrigeration, (lat.) a refreshing or cooling again.

Refuge, (lat.) a flying for succour or safety, a place of respite or succour.

Refulgent, (lat.) shining bright.

To *Refund*, (lat.) to dissolve or melt again, also to pay back.

Refutation, (lat.) a confuting by arguments, a disapproving.

Regal, (lat.) Kingly, Royal, Stately; also a Regal signifieth a Ring or Jewel of great value.

To *Regale*, (French) to fare like a King, to intertain Royally.

Regalia, (lat.) the rights and priviledges of a King.

Regardant, (French) looking back, a term in Heraldry.

Regarder of the Forrest, is an officer of the Kings Forrest, who is sworn to make the regard of the Forrest, to surview all other officers, and to inquire of all offences, as well of Vert as of Venison, within all that ground that is parcell of the Forrest which is called the *Regard*.

Regards, (French) attentive markings or observings of men and actions. *Cleopat.*

Regency, (lat.) a ruling, but more particularly the Protectourship of a Kingdom.

Regeneration, (lat.) a new-birth, a being born again spiritually.

Regermination, (lat.) a sprouting forth or budding again.

Regicide, (lat.) a King-killer.

Regifugium, a certain Feast celebrated by the ancient Romans the seventh Calends of *March*, on which day *Tarquin* and Kingly government were banished *Rome*.

Regiment, a body of souldiers consisting of 10 Companies or Troops.

Register, (lat.) a Memorial or Record, more particularly our ancientest Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

Reglutination, (lat.) a glueing again.

Regrater, a word anciently used in the Common Law for him that bought by the great, and sold by retaile; also one that trimmes up old wares for sale, a huckster.

Regression, or *Regresse*, (lat.) a returning or going back.

Regret, (French) desire, also sorrow or reluctance.

Regularity, (lat.) order, rule, or prescript; also a Canonical life.

Marcus Attilius *Regulus*, a famous Roman, who being taken by the *Carthaginians*, had leave given him to treat about the exchange of prisoners, upon his word given to return by such a time, which having performed, he was put to death with exquisite torments.

Regurgitation, (lat.) a swallowing up again.

Rejection, (lat.) a casting off.

To *Reimbosce*, (Span.) to return to the wood, to lie in ambush again.

Rejoynder, in Common Law, ſignifieth a ſecond anſwer made by the defendant, or an exception to a replication: the *Civilians* call it *Duplication*.

Reiſter, (French) or *Ruyter*, (Dutch) a horſeman (whence *Swartrutter*, a horſeman with black armour) alſo a long horſemans cloak.

Reiteration, (lat.) a ſaying or doing the ſame thing over again, a repeating.

Relaps, (lat.) a falling back into any ſickneſſe.

Relative, (lat.) having relation or nearneſſe to ſome other thing.

Relaxation, (lat.) a looſening, a releaſing, a ſetting at liberty.

Relay, a term in Hunting, a ſetting of hounds in a readineſſe where the Deer are likely to paſſe.

Releaſe, in the Common Law, is an inſtrument, whereby eſtates, rights, titles, entrys, actions, and other things, are ſometimes extinguiſhed ſometimes inlarged, ſometimes transferred, and ſometimes abridged.

Relief, in Common Law, is a certain ſumme of money that the Tenant holding by knights-ſervice, grandſergeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage or regal ſervice is due, or by ſoccage for which no homage is due; and being at full age at the death of his Anceſtour, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Alſo a term in Architecture.

Relegation, (lat.) a ſending or conveying away, a baniſhing.

To *Relent*, (lat.) to grow ſoft; it is alſo uſed metaphorically for to melt into pitty or compaſſion.

Relevation, (lat.) a raiſing or lifting up again.

Relict, (lat.) a thing forſaken or left deſtitute; alſo the Widow of a deceaſed husband, is called the Relict of ſuch a one.

Reliquary, (French) a ſhrine or casket where reliques (*i.* ſomething preſerved either of the body or cloths of deceaſed Saints) are kept.

Relobibin, a returning to the ſame point again.

Reliquation, (lat.) remains, or a being in arrearage.

Reluctation, or *Reluctance*, (lat.) a ſtriving, wreſtling, or ſtrugling againſt.

Remainder, in Common Law, ſignifieth a power or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or Tenements, after the eſtate of another expired.

Remancipation, (lat.) a returning back a commodity into the hands of him of whom it was firſt bought.

Remembrancers, three officers belonging to the Exchequer; the firſt is called the Kings Remembrancer, who entreth in his office all recogniſanſes taken before the Barons, and maketh bonds for any of the Kings debts, or for appearance or obſerving of orders, and maketh proces for the breach of them. The ſecond the Lord Treaſurers Remembrancer, who puts him and the reſt of the Juſtices in remembrance of ſuch things as are to be dealt in for the Princes behoof. The third is the Remembrancer of the firſt fruits and tenths, who taketh all compoſition for firſt fruits and tenths, and maketh proceſs againſt ſuch as pay not the ſame.

Remigation, (lat.) a rowing with oares.

Reminiſcence, (lat.) a remembring, or calling to mind.

Remiſſe, (lat.) ſlack, negligent.

Remiſſible, (lat.) pardonable, or to be forgiven.

Remitter, in Common Law, is a reſtitution of him that hath two titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient.

Remonſtrance, (lat.) a declaring, ſhewing, or giving of reaſons.

Remora, a fiſh called a Sea-lamprey or Suckſtone, which ſtoppeth the courſe of a Ship; alſo taken metaphorically for any delay or hindrance..

Remorſe, (lat.) as it were a rebiting or gnawing again, the ſting of conſcience, or troubles of mind for former evil actions.

Remuneration, (lat.) a rewarding or recompenſing for former good turns.

Remus, the brother of *Romulus*, who ſlew him that he might obtain the whole dominion to himſelf.

Rencounter, (French) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverſe parties.

Renavigation, (lat.) a ſailing back.

Rendevous, (a word ſignifying in French *render your ſelves*) a place where ſouldiers are muſtred.

Rendleſham, or *Rendliſham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently the Manſion houſe of *Redwald* King of the Eaſt *Saxons*, who being the firſt of that Kingdom that was baptized,

baptized, nevertheleſſe by his wifes ſeducement, he had in the ſame Church one altar for Chriſtian Religion, and another for his old heathen ſuperſtition.

Renegado, (Span.) a ſouldier that revolts to the enemy.

Renimed, or *Runningmead*, a famous meadow in the County of *Middleſex*, where in the year of our Lord 1215 the Barons of *England* aſſembled in great nnmbers to claim their liberties of King *John*.

Renitency, (lat.) a reſiſtance or ſtriving againſt.

Renodation, (lat.) an unknitting or undoing of a knot.

Renovation, (lat.) a making new or freſh, a renewing.

Rent, in Common Law, is a ſumme of money or other conſideration iſſueing yearly out of Lands or Tenements.

Renverſed, (French) turned the contrary.

Renumeration, (lat.) a numbring, counting, or paying back.

Renunciation, (lat.) a bringing word back again.

Renvoy, (French) a diſmiſſion or ſending back.

Repandous, (lat.) bowed or bent back.

Reparation, (lat.) a mending or making up again.

Repaſt, (French, as it were a feeding again) a meale.

Repaſtination, (lat.) the altering of grounds with often digging.

Repenſation, (lat.) a recompenſing, or making ſatisfaction.

Repentine, (lat.) ſudden, unawares, unexpected.

Repercuſſion, (lat.) a beating or ſtriking back.

Repertitious, (lat.) found by chance.

Repignoration, (lat.) a redeeming a pawn or gage.

Repletion, (lat.) a ſtuffing, or filling full.

Replevy, the bringing of a Writ called *replegiari facias* by him that hath his cattel or other goods diſtraind, and putting in ſurety to the Sheriff that upon delivery of the thing diſtrained, he will purſue the action againſt him.

Replication, (lat.) an unfolding, alſo a ſecond anſwering or making a reply.

Report, in Common Law, is a relation or repetition of a caſe debated or argued.

Repoſition, (lat.) a putting back, a ſetting again in his place.

Repoſitory, (lat.) a ſtorehouſe, or place to keep things in, more peculiarly by the Architects, ſuch places as are built for the laying up of rareties either in picture or other arts are called *Repoſitories*.

Reprehenſion, (lat.) a blaming or reproving.

Repreſentation, (lat.) a making the reſemblance or likeneſſe of any thing.

Repriſe, (French) a taking back again, alſo any deduction or duty paid yearly out of a Manour.

Repriſell, (French) a ſeizing on for a pawn or prize. See Law of Marque.

To *Reprive*, in Common Law, is to take back a priſoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

Reprobation, (lat.) a reproving, alſo a rejecting or caſting out of favour, whence a Reprobate is taken for a wicked perſon or one caſt out of gods favour.

Reptitious, (lat.) ſtealing or creeping on by degrees.

Repton, a Town in *Darbyſhire*, famous in old times, for being the burial place of King *Æthelbald*, and alſo for the misfortune of *Burthred*, the laſt King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the *Danes*.

Republique, (lat.) a Common-wealth or Free-State.

Repudiation, (lat.) a refuſing, a putting away or divorcing.

Repugnancy, (lat.) reſiſtance, contrariety of one thing to another.

Repullulation, (lat.) a budding forth, a ſpringing up again.

Repumication, (lat.) a ſlicking, or raizing with a pumice.

Reputation, (lat.) eſteem, reckoning, or good opinion.

Requeſt, (French) a petition or deſire, alſo a Court of the ſame nature with the Chancery, redreſſing by equity the wrongs that divers men ſuffer, either by Law or otherwiſe, at the hands of thoſe that are more powerfull than themſelves.

To ſing a *Requiem*, ſignifieth to ſing a Maſſe for the eternal reſt of the ſoules of thoſe that are deceaſed, the word *Requies* ſignifying in Latin reſt.

Reſceyt, (lat. *receptio*) in Common Law is an admiſſion of a third perſon to plead his right in a cauſe between other two.

To *Reſcind*, (lat.) to take away, to deſtroy

deſtroy, or repeal, whence a Reſciſſorian Act, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Reſciſſorian action, (lat.) an action that nulleth, or maketh void.

Reſcous, in Common-law, is a reſiſtance of lawfull authority, by taking away, or procuring the eſcape of any one arreſted by a Bayliffe.

Reſcribendary, a certain Officer belonging to *Rome*, who ſets a value upon indulgencies and ſupplications.

Reſcript, (lat.) a writing, which is in anſwer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

Reſearch, (French) a conſtant perſeverance, a continual repetition of ſervices. *Cleopatra*.

Reſentment, or *Reſſentiment*, (French) a ſenſible feeling, or true apprehenſion of any thing.

Reſeration, (lat.) an unlocking, or unbolting.

Reſervation, (lat.) a reſerving, or keeping in ſtore; alſo in Common-law, it is taken for that Rent, or ſervice, which the Granter in any Grant tieth the Grantee to perform unto him; alſo Reſervation, or Reſervedneſſe, is uſed in Romances for that diſtance and ſtate, which Ladies obſerve in their behaviour toward thoſe that Court them.

Reſiance, (French) a mans abode, or continuance in a place.

Reſidence, (lat.) the ſame, but more peculiarly; it is uſed for the continuance of a Parſon, or Vicar upon his benefice.

Reſidue, (lat.) the reſt, or remainder.

Reſignation, (lat.) an unſealing, alſo a ſurrendring up, but more particularly, the reſigning up a benefice into the hands of the Ordinary.

Reſilition, (lat.) a rebounding, or leaping back.

Reſinous, (lat.) full of Roſin.

Reſipiſcence, (Latin, as it were a being wiſe again) a repenting, a changing ones minde from doing fooliſhly.

Reſiſtence, (Lat. as it were a withſtanding) a Term in Philoſophy, taken for the property of a ſolid body, which reſiſteth and oppoſeth whatſoever comes againſt it.

Reſolution, (lat.) in the primitive acception, ſignifieth a looſening, or untying, but it is generally taken onely for a full purpoſe, or intention to do any thing, perhaps, becauſe by untying, all knots, and hindrances are taken away.

Reſonant, (lat.) reſounding, ringing, or ecchoing out aloud.

Reſource, (French) a new ſource, a recovery.

Reſpight of homage, ſignifieth the forbearing of homage, which ought firſt of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by homage.

Reſpiration, (lat.) a breathing, or taking reſpite.

Reſplendent, (lat.) ſhining bright, or gliſtering.

Reſponſe, or *Reſponſion*, (lat.) an Anſwer.

Reſponſory ſong, an Anthem, wherein they ſing by turns as it were, one anſwering the other.

Reſtagnation, (lat.) an overflowing, a bubling up.

Reſtauration, (lat.) a reſtoring, making new, or repairing.

Reſtible, (lat.) tilled every year, alſo flouriſhing, or bearing fruit every year.

Reſtipulation, (lat.) a putting in a pledge or gage for the aſſurance of ones anſwer unto an action in Law.

Reſtitution, (lat.) a reſtoring back; in Common-law it is taken for the ſetting him in poſſeſſion of Lands, or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully diſſeiſed of them.

Reſtive, (French) unwilling, ſtubborn, obſtinate.

Reſtriction, (lat.) a holding, or reſtraining.

Reſuery, (French) madneſſe, fooliſhneſſe.

Reſultancy, or *Reſult*, (French) a rebounding, or leaping back; alſo the iſſue, or event of a buſineſſe; alſo a concluſion drawn from any thing.

Reſumption, (lat.) a taking back again, particularly a taking back into the Kings hands, as before he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patents to any man.

Reſupination, (lat.) a lying along on the back with the face upward.

Reſurrection, (lat.) a riſing again.

Reſuſcitation, (lat.) a raiſing up again.

Retailler, (French) a ſeller by retail, *i.* by pieces, or parcels, and not by the groſſe.

Retainer, in Common-law, is taken for a ſervant not menial, but onely uſing his maſters name, or bearing his livery.

Retaliation, (lat.) a doing like for like, a requiting, either good, or bad.

Retar-

Retardation, (lat.) a forſlowing, lingring, or ſtaying.

Retention, (lat.) a retaining, or holding back; in Common-law, it is meant, when a Court pronounceth not a full arreſt, or judgement, but reſerves ſomewhat to be afterwards ordered.

Retentive, (lat.) apt to retain, or hold in, whence *Retentive* faculty, the retaining powr of nature, which keeps in the nouriſhment within the body, ſo long as is convenient.

Reticence, (lat.) a being ſilent, or holding ones peace.

Reticle, (lat.) a little Net.

Retinacle, (lat.) that which retains, or holds back another thing.

Retortion, (lat.) a twiſting, or writhing backward.

Retraction, (lat.) a drawing back; alſo a ſhifting, or going off from ones word.

Retraxit, in Common-law is an exception againſt one that formerly commenc't an action, and withdrew it, or was nonſuit before tryal.

Retreat, (French) a retiring, alſo a place of accommodation and ſecurity.

Retribution, (lat.) a giving back, a making recompence, or requital.

Retriment, (lat.) the droſſe, or dregs of metal, alſo any kinde of rubbiſh.

Retrive, (from the French *Retrover*, to finde again) a Term in Hawking, to ſpring Partridges again, after they have once ſprung already; alſo to recover a thing given for loſt.

Retroaction, (lat.) a driving backward.

Retroceſſion, (lat.) a going backward.

Retrocopulation, (lat.) a coupling backward.

Retroduction, (lat.) a leading, or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (lat.) a recoiling, or going back; a Planet goes Retrogade, when it goes contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

Retrogreſſion, (lat.) the ſame as Retrogradation.

Return in Common-law, ſignifieth the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bayliffs, which is a Certificate made to the Court where the Writ directeth him, of that which he hath done touching the ſerving of the ſame Writ.

Reuda, a certain *Iriſh* Captain, who by force of Arms ſeated himſelf in a part of *Scotland*.

Revelation, (lat.) a revealing laying open, or diſcovering.

Revels, ſports of dancing, masking, comedies, &c. formerly uſed in the Kings houſe and Inns of Court, from the French *Reveiller*, to awake, becauſe they were performed in the nighr time.

Reverberation, (lat.) a reflecting, a beating, or ſtriking back.

Reverbitorie, (lat.) a kinde of Fornace, or Limbeck.

Reverſe, (French) a back-blow in fencing.

Reverſed, turned backward, or upſide down, a Term in Heraldry, being the abatement of a Cote proper to him that raviſhes a Maid, or Widow, or flies from his ſoveraigns Banner.

Reverſion, (lat.) a returning, alſo in Common-law, is a poſſibility reſerved to mans ſelf, and his Heirs to have again, Lands, or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of ſuch conditions.

Reveſtiary, a place where the Church Veſtments are kept, a Veſtry.

Revivification, (lat.) a reviving, a coming again to ones ſelf.

Revocation, (lat.) a calling back.

Revolution, (lat.) a rowling back, the turning back of cæleſtial bodies to their firſt point, and finiſhing their circular courſe.

Revulſion, (lat.) a plucking back, or drawing away, in Phyſick it is an evacuation of the Morbifick matter, by places oppoſite to the ſeat of the humour.

Rewiſh, (Dutch) lecherous, a word applied to the copulation of Doves.

R H

Rhabdomancy, (Greek) divination by a wand ſtaff, or rod.

Rhadamanthus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, who for his ſeverity in Juſtice was faign'd by the Poets to have been one of the three infernal Judges, the other two being *Aeacus* and *Minos*.

Rhætia, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Helvetia*, and the Lake *Larius*, it is divided into higher and lower *Rhetia*, the inhabitants of the higher are called *Griſons* of the lower *Boiarii*.

Rhapſodie, (Greek) ſee *Rapſodie*.

Rhedarious, (lat.) belonging to a Car, or Coach.

Rhedarious, (lat.) belonging to a Waggon, or Cart.

Rheſus, a King of *Thrace*, the ſon of *Strymon*

mon and *Euterpe*, he came with his white horſes to the aide of the *Trojans*, and was killed by *Diomed* and *Uliſſes*, with the help of *Dolon*, thoſe white horſes, upon which the fate of *Troy* depended, being brought away by the Greeks.

Rhetorical, (lat.) eloquent, full of Rhetorick, *i.* the art of ſpeaking well, and eloquently.

Rhinoceros, (Greek) a kinde of *Indian* beaſt, having a horn on his noſe.

Rhodus, a famous Iſland in the *Carpathian* Sea, formerly conſecrated to the Sun, in honour of whom a mighty *Coloſſus* was made, 50 Cubits in length.

Rhomb, or *Roumb*, (lat.) a certain Geometrical ſquare figure, conſiſting of equal ſides, but unequal angles; alſo a ſpinning wheel, alſo a Mariners Compaſſe, or Sea Chart.

Rhonchiſonant, (lat.) ſounding like one that ſnorts in his ſleep.

Rhythmical, (Greek) belonging to Rhythme, or Meeter in verſe; as alſo to proportion, or harmony in Muſick.

R I

Rialto, a ſtately place in *Venice*, like to our Royal Exchange.

Ribadavia, a Town in *Gallicia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence is brought a ſort of wine much eſteemed.

Riband, is leſſe then a Coſt, and contains the eighth part of a Bend.

Ribauldry, (Ital.) whoredom, uncleanneſſe, or the carriage of a Ruffian.

Ribibble, (old word) a Fiddle, or Cittern.

Richmond, q. rich mount, the chief Town of *Richmondſhire*; it was walled about, and fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle againſt the *Danes*, by *Allan* the firſt Earle thereof, alſo the name of one of the Kings houſes in *Surrey*, where King *Edward* the third died.

Ribolla, a kinde of ſtrong wine, ſo called.

Riches, by the Hunters taken for a Company, and ſo they ſay a riches of Marterns.

Richard, a proper name of a man, ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue powerfull diſpoſition.

Ricture, (lat.) a grinning or ſhewing the teeth like a dog, alſo a fretting or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride* in Navigation, is, when a ſhip is held in ſo faſt by her Anchors, that ſhe doth not drive away by the tide, or winde.

Riding Clark, one of the ſix Clarks of the Chancery, who takes his turn for his year to have the controling of all Grants which paſſe the great Seal.

Rier County, a publick place, which the Sheriffe appointeth for the receit of the Kings money, after the end of his County.

Rigation, (lat.) a bedewing, watering, or ſprinkling.

Rigidity, or *Rigour*, (lat.) ſtifneſſe with cold, or froſt; alſo ſurlineſſe, ſtrictneſſe, ſeverity.

Rigel, the left foot of Orion.

Rigols, a certain Muſical inſtrument, called a *Clericord*, it comes from the French *Regalliadir*, i. to rejoyce.

Ringtail, a kinde of Puttock, or Kite, having whitiſh feathers about his tail.

Ringwalk, a Term in hunting, being a round walk made by Hunters.

Riot, in Common-law, is the forcible doing of an unlawfull act, by three, or more perſons aſſembled together for that purpoſe.

Riphæan-hills, certain Hills of *Scythia*, ſo called from the Greek word *Ripe*, i. the violent force of windes blowing from thoſe parts, they are alſo called *Hyperborean* Mountains.

Ripiers, thoſe that uſe to bring fiſh from the Sea-coaſt to the inner parts of the land, it comes from the Latin word *Ripa*, a Bank, or Shore.

Riſible, (lat.) ſubject to laughter.

Riſingham, (ſignifying in the *Britiſh* tongue the Gyants habitation) a certain Town in *Northumberland*, of which the old *Brittains* fabulouſly reported, that it was defended by their god *Magon*, againſt a *Soldan*, or great Prince in thoſe times.

Rituals, certain books, which preſcribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Church.

Rivage, (French) the water-ſide, or Sea-Coaſt.

Rivality, (lat.) envy between *Rivals*, i. two perſons loving one, and the ſame woman, being a Metaphor borrowed from thoſe that fetch water from the ſame river.

Rivulet, (lat.) a Brook, or little river.

Rixation, (lat.) a brawling, or wrangling.

Rixon, a Citie of *Illyria*, ſeated upon a River of the ſame name.

Roan,

R O

Roan colour, a kinde of dark, or Chesnut colour, being most properly spoken of a Horse.

Robert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch famous in Councel.

Robigalia, certain feasts kept in *May*, by the ancient Romans in honour of *Robigus*, who was worshipt as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blasting.

Robiginous, (lat.) full of rust, also blasted as Corn.

Roboration, (lat.) a strengthning, or making strong, from *Robur*, i. an Oak.

Robustous, (lat.) strong as an Oak.

Roch, (old word) a Rock.

Rochester, a Citie in *Kent*, called in Latin *Roffa*, from one *Rhufus*, but more anciently *Durobrevis*, in the year 676. it was laid waste by *Aetheldred*, King of the *Mercians*, and many a time afterwards sacked by the *Danes*.

Rochet, a kinde of fish, so called; also a kinde of surplice, or Bishops Robe.

Rod, a certain Land measure, see Pearch.

Rode, a station for ships, from the Dutch word *Reed*.

Rodknights, or *Radknights*, certain servitours, which hold by serving their Lord on horse-back.

Rodnet, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-cocks in.

Rodomontade, (Span.) a vain-glorious bragging, or boasting.

Roe, or *Roebuck*, a kinde of Deer, called in French *la Chevrelle*.

Rogation, (lat.) an asking, demanding, or intreating, whence *Rogation* week, the next week but one before *Whitsunday*; so called from the duty of fasting and prayer injoyned at that time by the Church, as a preparative to the feast of the *Ascention*, it is also called Gang week, and by some Grasse week.

Roger, the proper name of a man, from the Dutch word *Ruger*, i. quiet, or *Rodgar*, i. strong Councel.

Rogitation, (lat.) an asking often, an intreating earnestly.

Roiston, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, anciently called *Roises* Crosse, from a Crosse built by Dame *Roise* (as some think) Countesse of *Norfolk*, but being augmented by *Eustace de Marck*, it came to be called *Roiston*, q. *Roises* Town.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the third, for the keeping of the Rolls, or Records of Chancery, the master whereof in the absence of the Lord Chancelour sitteth as Judge.

Rollo, a famous Captain, who with a select Company of *Danish* youths going to seek out new habitations, setled in that part of *France*, which is now called *Normandy*, the *French* at last after much War were glad to make a league with them, and to allow them quiet possession of what they had conquered, and *Rollo* marrying the daughter of *Charls* the simple, was both himself baptised, and likewise caused all his people to imbrace the Christian faith.

Roma, the chief Citie of *Italy*, and most famous of the world, built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Numitor*, the inhabitants of this Citie and parts adjacent, called the Romans, were anciently a people renowned, both in warre and peace, and masters of a great part of the world.

Romance, a feigned history from *Romant*, the most eloquent sort of *French*, or Roman, which hath heretofore been used to signifie any thing written, or expressed eloquently.

Rome, (old word) to wander, or walk up and down.

Romescot, or *Romefeoh*, a certain tribute paid to Rome, commonly called *Peterpence*.

Romulus and *Remus*, the sons of *Sylvia*, (as some suppose by *Mars*) the daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, they were preserved from the cruelty of their Unkle *Amulius* by *Laurentia* (of which see more in *Laurentia*) *Romulus* having slain his brother *Remus*, obtained the sole Government of the Citie to himself; he overcame the *Veientes* (who made warre upon the Romans, because that they wanting wives, had ravisht the Virgins that came from Neighbouring places to see their shews called *Consualia*) dedicating the spoiles to *Jupiter Feretrius*; he also overcame the *Fidenates* and the *Sabines*, whom he caused with *Titus Tatius* their King, to inhabit Rome, and to joyn into one Commonwealth with the Romans, at length in a great Assembly at the Lake of *Caprea*, a sudden Tempest arising, he vanisht away, none knowing what became of him.

Roncevalles, anciently called *Rocida Valis*, a Town of *Navar*, famous for the burial of *Rowland*, kinſman to *Charles* the Great.

Rondacher, (French) he that carrieth a *Rondach*, i. a Target, or Buckler.

Rondelier, (French) the ſame, alſo a Target maker.

Rood, the ſame as Rod, or Pearch, alſo a Croſſe.

Roodloft, (Saxon) a ſhrine, a place to put a rood, or croſſe in, or the image, or relique of any Saint.

Rorid, *Roral*, or *Rorulent*, (lat.) dewy, beſpringled with dew.

Roſamunda, the daughter of *Cimimundus*, King of the *Gepidæ*, ſhe was married to *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, who having made a feaſt, drank a health to her out of a Cup made of his fathers skull, for which ſhe procured his death by the means of *Herminges*, with whom ſhe fled to *Longinus*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, and married him, but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus*, ſhe offered a potion to *Helminges* in the bath, which was poiſon, which he ſuſpecting, forced her to drink it her ſelf, the word ſignifieth in *Saxon* roſe of peace.

Roſarie, (lat.) a place where Roſes grow; alſo a ſhort prayer book, or a pair of beads, containing 150 Pater Noſters, and 150 Avemaria's.

Roſcid, (lat.) the ſame as rorid.

Roſcoman, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Roſe, a Chriſtian name of divers women, the ſignification well known.

Roſion, (lat.) a gnawing.

Roſſe, a Countrey of *Scotland*, denominated from the *Britiſh* word *Roſſe*, i. a heath, or place of lings.

Roſtration, (lat.) a thruſting in the beak or bill.

Rotation, (lat.) a wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To ſay a leſſon by *Rote*, to ſay it as roundly and currently, as a wheel runs in his rote, or track.

Rotundity, (lat.) roundneſſe.

Rou, (old word) ugly, froward.

Rouge Croſſe, ſee *Purſuivant*.

Roundin, a Term in Navigation, is a letting riſe the main, or foretack, and haling aft the foreſheat to the cathead, and main ſheat to the cabridge-head, when the wind larges upon the main and foreſail.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round ball.

Roundelay, a Sheapherds ſong, or dance.

Roundlet, a wine meaſure, containing 8 Gallons and a half.

Rounds, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of ſtatues.

Rowland, a proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch Councel for the land.

To *Rowze* a Hart, to raiſe him from his harbour.

Rowze, the Forreſters ſay a rowz of Wolves; in Faulconry a Hawk is ſaid to rowſe, not ſhake her ſelf.

Rous-in, a Term in Navigation, to make a Cable tight when it is ſlack upon the water.

A *Routurier*, (Fr.) a Peſant, or Ploughman.

Colour *de Roy*, a violet colour, which is the *French* Kings proper colour.

Royal, (French) kingly, belonging to a King, whence Royalties, the Rights, or Prerogative of a King: Royal is alſo a Term in Hunting, ſee Torch Royal.

R U

Rubefaction, (lat.) a making red.

Rubet, a ſtone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a Toad-ſtone.

Rubicon, a River of *Italy*, between *Rimini* and *Ravenna*, which floweth into the *Adriatick* Sea; it is now called *Runcone*, or *Piſcarello*.

Rubicund, (lat.) bloud red.

Rubie, a certain red Gem ſhining in the dark like a ſpark of fire.

Rubiginous, (lat.) ſee *Robigus*.

Rubrication, (lat.) a making red, whence *Rubricative*, a plaiſter ſo ſtrongly drawing that it makes the part look red.

Rubrick, a ſpecial Title of the Law, or a noted ſentence of any book marked with red Letters; alſo a Calender of Saints and Feſtivals.

Ructation, (lat.) a belching.

Rudheath, a place in *Cheſhire*, where there was formerly a ſanctuary for thoſe that had treſpaſſed againſt the Law, to remain ſecure for a year and a day.

Rudiments, (lat.) the firſt Elements, or principles of any art, or faculty, becauſe thoſe that come firſt to be inſtructed are to be imagined, altogether rude and ignorant.

Ruffe, a certain kinde of fiſh, by ſome called an *Aſpredo*.

Rugoſity, (lat.) ruggedneſſe, fulneſſe of wrinkles.

Ruinous,

Ruinous, (lat.) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A Carpenters *Rule*, an inſtrument to meaſure board, or timber with.

Rumbe, ſee *Rhombe*.

Rumia, a certain goddeſſe among the ancient Romans, who was ſaid to have the care of ſucking children, from *Rumi*, an ancient Latin word, ſignifying womens paps.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation, is to remove goods, or luggage out of a ſhips howld, whence it is alſo uſed upon other occaſions.

Ramigeration, (lat.) a carrying tales, a ſpreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Rumination, (lat.) a chewing of the cud, a pondering in ones minde, or earneſtly thinking upon any thing.

Ruminus, a ſirname of *Jupiter*, affording teats to every creature.

Runcina, the goddeſſe of weeding.

Ruption, (lat.) a breaking, or burſting.

Rural, (lat.) belonging to the Countrey.

Ruſſia, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Hungary* toward the South.

Ruſtication, (lat.) a dwelling in the Country.

Ruſticity, (lat.) a Countrey Garb, or carriage; alſo clowniſhneſſe.

Rut, to deſire copulation, a Term moſt properly applied to Deer.

Rutilation, (lat.) a ſhining, gliſtring, or glaring.

Ruttier, (French) a direction for the finding out of courſes by Land, or Sea; alſo an old beaten Souldier.

S A

Sabaoth, (from the Hebrew *Scabath* to reſt,) a celebration of the ſeventh day of the week; as a day of reſt among the Jews, in remembrance of Gods reſting from the work of the creation on that day, inſtead of which the firſt day of the week, called the Lords day, hath been ever obſerved by Chriſtians, in remembrance of Chriſts Reſurrection.

Sabbatarians, thoſe that obſerve the Jewiſh Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (lat.) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a ſort of Heretickes; ſo called from *Sabellius* their firſt Author, they affirmed the Father, Son, and holy Ghoſt, to be one onely perſon, having three names.

Sable, (French) the colour black in Heraldry; alſo a certain rich furre, taken from a Ruſſian beaſt, ſo called.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair, and pleaſant River, ſpringing out of *Plimlimmon* Hills in *Wales*, and taking its courſe through *Shropſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, and ſeveral other Shires; it is vulgarly called *Severn*, ſee *Severn*.

Saburrate, (lat.) to ballaſt a ſhip with Gravel.

Sacerdotal, (lat.) prieſtly, belonging to a Prieſt.

Saccus cum brochia, a ſervice of finding a ſack, and a broach to the King by virtue of a Tenure, for the uſe of his Army.

Sachem, a general name for any great Prince, or Ruler among the people of the *Weſt-Indies*.

Sack, a meaſure of Wool, containing 26 ſtone, and 14 pound.

Sacramental, (lat.) belonging to a Sacrament, or Oath.

Sacrificial, (lat.) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy offering.

Sacrilegious, (lat.) committing Sacriledge, *i.* a robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

Sacriſtie, or *Sacrary*, (lat.) a Veſtry, a place where the Prieſts Veſtments, and things belonging to the Church are kept.

Sadduces, a Sect among the Jews; ſo calſed from *Sadock* their firſt Author, they denied the being of Angels, and the Reſurrection of the body.

Safe conduct, ſee *Paſſeport*.

Sagacity, (lat.) quickneſſe of underſtanding, or apprehenſion, ſharpneſſe of judgement, or wit.

Sagamore, a King, or Supream Ruler among the *Indians*.

Sagbut, (Span.) a kinde of Muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a Trumpet.

Sagination, (lat.) a cramming, or making fat.

Sagittal, (lat.) belonging to an Arrow.

Sagittarius, one of the 12 ſignes of the *Zodiack*, ſee *Chiron*.

Sagittipotent, (lat.) powerfull in darts, or arrows.

Saguntus, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of *Spain*, now called *Morviedro*, ſituate upon the River *Ibero*; it was deſtroyed

by *Hannibal*, which was the cauſe of the ſecond *Punick* war.

Saker, a kind of Hawk, (called in Greek *Hierax*, i. holy) alſo a great piece of Ordnance.

Saie, a kinde of ſtuffe to make Cloaths of, called in Spaniſh *Saietta*.

Saint Anthonies fire, ſee *Eryſipely*.

Salacity, (lat.) wantonneſſe, or inclination to Venery, perhaps from *Salacia* a goddeſſe of the water, whom the ancients held to be the wife of *Neptune*, and that ſhe cauſed the fluctuation, or moving up and down of the Sea; alſo the Ebbing and flowing of the Sea was called by the *Romans* in old time *Salicia* and *Venilia*.

Salade, (French) a kinde of head-piece or helmet; called alſo Salet.

Salamander, a kinde of little beaſt like a Lizard, vulgarly believed to ſubſiſt in the hotteſt fire, and to quench it.

Salarie, (lat.) a ſervants ſtipend, or wages; ſo called as *Pliny* ſaith from *Sal*, i. *Salt*, both being alike neceſſary.

Salenæ, the ancient name of a Town in *Bedfordſhire*, now called *Salndy*, *Saudy*.

Salebrous, (lat.) rugged, rough, uneven.

Saliant, (lat.) leaping, a Term in Heraldry.

Saligot, (Fr.) a water-nut, or Caltrop.

Salii, the 12 Prieſts of *Mars* inſtituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

Marcus Livius Salinator, a famous Roman Captain, Conſull with *Claudius Nero*, he overcame *Aſdrubal* in the ſecond *Punick* warre.

Salique Law, a Law whereby the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the diſtaffe, *i.* cannot be inherited by women; it is ſo called, either from theſe words *ſi aliqua*, often mentioned in the Law (which as ſome ſay was made by *Pharamond*, others by *Philip* the fair) or elſe from the River *Sala*, near unto which the *Francks* anciently inhabited.

Salisbury, the chief Citie of *Wiltſhire*, riſen up out of the ruines of a very ancient Town called *Sorbiodunum*, and by vulgar *Latiniſts Sarum*, and *Sariſburia*, this place is famous for a ſtately Minſter, built here in the reign of King *Henry* the third, by *Richard Poor*, then Biſhop of *Salisbury*; this Cathedral hath as many windows as there are dayes in the year, as many pillars as there are hours in a year, and the gates are anſwerable in number to the 12 moneths.

Salivation, (lat.) a fluxing, or drawing humours out of the mouth by ſpettle.

Salligot, (French) a kinde of fruit, called water Nuts.

Sallow, (latin *Salix*) the Goats willow-tree.

Sally, to iſſue out of a beſieged Town, from the Spaniſh word *Salir*.

Salmacis, a Fountain of *Caria*, near *Halicarnaſſus*; ſo called from *Salmacis*, a Nymph, who falling in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the ſon of *Mercury* and *Venus*, when ſhe could by no other means draw him to her love, ſhe leapt into the Fountain, and imbracing him, prayed unto the gods that they might grow into one, whereupon they immediately became one perſon, having both Sexes; alſo at the prayers of *Hermaphroditus* the Fountain contracted this quality, that who ever entred into it, were transformed into both Sexes, and called *Hermaphrodites*.

Salmoneus, a King of *Elis*, the ſon of *Aeolus*, who aſpiring to be a god, drove his Chariot over a brazen bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate Thunder, at which *Jupiter* inraged, ſtruck him down to Hell with a Thunderbolt.

Salomon, a proper name, ſignifying in Hebrew peaceable.

Salſamentarious, (lat.) belonging to ſalt things, brine, or pickle.

Salſure, (lat.) a ſalting, ſeaſoning, or powdering.

Saltation, (lat.) a dancing, or leaping.

Saltimbanco, (Ital.) a Mountebank, or Quackſalver.

Saltire, a Term in Heraldry, ſee *Sautoir*.

Salvatel Vein, ſee *Vein*.

Salubrity, (lat.) wholſomneſſe, or healthfulneſſe.

Salutatory, (lat.) a place where people ſtand to ſalute great men.

Salutiferous, (lat.) bringing health, or ſafety.

Samaria, a Countrey of *Paleſtine*, bordering upon *Judæa*.

Sambenito, (Span.) a Coat of courſe ſackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church.

Sambuke, a Muſical inſtrument, called alſo a Dulcimer; alſo a warlike Engine.

Samonds, the ſirname of a very ancient family of Barons, who heretofore had their chief habitation at *Bromham* in *Wiltſhire*,

ſhire, they are ſtiled in Latin Records *de Sancto Amando*.

Samos, the name of two Iſlands, the one near *Ionia* over againſt *Epheſus*, ſacred to *Juno*, anciently called *Parthenia*, the other in the bay of *Ambracia*, over againſt *Epirus*, anciently called *Cephalenia*.

Samothracia, an Iſland of the *Ægæan* Sea, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

Samplar, corrupted from *Examplar*, a pattern or coppy.

Sampſon, a proper name, ſignifying in Heb. there the ſecond time.

Samuel, another proper name, ſignifying in Heb. placed of God.

Sanable, (lat.) to be healed or cured.

Sanchia, a Chriſtian name of divers women from the Latin *Sancta*, i. holy.

Sanctification, (lat.) a ſanctifying, hallowing, or making holy.

Sanctimony or *Sanctity*, (lat.) the profeſſion of holineſſe.

Sanction, (lat.) a decreeing, enacting, or eſtabliſhing, any Law or Ordinance.

Sanctuary, (lat.) a ſanctified or holy place; alſo a place priviledged by the Prince for the ſafeguard of offenders lives, founded upon the great reverence which the Prince beareth unto the place whereunto he granteth ſuch a priviledge.

Sanctum Sanctorum, the innermoſt and holieſt place of the *Jews* Temple where the Arke was kept.

Sandal, a kind of pantofle or ſlipper; alſo a pretious ſort of Indian wood.

A *Sandapile*, (lat.) a coffin or beer to carry dead bodies on.

Sandarach, a kind of red painting, otherwiſe called Orpine or red Arſenick.

A *Sand-bag*, in Etching or Graving, is that on which they uſe to turn their plate.

Sanglant, (French) bloody, or imbrued with blood.

Sanglier, (French) a Bore of five years old.

Sangnin, or *Sangnineous*, (lat.) full or abounding with blood; alſo of a complexion where that humour is predominant; alſo in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy or murrey colour.

Sanguinolent, (lat.) bloody or cruel.

Sanhedrim, (Heb.) the Supream Council or Court of judicature among the Jews, conſiſting of the high Prieſt and 70 Seniors or Elders who were to conſult about the greateſt matters of the Commonwealth, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil.

Sanity, (lat.) health, ſoundneſſe.

Sanjacks, the Governours of Cities among the Turks.

Sanicle, a kind of herb called ſelf-heal.

Sankfin, (from the French words *Sang*, i. blood, and *fine*, i. ended) a finall end of any lineal race or deſcent of kindred.

Saphæna vein, ſee *vein*.

Saphick verſe, a kind of verſe conſiſting of a trochee, ſpondee, dactyle, and two trochee's, and having at the end of every three verſes an Adonic which conſiſts of a dactyl and ſpondee. This kind of verſe was firſt invented by *Sapho* a famous Poeteſſe of *Mitylene*.

Saphire, a kind of Gem or pretious Stone of an azure colour.

Sapidity, or *Sapor*, (lat.) ſavorineſſe, well ſeaſon'dneſſe, pleaſantneſſe of taſte or ſavour.

Sapience, (lat.) wiſdom or prudence.

Sapphick, ſee *Saphick*.

Saraband, (Ital.) a kind of Leſſon or Air in Muſick going with a quick time.

Sarah, a proper name of a woman ſignifying in Heb. Miſtreſſe or Dame.

Sarcaſm, (Greek) a bitter jeſt, ſcoff, or taunt.

Sarcell, the pinion of a Hawk.

Sarcenet, a kind of thin Taffata.

Sarcination, (lat.) a loading with packs or fardells.

Sarcoma, (Greek) a bunch of fleſh growing upon the noſe.

Sarcophage, (Greek) a certain ſtone wherein dead bodies being incloſed, do conſume away within a ſhort time; alſo a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Sarcotick, (Greek) breeding new fleſh.

Sarculation, (lat.) a weeding or plucking up of weeds, whence the time that Countrymen weed their corn in is vulgarly called Sarcling time.

Sardanapalus, the laſt King of *Aſſyria*, againſt whom for his luxury and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media* and *Belochus* of *Babylon* rebelling, transferred the Empire to *Media* and *Babilonia*. *Sardanapalus*, as ſoon as he ſaw himſelf in danger, throwing himſelf and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which he

he built for that purpoſe.

Sardel, or *Sardine*, a kind of fiſh called a pilcher.

Sardinia, an Iſland in the *Liguſtick* Ocean, ſo called from *Sardus* the ſon of *Hercules*, who planted himſelf here.

Sardonick laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the herb Sardon, which being eaten cauſeth it.

Sardonyx, a kind of Gem or pretious Stone of a dark or blackiſh colour, being alſo called a Corneol or Onyx of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatia, a very large Country, reaching from the borders of *Germany* and the River *Viſtula*, as far as *Hircania*, and is divided into *Sarmatia*, *Europæa*, and *Sarmatia Aſiatica*.

Sarmentitious, (lat.) belonging to branches or twigs.

Sarpedon, a King of *Lycia*, he was the ſon of *Jupiter* by *Laodamia* the daughter of *Bellerophon*, and going to help the *Trojans* was killed by *Patroclus*, and carried out of the field by *Apollo* at *Jupiters* command.

Sarplar, or *Serplath*, a quantity of wool conſiſting of 80 Tod, each Tod being two ſtone, and each ſtone 14 pound.

A *Sarſe*, a ſive of hair.

Sarſaparilla, the root of a certain tree called *Smilax Peruviana*.

Saſſafras, the wood of another *Indian* tree very uſeful in Phyſick.

Satanical, belonging to Satan, *i.* the Devil, from the Hebrew word *ſitnaih*, i. hatred.

It *Sate ma ſore*, (old word) it touch't me greatly.

Satellite, (lat.) a Yeoman of the Guard, alſo a Catchpole.

Satiety, (lat.) fullneſſe, glutting, whence ſatiation, a filling or cloying.

Satiſdation, (lat.) a putting in bail or ſurety.

Satisfaction, (lat.) a ſatisfying or making amends; alſo a taking great content or pleaſure in any thing.

Satorious, (lat.) belonging to ſowing or ſowers.

Satrap, (Greek) a title anciently given to the chief Governour of any Province under the King of *Perſia*.

Saturity, (lat.) the ſame as *Satiety*.

Saturnals, (lat.) Feaſts dedicated to *Saturn*, an ancient heathen deity, the ſon of *Cælus* and *Veſta*, who married his ſiſter *Ops* and cut off the genital members of his father *Cælus*, and threw them into the Sea, out of the froth of which ſprung *Venus*, from thence called *Aphrodite*, he ſought to devour all his male children, wherefore *Ops* as ſoon as ſhe was delivered of *Jupiter*, and *Juno* at a birth, ſhe gave him inſtead of *Jupiter* a great ſtone wrapt up in ſwadling-clouts, which he devoured; next ſhe brought forth *Neptune*, whom ſhe concealed, as alſo *Pluto* and *Glaucus* whom ſhe had at a birth; He was overthrown by his brother *Titan* who made war againſt him for the Kingdom, and ſhut up him and his wife in priſon, whence he was delivered by his ſon *Jupiter*, againſt whom alſo making war himſelf, he was driven out of his Kingdom, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus* whom he taught Husbandry and the uſe of the Vine. *Saturn* is alſo the name of one of the 7 Planets, the ſloweſt in motion and of the melancholieſt influence; alſo among Chymiſts it is taken for lead.

Satyre (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much ſpoken of by ancient Poets, reſembling in the upper part of their bodies the ſhape of a man, in the lower part, of a goat, and being all over hairy, (from *Satyra*) a kind of ſharp and invective Poem full of taunting expreſſions againſt any perſon or thing.

Satyrical (lat.) bitter, invective, taunting, or ſcoffing.

Sauciation, (lat.) a wounding.

Saucidge, (in French *Sauciſſe*) a kind of pudding made of meat chopped very ſmall.

Savine, a kind of herb ſo called, becauſe it was had in great veneration among the *Sabines* an ancient people of *Italy*.

Saultoir, or *Sautoir*, (French) a term in Heraldry, being a figure reſembling St. *Andrews* croſſe.

Saunders, a kind of ſpice or ſweet wood, called in Latin *Santalum*.

Saws, (old word) ſayings.

Saxony, a Country of *Germany*, lying between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, whoſe inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela* vanquiſht *Brittany* and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the Lat. *Saxum* i. a ſtone, and *frangere*, i. to break) a kind of herb ſo called becauſe it breakes the ſtone in the kidney.

S C

Scabious, (lat.) ſcabby or mangy.

Scabrous, (lat.) rough, rugged, unpoliſhed.

Scævity, (lat.) left-handedneſſe, unluckineſſe.

Scævola, ſee *Mutius*.

Scalary, (lat.) belonging to a ſcale or ladder, but in Geometry ſcale is alſo taken for a meaſure proportionable to the draught.

Scalion, a kind of Plant otherwiſe called an Onion, or Chibbol, or young Cive.

Scaldis, a river of the Low Countries running by *Antwerp*, called in Dutch *Schelde*.

Scallop, (Span. *Chalupe*) a ſhip-boat, called alſo a ſhallop; alſo a kind of fiſh called in Latin *Pecten*.

Scalp, the hairy part of the head, which encompaſſeth the skull; it is called in Greek *Pericranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping Iron*, (from the Lat. *Scalpere*, i. to ſcrape or ſcratch) a Chirurgions Inſtrument to ſcrape or cleanſe wounds withall.

Scamander, ſee *Xanthus*.

Scammony, a kind of herb otherwiſe called purging Bindweed.

Scandalous, (lat.) giving ſcandal, *i.* offence, ill example, or occaſion of other mens ſinning.

Scandalum Magnatum, ſignifieth in Common Law, a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earles, *&c.*

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to *George Caſtriot*, the ſon of *John Caſtriot* Prince of *Epirus* and *Albania*, who having been brought up by *Amurath* the ſecond, the Turkiſh Emperour, at laſt cauſed *Epirus* and *Macedonia* to revolt and valiantly kept *Croia* againſt a mighty power of the *Turks*, which cauſed *Amurath* to die rageing mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, a great Iſland in the North Ocean, near ajoyning to the Continent of *Ruſſia*, it was anciently called *Beltia* or *Baſilia*.

Scapular, (lat.) belonging to the ſhoulders; whence Scapulary a Monks hood or cowl reaching down to the ſhoulders.

Scar, an old word, ſignifying a ſteep rock, whence *Scarborow* Caſtle in *Yorkſhire* is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar or ſteep Rock.

Scarabee, (lat.) a kind of fly commonly called a beetle.

Scarf, a term in Navigation, when the end of one timber is let into the other very cloſe and even, or as they term it wood and wood.

Scarification, (lat.) a launcing a ſore, or making an inciſion.

Scariole, a kind of herb otherwiſe called broadleaved endive.

Scarpe, a term in Fortification, the ſlopeneſſe of the wall; alſo in Heraldry it is the reſemblance of a ſcarf worn by Commanders in the field.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, from the Dutch word *Schaed*, i. damage.

Scaturiginous, (lat.) overflowing, or running over.

Scavage, or *Shewage*, a kind of toll or cuſtom exacted of Merchants by Mayors or Bailiffs of Towns for wares ſhewed to be ſold within their Precincts which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the Dutch word *Scaven*, i. to pare away) an officer that makes clean the ſtreets and pares away the dirt.

Scedaſus, a certain rich *Exotian* whoſe two daughters *Hippone* and *Mileſia* were raviſhed in his abſence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned, whereupon he killed himſelf for grief.

Sceleton, (Greek) the whole ſtructure of the bones of a mans body, the fleſh, veines, and muſcles being taken away.

Scellum, or *Schellum*, (Dutch) a rogue, villain, or vagabond.

Scenical, (lat.) belonging to a Scene, *i.* the changing of perſons in every Act of a Comedy or Tragedy; alſo the forepart of a Stage or Theater.

Scenography, (lat.) a term in Perſpective, the model or deſcription of a Scene, or any work preſented with its ſhadows.

Sceptical, (Greek) contemplative, whence *Scepticks* are a ſort of Philoſophers who onely conſider and contemplate of things without determining any thing.

Sceptriferous, (Latin) bearing a Scepter.

Schediaſm, (Greek) a ſudden invention.

Schedule, (lat.) a little leaf, bill, or ſcrowl of paper.

Scheme, (Greek) the form, or outward draught of any thing.

Schirrus, a hard ſwelling without pain, yet not without ſences.

Schiph, (Latin *Scapha*) a ſhip-boat, whence Schipper, or Scipper, a Sea-man, or Mariner.

Schiſme, (Greek) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two, but more peculiarly a diviſion, or ſeparation in the Church, cauſed by a diſſenting in opinion.

Schiſmatical, inclining to ſchiſme.

Scholaſtick, (Greek) belonging to a School, or Scholar.

Scholiaſt, (Greek) a Writer of a *Scholy*, *i.* a ſhort expoſition upon any Author.

Sciagraph, (Greek) a platform, or deſcription of a houſe, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (lat.) a certain inſtrument made uſe of for the better deſigning out the ſituation of a Citie.

Sciatica, (lat.) the Gout in the hip.

Science, (lat.) knowledge, skill, or learning.

Scilceſter, a Town in *Northumberland*, by ſome thought to have been the ſame with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the *Northumbers* was treacherouſly murthered by *Sigga* a Noble-man.

Scintillation, (lat.) a ſparkling.

Scioliſt, (lat.) one that maketh much ſtir with a little knowledge, a ſmatterer in learning.

Sciomanty, (Greek) a divining by ſhadows.

Scion, (from the latin word *Scindere*. i. to divide) a graffe, or tender ſhoot.

Scipio, the name of ſeveral famous Romans, as *Scipio Africanus*, the ſon of *Cornelius*, he overthrew the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, taking new *Carthage*, afterwards wafting over his Army into *Africa*, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty battel; *Scipio Aemilianus*, the adopted ſon of *Africanus*, who demoliſh't new *Carthage*, and *Numantia* in *Spain*, and was killed by a conſpiracy of the *Gracchi*; *Scipio Naſica*, a man very eloquent, skilfull in the Law, and much beloved of the people, by whom he was called *Corculum*; *Scipio* the father in Law of *Pompey* the Great; firſt ſucceſsfull, afterwards unfortunate in the wars againſt *Cæſar*.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a man to ſhew a cauſe unto the Court from which it is ſent, why execution of a judgement paſſed ſhould not be made.

Sciron, a famous Pirate about *Megara*, who was ſlain by *Theſeus*.

Scirrous, (Greek) belonging to a *Schirrus*, i. a hard ſwelling in the body without pain.

Sciſſure, (lat.) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing aſunder.

Scitament, (lat.) a pleaſant witty paſſage in diſcourſe.

Sclavonia, a Countrey joyning Weſtward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Iſtria*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*; *Slavonia* vulgarly called *Windiſhmark*.

Scolopender, (Greek) a kinde of venemous Worm, by ſome called an Ear-wig; alſo a certain fiſh, which having ſwallowed a hook vomited up its entrails, and rid of it, ſucketh them in again.

Scom, (Greek) a mocking, ſcoffing, or ſcurrilous jeſt.

Sconſe, (Dutch) a Term in fortification, a block-houſe, or chief fortreſſe, whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scopulous, (lat.) Rocky, full of Rocks.

Scorbutical, (lat.) belonging to the *Scorbute*, i. a diſeaſe called the Scurvy.

Scordium, a kinde of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridgeſhire*, called in Engliſh *Water-germander*.

Scorpion, a kinde of venemous Serpent, alſo the name of one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiack; alſo a kinde of warlike Engin.

Scot and *Lot*, a cuſtomary contribution laid upon all ſubjects, according to their ability: *Eſcot* ſignifying in French a *Symbole*, ſhot, or reckoning.

Scotal, where an Officer doth keep an Ale-houſe without the Forreſt, under colour of his Office from Scot and Ale, *i.* paying the ſhot for Ale.

Scotomy, (Greek) a Vertigo, or dizzineſſe in the head, which cauſeth a dimneſſe in the eyes.

Scovel, ſee *Malkin*.

Scout, (in Dutch *ſhowt*) an Officer of an Army appointed to diſcover an Enemies deſigns.

Screation, (lat.) a ſpitting.

Screkingham, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, where *Alfrick* the ſecond Earle of *Leiceſter* was ſlain by *Hubba*, a *Dane*.

Scribe, (lat.) a Writer, Notary, or Scrivener; alſo an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

Scripto-

Scriptorian, (lat.) belonging to writing, or writers.

Scruple, or *Scrupulosity*, (lat.) a doubting, or niceneſſe in point of conſcience; alſo ſcruple is the third part of a dram, *i.* ſeven grains and a half, troy weight.

Scrutation, (lat.) a ſearching, or inquiring.

Scrutiny, (lat.) the ſame.

Sculpture, (lat.) a graving, or carving.

Scurrility, (lat.) offenſive jeſting, or ſcoffing.

Scut, (a Term in Hunting) the tayl of a Hare, or Cony.

Scutchion, ſee *Eſcotchion*, alſo the bud of a Tree cut off for inoculation.

Scutiferous, (lat.) bearing a ſheild, or buckler.

Scuttle, a ſquare hole cut through the hatch, or deck of a ſhip, to go down by into any room.

Scyld, (Saxon) debt, or default.

Scylla, the daughter of *Nyſus*, King of *Megara*, which being beſieged by *Minos*, King of *Creet* was betrayed into his hands by *Scylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her fathers purple lock (upon which the fate of the Citie depended) and ſent it to him; but afterwards ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed, and dying for grief, ſhe was turned into a Partridge, and *Niſus* into a Hawk; alſo the daughter of *Phorcus*, who falling in love with *Glaucus*, was envied by *Circe*, who poiſoning the water wherein ſhe uſed to bath her ſelf, the lower part of her body became altogether like the grinning of Dogs; whereupon ſhe threw her ſelf headlong down the next præcipice, and was transformed to a Rock over againſt *Charybdis*.

Scyllas, one ſo skilfull in diving, that he regained a great quantity of gold and ſilver, which had been loſt in a ſhipwrack.

Scymitar, ſee *Semitar*.

Scythia, the moſt Northern Countrey of the world, divided into *Europæa* and *Aſiatica*; it was ſo called from *Scythes* the ſon of *Hercules* by one that was half a woman, and half a viper; it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

Scytale, (lat.) a kinde of ſecret way of writing; alſo a kinde of Serpent, alſo a field Mouſe, called an Ermine, or a ſhrew.

S E

Seaſnapple, a kinde of Shell-fiſh, called in Latin *Cochlea veneris*, i. *Venus* ſhell.

Seax, a kinde of ſword, anciently in uſe among the *Saxons*.

Sebaſtocrator, (Greek) a great Officer in the ancient *Conſtantinople* Empire, from *Sebaſtos*, i. Honourable, & *Crator*, powerfull.

Sebaſtian, a proper name, ſignifying in Greek reverend, or Majeſticall.

Sebeſten, a kinde of *Aſſyria* plumb, called in Greek *Myxaria*.

Secandunum, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwick-ſhire*, now called *Seckinton*, where *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a Civil war ſlain by *Beared*, who uſurping the Kingdom, was ſoon after ſlain himſelf by *Offa*.

Secant, (a Term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extream of the given Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raiſed from the Diameter, at the other extream.

Secation, (lat.) a cutting.

Seceſſion, (lat.) a ſeparating ones ſelf, a departing from any ſide, a revolting.

Secluſion, (lat.) a ſhutting forth, a putting out of doors.

A *Second* in ſurveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 49 of 50 parts of an inch.

Second deliverance, a Writ that lieth after the return of Cattel replevied, for the repleving of the ſame Cattel again, by reaſon of ſome default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (lat.) the ſecond man in any place, he, who is next to any Chief, Officer, as Secondary of the fine Office, *&c.*

Secondine, (lat.) the after-birth, or skin wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the womb.

Sectary, (lat.) one of a Sect, a follower of new opinions in matters of religion.

Section, (lat.) a cutting, or dividing; alſo a certain diviſion in a Chapter.

Sector, a Mathematical inſtrument, conſiſting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference aſſumed by them.

Secular, (lat.) belonging to an age, or the ſpace of an hundred years, whence ſecular playes were certain Games among the Romans performed every hundred years; alſo a ſecular Prieſt, one who is converſant in the world, and not tied to a Monaſtical life.

Secundary, ſee *Secondary*.

Secundation, (lat.) a ſecunding, forwarding, or making proſperous.

Securiferous, (lat.) bearing a hatchet, or axe.

Sedation, (lat.) a quieting, or aſſwaging.

Sedentarie, (lat.) ſitting much, ſtudious, unactive.

Sediment, (lat.) the dregs, or lees of any thing ſetling, or ſinking down to the bottome.

Sedition, (latin as it were *ſeorſum itio*, *i.* a going apart) a ſtirring up to rebellion or diſcord, a raiſing a faction, or mutiny.

Seduction, (lat.) a ſeducing, or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (lat.) diligence.

See, (old word) a ſeat.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the ſudden tumbling of a ſhip to one ſide, or other, when the wave of the Sea is paſt from under her.

Segmentation, (lat.) a dividing into *Segments*, i. ſmall parts, or pieces of any thing.

Segnity, (lat.) ſluggiſhneſſe, or ſloth.

Segregation, (lat.) as it were a ſetting apart from the flock, a ſevering, or parting.

Sejant, (French) ſitting upright, a term in Heraldry.

Sejanus, a great favorite of *Tiberius* the Roman Emperour, of whom he was ſo highly eſteemed, that he had the chief management of ſtate affairs, but at laſt by reaſon of his pride and ambition he came to a miſerable end.

Seignorage, (French) a prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth allowance for gold and ſilver, brought in the Maſſe to the exchange for Coin.

Seignorie, (French) dominion, or Juriſdiction; alſo a Mannour, or Lordſhip.

Seimours, the firname of an ancient and honourable family, ſtiled in Latin Records *de Sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of *Vicount Beauchamp*, and Marques of *Hertfort*.

Seiſin, in Common-law, is the poſſeſſion of Lands, or inheritance.

Sejunction, (lat.) a ſevering, or putting aſunder.

Seker, (old word) in like manner.

Sela, or *Selah*, an Hebrew word, uſed in ſeveral of *Davids* Pſalms; being as ſome think a pauſe, or reſting time in Muſick.

Sele-graving, a Term in Sculpture, or the art of graving, being that which is done in ſteel or copper, that which is done in wood, is called graving in flatſtich.

Selenite, a certain ſtone wherein there is a white ſpot, which increaſeth and decreaſeth, according to the courſe of the Moon.

Seleucus, one of the Captains of *Alexander* the Great, who after *Alexanders* death poſſeſſed himſelf of *Syria*, where he reigned twenty years.

Selimus, the ninth Emperour of the *Turks*, who added *Ægypt* and *Arabia* to the *Turkiſh* Empire.

Selion, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

Sellander, a kinde of diſeaſe in a horſe.

Sellengers, contracted from St. *Legers*, a firname of great note and antiquity, ſtiled in Latin Records *de Sancto Leodegaria*.

Sellarie, (lat.) a place where benches, or forms are ſet.

Semblance, (French) a likeneſſe, ſeeming, or outward appearance.

Semele, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, who being got with Childe by *Jupiter*, brought forth *Bacchus*.

Sementation, (lat.) a bringing forth ſeed.

Semicircular, (lat.) in faſhion of a half Circle.

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in writing, or printing, thus marked (;)

Semidole, (lat.) a pipe, or meaſure, containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (lat.) a ſeed-plot, or Nurſery of young Plants; it is alſo Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nurſery of learning.

Semination, or *Sementation*, (lat.) a ſowing, or bringing forth ſeed.

Seminifical, (lat.) producing ſeed for generation.

Semipedal, (lat.) conſiſting of half a foot in meaſure.

Semiquadrate, an Aſpect conſiſting of 45 degrees.

Semiquintile, an Aſpect conſiſting of 36. degrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Aſſyrians*, the wife firſt of *Menon præfect* of *Syria*, afterward of *Ninus*, whom ſhe made away, and ſucceeded in the Kingdom, ſhe much inlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a wall of brick about the Citie of *Babylon*, and as ſome ſay, ſhe died in an expedition into *India*, againſt *Staurobates*.

Semitar, or *Scymitar*, a kind of a ſhort *Perſian* ſword, being alſo much in uſe among the *Turks*.

Sempi-

Sempiternal, (lat.) everlasting, perpetual, without end.

Semuncial, (lat.) belonging to a semunce, *i.* half an ounce.

Senatorian, (lat.) belonging to a Senatour, or to a Senate, *i.* a Supream Council of a Nation, a Parliament.

Sendal, (French) a kind of *Cyprus* silk, Greek *Sidon*.

Seneca, a famous Philosopher born in *Corduba*, a City of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*, he caused himself to bleed to death for fear of *Nero* who was his scholar.

Senescal, or *Seneschal*, (French) a Marshall or Steward.

Senescent, (lat.) growing old, waining.

Sengreen, a kind of herb, otherwise called Houseleek, in Latin *Sedum*, also *Sempervivum*, *i.* alwayes green.

Senie, the leaf of a medicinable herb which purgeth cholerick and melancholick humours.

Seniour, (lat.) elder.

Sensiferous, (lat.) bringing sense or feeling.

Sensory, (lat.) an organ of the sense.

Sensuality, (lat.) a pleasing or indulging to the sense, a satisfying the carnal appetite.

Sententious, (lat.) full of sentences, *i.* grave or wise sayings.

Sentiment, (French) sensibleness, apprehension, also passion or a tender feeling of the effects of love. *Cleopatra.*

Sentinell, (French) a Military Scout or Watchman, from the Latin *Sentire*, i. to perceive, because he is to perceive and look narrowly into the enemies designs.

Senvie, a certain plant called in Latin *Sinapis*, of whose seed mustard is made.

Separation, (lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder; also when two Planets have been in partile aspect or conjunction, and part from it.

Separatory, (French) a Chirurgions Instrument wherewith to pick splinters of bones out of a wound.

Sepiment, (lat.) a fence, pale, or hedge.

Seplasiary, (lat.) a compounder or seller of sweet ointments; also a nice effeminate man.

Sepostition, (lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder.

September, so called being the seventh moneth from *March*.

Septempedal, (lat.) containing seven foot in measure.

Septenary, (lat.) the number 7.

Septennial, (lat.) of seven years space.

Septentrional, (lat.) belonging to the North.

Septimestre, (lat.) of seven moneths space

Septuagenary, (lat.) belonging to the number of 70.

Septuagesimal, (lat.) the same, also belonging to *Septuagesime*, Sunday.

The *Septuagint translation of the Bible*, the most original and authentick Translation of it by the 70 Elders of the Jews at the appointment of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus* King of Egypt.

Septunical, (lat.) containing 7 ounces.

Sepulchral, (lat.) belonging to a Sepulchre or Grave.

Sepulture, (lat.) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequele, (lat.) a following, a conclusion or consequence of any thing.

Sequence, (lat.) a following of things in order, one just after another.

Sequestration, (lat.) a separating a thing in controversie from the possession of both those that contend for it. But it is now commonly taken for a seizing upon the rents of Delinquents estates, for the use of the Common-wealth.

Seraglio, (Ital.) the Grand Signors Palace at *Constantinople*.

Serain, (French) the fresh evening air; also a mildew or damp vapour.

Seraph, a Turkish coin of gold.

Seraphical, celestical, bright, divine, like a Seraphim or one of the highest order of Angels.

Seraphis, a kind of Serpent anciently worshipt by the *Ægyptians*.

Serenade, (French) an evening-song sung by a Lover under his Mistresses window.

Serenity, (lat.) clearness of the skie, fair weather.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in Italian *Sargia*, in Dutch *Rasch*.

Sergeanty, see Petty *Sergeanty*, and Grand *Sergeanty*.

Sergreant, a Griffin so termed in Heraldry.

Sericated, clothed in silk, which is called in Latin *Sericum*.

Series, (lat.) an order, row.

Sermocination, (lat.) communing, or holding a diſcourſe.

Seroſity, (lat.) the thinner or wateriſh part of the maſſe of blood.

Serotine, (lat.) late, done about the evening time.

Serpentary, a kind of herb called vipersgraſſe.

Serpentine, (lat.) belonging to ſerpents or ſnakes; whence Serpentine verſes, thoſe that begin and end with the ſame word.

Serpet, a kind of basket.

Serred, (lat.) ſawed, alſo (from the French *Serre*) compact, joyned cloſe together.

Sertorius, a famous Roman Captain who took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*, after *Scylla*, returning from the *Mithridatick* War, had got poſſeſſion of *Rome*, he fled into *Spain*, and being choſen Captain by the *Luſitanians* overthrew the Romans in ſeveral battles, at laſt having ſtoutly defended himſelf againſt *Pompey*, he was ſlain by *Perpenna* as he ſate at ſupper. *Diana* is ſaid to have attended him in all his deſigns, in the form of a Hart.

Servile, (lat.) belonging to a ſervant, ſlaviſh; whence Servitude, ſlavery or thraldom.

Serviteur, (French) a ſerving-man or waiter, alſo a poor ſchollar in the Univerſity.

Seſelie, (Greek) a kind of plant otherwiſe called Hartwort.

Seſoſtris, a King of *Ægypt*, the ſon of *Mœris*, he indeavoured to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranean* into the *Red Sea*.

Seſquipedal, or *Seſquipedalian*, (lat.) containing a foot and a half in meaſure.

Seſquitertian, (lat.) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Seſſion, (lat.) a ſitting; Seſſions are more particularly taken for a quarterly ſitting of Juſtices in Court upon their Commiſſion.

Seſterce, (lat.) an ancient coin among the Romans containing 4 denarii, which value about a half penny of our money; the Seſterce was commonly marked with this Character *H-S*.

Seſtain, (French) a ſtanza conſiſting of 6 verſes.

Sethim, ſee *Sittim*.

Setigerous, (lat.) bearing briſtles.

Setterwort, a kind of herb ſo called from ſettering, *i.* curing of cattel.

Settwall, a kind of herb growing near walls, called alſo Valerian.

Severance, in Common Law, is the ſingling of two or more that joyne in one Writ.

Severians, a kind of Hereticks that condemned Marriage and eating of fleſh.

Severity, (lat.) gravity, ſtrictneſſe, ſourneſſe, or auſtereneſſe.

Severn, a famous River of *England*, in Latin *Sabrina*, ſo denominated as *Geffrey of Monmouth* affirmeth from a Virgin ſo called, who was here drowned by the meanes of her Step-mother *Guendolen*.

Sevocation, (lat.) a calling aſide, a drawing apart.

Sewar, he that cometh before the meat of any great perſonage, and placeth it upon the table; alſo a gutter which carrieth into the Sea or any River.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing ſet to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sexagiſm Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Tueſday.

Sexennial, (lat.) of ſix years continuance.

Sextant, (lat.) a kind of coin of a very ſmall value; alſo a weight of two ounces by ſome called Obolus.

Sextary, (lat.) an ancient Roman meaſure, containing in liquid things ſomewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24 ounces or 2 pound Roman, a pound and a half *aver du pois*.

Sexten, contract from Sacriſtian, an officer that looks to the Church and keeps the Prieſts Veſtments.

Sextiles, (lat.) the moneth *Auguſt*, being the ſixth from *March*, or an aſpect conſiſting of 60 degrees, thus character'd *.

Sextule, (lat.) the ſixth part of an ounce, alſo a land-meaſure.

Sextuple, (lat.) ſixfold, or containing any thing 6 times over.

S H

Shallop, ſee *Scallop*.

Shafment, a kind of meaſure containing an handbreadth.

Shaftſbury, a Town in *Dorcetſhire*, ſo called from the Churches ſpire-ſteeple, ſuch as they anciently termed Scheafts, in Latin *Septonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (ſome ſay a reall Eagle, others a Prophet ſo called) who foretold that the *Britiſh* Empire, after the *Saxons* and

and the *Normans* ſhould return again to the ancient *Brittains*.

Shamois, ſee *Chamois*.

Shamſheer, a kind of ſword among the *Perſians* ſomewhat like a Scymitar.

Shapournet, a term in Heraldry, being a reſemblance of that kind of hood which in *French* is called *Chaperon*.

Shaſh, ſee *Turbant*.

Shaw, (Perſian) a King.

Sheen, or *Shene*, (old word) bright-ſhining.

To *Shend*, (old world) to blame.

Sherbet, a kind of pleaſant drink, much in requeſt among the Turks and Perſians.

Shiloh, (Heb.) a Saviour, it is a word uſed in the Scripture for our Saviour Chriſt.

Shingles, (from the Latin *ſcinder*, i. to cleave) lath's or ſlates to cover houſes with; alſo (from *cingere*, i. to gird) a certain diſeaſe which cauſeth a redneſſe in the breſt, belly, or back.

Shireev, (Saxon) a Queſtor or Prefect of a County or Shire, of whoſe office and authority ſee Lord *Cooks* reports.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of timber ſet to bear up any other from ſinking or falling.

Shoud, a certain Magiſtrate among the Turks.

Shrew, a kind of field-mouſe which doth great hurt to cattel; whence the word *Shreud*, *i.* leud or curſt.

Shrewſbury, the chief Town of *Shropſhire*, anciently called *Schroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of ſhrubs upon a Hill; it is called in the *Britiſh* tongue *Ymwithig* from *Mewithaw*, which is as much as *Placentia* or *Plaiſance*, in regard that for the pleaſantneſſe of the ſituation, the Princes of *Wales* choſe it in times paſt for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Streona* Duke of the *Mercians* lay in wait for Prince *Aſhelm*, and ſlew him as he rode on hunting. This Town is alſo commonly called *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*.

Shrift, (Saxon, from the Latin *Scrinium*, i. the inward breſt) auricular confeſſion; whence Shrovetide among the Catholicks is the time of ſhrivng or confeſſing of their ſins.

Shrine, (lat. *Scrinium*) a cheſt or cabinet; alſo the ſame as *Roodloft*.

S I

Sib, (Saxon) Kindred; whence Goſſip is commonly uſed for a Godfather, *i.* a kin in God.

Sibilation, (lat.) a hiſſing.

Sicambre, an ancient people of *Germany* inhabiting on either ſide the *Rhine*. Some think them to be the ſame with thoſe which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, onely of a larger extent, haply poſſeſſing alſo that part which is called *Zutphany*.

Siccity, (lat.) drouth, dryneſſe.

Sicily, an Iſland in the *Mediterrean* Sea, ſo called from *Siculus* the ſon of *Neptune*; it was of old called *Trinacria*.

Sicle, (Heb. *Shekel*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing 4 drachms, or 384 grains.

Sidelays, (a term in Hunting) when the dogs ſet upon a Deer by the way as he paſſes.

Sidemen, the ſame as Queſtmen; ſee *Queſt*.

Siderated, (lat.) blaſted or planet-ſtruck.

Sidereal, or *Siderean*, (lat.) belonging to Stars.

Siderite, a Loadſtone, from the Greek word *Sideron*, i. Iron; alſo a kind of plant ſo called.

Sidneys, the ſirname of a very honourable Family, whoſe chief ſeat is *Penſherſt* in *Kent*; they derive themſelves from *William de Sidney* Chamberlain to King *Henry* the ſecond; but the flower and chief glory of this Family, was that moſt accompliſht Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, loſt his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phœnicia*, ſo called from the plenty of fiſh which is there, *Sidon* ſignifying in the *Phœnician* tongue, a fiſh.

Sigalion, ſee *Harpocrates*.

Sigillar (lat.) belonging to a ſeal or ſealing.

Sigles, (lat.) initial letters which by abbreviation are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populuſque Romanus*.

Signature, (lat.) a ſigning, marking, or ſealing; alſo the reſemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

Signiferous,

Signiferous, (lat.) bearing an Enſign or Standard.

Silentiary, (lat.) an Uſher, one that makes room, or keeps ſilence.

Silerie, ſee *Cilerie*.

Siliceous, (lat.) flinty, full of flint, of a flinty ſubſtance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

Similar, (lat.) like, or of the ſame ſubſtance; whence ſimilar parts of the body, are thoſe which are altogether compoſed of the ſame ſubſtance.

Similitude, (lat.) likeneſſe.

Simon, a proper name, ſignifying in Heb. obedient.

Simoniacal, (lat.) belonging to *Simony*, i. a buying or ſelling Church-livings; ſo called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for money of the Apoſtles.

Simonides, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Theſſaly*, of ſuch an exact memory, that when divers men were killed by the fall of a houſe, and were ſo disfigured they could not be known, he could exactly tell who every one of them was by the order in which he had obſerved them to have been placed.

Simous, (lat.) having a flat noſe.

Simpliſt, (French) one that underſtands the nature of Plants and Drugs.

Simulacre, (lat.) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

Simulation, (lat.) a faigning, counterfeiting, or making a reſemblance of any thing.

Simultaneous, (lat.) bearing a private grudge or inward malice toward any one.

Sincerity, (lat.) pureneſſe, uprightneſſe, plain-dealing.

Sine, (lat.) a Mathematical term uſed in Aſtronomy and Surveying, and ſignifies the angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right line falling perpendicularly from one extream of the given Arch upon the Diameter drawn to the other extream of the Arch.

Singeries, (French) apiſh tricks.

Single, a term in Hunting, the taile of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Siniſter, (lat.) belonging to the left ſide; alſo unlucky, unfortunate; alſo unhandſome or diſhoneſt.

Siniſter aſpect, is according to the ſucceſſion of the Signs.

Siniſter point, in Heraldry, is the place in an Eſcutcheon near the left corner of the chief. The Siniſter baſe point, is under it at the lower part of the Eſcutcheon.

Sinon, the ſon of *Siſyphus* and grandchild of *Autolycus*, the thief, he went with *Uliſſes* to the wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians* by the meaus of the *Trojan* Horſe.

Sinoper, ſee *Cinnabar*.

Sinople, a kind of red lead, ſo called from *Sinopis* a City of *Pontus*; it is vulgarly called *Ruddle*.

Sipback, (Arab.) the inner rim of the belly, joyned to the cawl, where the entrailes are covered.

Si quis, (lat. *i.* if any one) a bill ſtuck upon a wall or poſt, to proclaim any thing that is loſt.

Sirens, certain Sea-deities, three in number, *Parthenope*, *Ligea*, and *Leucoſia*, the daughters of *Achelous* and *Calliope*, having their upper part like maids, and their lower parts like fiſhes; they uſed by the ſweetneſſe of their voices to allure Mariners to the rocks and cauſe them to be caſt away; which *Uliſſes* foreſeeing, ſtopt the ears of his aſſociates with ſoft wax, and cauſed himſelf to be bound to the maſt of the ſhip; whereupon they ſeeing themſelves contemned, caſt themſelves headlong into the Sea.

Sirius, a ſtar in the mouth of that conſtellation which is called *Canicula* or the *Dog*, which toward the latter end of Summer caſts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-dayes derive their name.

Sirocco, (Ital.) a Southeaſt wind.

Siſamnes, a Judge whom *Cambyſes* cauſed to be ſlead for bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

Siſken, or *Sirkin*, a little bird, otherwiſe called a Finch, in Greek *Acanthis* or *Ligurinus*.

Siſley, ſee *Cicely*.

Siſyphus, the ſon of *Æolus*, who was ſlain by *Theſeus* for his robberies, and is faigned by the Poets to rowl a great ſtone in Hell up to the top of a mountain, which ſtill falls down again and makes an endleſſe labour.

Site, or *Situation*, (lat.) the ſeat or ſtanding of any houſe or building.

Sitient, (lat.) thirſting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Northfolk*, now called *Thetford*; this

Town

Town was ſack't by the *Danes*, in the year 1004. for the recovery whereof Biſhop *Arfaſt* removed his Epiſcopal See from *Elmham* hither.

Sittim, or *Sethim*, (Hebr.) a certain wood growing in *Judæa*, of which the Ark was made.

Sixain, ſee ſeſtain.

Size, a Term uſed among the Schollars in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, ſignifying ſo much bread, or beer ſet upon any of their names in the buttery book, as amounts to the value of a farthing.

S K

Skeg, in Navigation, is that little part of the Keel, which is cut ſlaunting, and is left a little without the ſtern poſt.

Skinker, (Dutch) a filler of drink, a Cup-bearer, or Butler.

Skuppers, the holes cloſe to the decks, through the ſhips ſide, whereat the water runs forth of the ſhip from the decks.

S L

Slay of a Weavers Loom, a certain inſtrument, having teeth like a Comb, it comes from *Slaegen* Dutch, *i.* to ſtrike.

Slego, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Connaght*.

Slockſter, (Dutch) a plagiary, or one that inticeth away mens ſervants.

Slot, the print of a ſtags foot, a Term in Hunting.

Slough, (old word) a Ditch.

S M

Smalt, a kinde of blue colour uſed in painting.

Smaragd, a precious ſtone of a green colour, otherwiſe called an Emerald.

Smectymnus, the title of a certain book; ſo called from the firſt letters of thoſe Miniſters names that compoſed it.

Smegmatick, (Greek) belonging to Soap, of a ſcouring faculty.

Smeth, a certain oyntment to take away hair.

Smilax, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Crocus*, and being deſpiſed by him pined away, and was turned into a plant of that name, called in *Engliſh* a Kidney-bean.

Smired, (Sax.) anointed.

Smoterlich, (old word) ſmout-fair.

Smyrna, a Citie of *Ionia*, watered by the River *Milete*, built as ſome think by *Smyrna* the *Amazonian*, who poſſeſſed *Epheſus* in this Citie moſt conclude *Homer* was born.

S N

Snakeweed, a kinde of plant, otherwiſe called *Adderſwort*.

Snapdragon, a plant called in Latin *Anterrinum*; alſo a kinde of *Hobgoblin*.

Snaphaunce, a Firelock, a kinde of Gun that ſtrikes fire without a match.

Snette, (a Term in Hunting) the fat of all ſorts of Deer.

S O

Soccage, a certain Tenure of Lands by inferiour husbandry ſervices, from the French *Soc*, i. a Plough-ſhare.

Sociality, (lat.) fellowſhip, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Chriſt, firſt ſpred by *Fauſtus Socinus* of *Siena*.

Socome, a Term in Common-law, ſignifying a cuſtome of grinding at the Lords Mill.

Socord, (lat.) ſluggiſh, idle, ſlothfull.

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, the ſon of *Sophronius* a ſtatuary and *Phanareta* a Midwife, he was approved by the Oracle the wiſeſt of men, at length being condemned to death by the Magiſtracy, he had a Hemlock potion given him to drink, which he took with much conſtancy and patience.

Sodality, (lat.) fellowſhip, brotherhood or ſociety.

Sodomitical, (lat.) belonging to *Sodomy*, i. buggery, or unnatural luſt.

Sokmans, thoſe Tenants that hold by *Soccage* Tenure.

Solace, (lat.) comfort, or delight.

Solar, (lat.) belonging to *Sol*, i. one of the ſeven Planets, *Apollo*, or the Sun.

Solarie, (lat.) a yearly penſion paid to the Prince to live free from publick buſineſſe; alſo a yearly rent paid for a houſe from *Solum*, i. the ground, or floor.

Soldures, among the old *Gauls*, were ſuch as vowed friendſhip to any, and to take part with them in their good, or bad fortunes.

Soleated, (lat.) ſhod, having on ſhooes, or ſandals.

Solegrove, an old name for the moneth of *February*.

Solemnity, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly, from the Latin *Solum*, i. alone, and *annus*, i. a year.

Solicitation, (lat.) a moving to do a thing.

Solicitude, (lat.) care, anguish of mind.

Solidation, (lat.) a making firm, or solid.

Solifidian, one that depends upon faith alone without works.

Solifuge, (lat.) a certain venemous animal, found chiefly in the silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (lat.) a talking, or discoursing with ones self alone.

Solitude, (lat.) lonelyneſſe, privateneſſe.

Solivagant, (lat.) wandring alone.

Sollar, (lat.) an upper roof of a houſe, the ſtory next the tiles.

Solœciſme, (Greek) a ſpeaking contrary to the rules of Grammar, from *Soli*, a barbarous people of *Pamphilia*.

Solon, one of the ſeven wiſe-men of *Greece*, he made excellent Laws for the goverment of *Athens*, and aboliſhed thoſe of *Draco*; afterwards he flying his Countrey, went firſt into *Ægypt*, next to *Cyprus*: Laſtly to *Cræſus* of *Lydia*, ſee *Cræſus*.

Solſtitial, (lat.) belonging to the *Solſtice*, or *Sunſtead*, i. the time when the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the dayes & nights are at the longeſt, which is about the midſt of *June*.

Solve, (lat.) to looſen, or undo, whence Solution a looſning, or undoing; alſo a reſolving a doubt.

A *Sommer*, vide *a Sümmer*.

Somniferous, (lat.) bringing, or cauſing ſleep.

Sonorous, (lat.) ſounding, or making a loud noiſe.

Sontage, a Tax of fourty ſhillings laid upon every Knights fee.

Sontick, (lat.) hurtfull, or noyſome.

Sophia, a proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Greek wiſdom.

Sophiſme, (Greek) a cunning evading Argument, or Oration; whence Sophiſter, a ſubtle caviller in words.

Sophiſtication, (lat.) a falſifying, counterfeiting, or adulterating.

Sophronia, (Greek) prudent and temperate, a Chriſtian name of ſeveral women.

Sophy, (Arab. *Tzaophi*, i. pure and holy) the Monarch of *Perſia* is ſo called.

Sopition, (lat.) a laying to ſleep.

Soporation, (lat.) the ſame.

Soporiferous, (lat.) bringing ſleep.

Sorb, (lat.) a kinde of fruit, called a Service.

Sorbition, (lat.) a ſupping.

Sorboniſts, the Divines of a Colledge in *Paris*, called the Sorbone, from one *Robert de Surbonne*, who was the founder of it.

Sorcery, or *Sorcelery*, (French) a kinde of witchcraft, or inchantment, perhaps derived from the Lat n *Sortilegium*.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (French) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it ſound lower.

Sordid, (lat.) foul, filthy, ſluttiſh; alſo baſe, or diſhoneſt.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer of three year old.

A *Sorel* colour, a kinde of a browniſh, dun, or dark red.

Sorites, (Greek) a kind of a Syllogiſm, conſiſting of divers propoſitions heaped together.

Sorrotation, (lat.) a ſwelling, or becoming round, and emboſſed like a young Virgin's breaſts.

Sorority, (lat.) ſiſterhood.

Sortilegie, (lat.) a divination by lots.

Sortition, (lat.) a caſting of lots.

Soſpitation, (lat.) a keeping ſafe and in health, a preſerving from danger.

Sote, (old word) ſweet.

Sothale, a kinde of intertainment made by Bayliffs to thoſe of their hundred for their gain; it is alſo called *Filetale*.

Sothernwood, a kinde of plant, called in Latin *Abrotonum*.

Sothfaſt, (Sax.) true, faithfull.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

Sourſe, (French) a ſpring-head; alſo a riſe, or beginning of any thing from the Latin word *Surgere* to ariſe.

Sourd, (lat.) deaf.

Sourdet, ſee *Sordet*.

Sous, a kinde of *French* Coin, valuing about a penny.

Southhampton, or *South-Anton*, the chief Citie of *Hantſhire*, ſo called as being ſituate on the South-ſide of the River *Teſt*, named in times paſt *Anton*; ſome think it to be the ſame with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Clauſentum*, from the *Britiſh Clauſ-Henton*, i. the Haven of *Henton*, in the wars between King *Edward* the third, and *Philip Valoiſe*, it was burnt to the ground by the *French*, out of the aſhes whereof

whereof immediately ſprung up the Town which is now in being.

Sown, a word proper to the Exchequer, ſignifying as much as to be leviable, or poſſible to be gathered.

Sownder, a term uſed by Hunters for a company of wild Bores, as a herd for Deer.

S P

Spade, (lat.) gelded.

Spadiceous, (lat.) of a bright bay colour, from *Spadix* the branch of a Date-tree.

Spagyrical, (lat.) belonging to chymical operations.

Spahy, (Perſian *Eſpawhee*) a Turkiſh Horſeman compleatly armed.

Spaid, a term uſed by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

Sparſion, (lat.) a ſprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponneſſus*, built by *Spartus* the ſon of *Phoroneus*, or as ſome ſay, by *Sparta* the daughter of *Eurotas*; it is otherwiſe called *Lacedæmon*.

Spartacus, a *Thracian* gladiatour or ſwordplayer, who with *Chryſus* and *Oenomaus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of ſlaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glaber*, *Lentulus*, and *Caſſius*; thereby making himſelf very formidable to the Romans; at laſt he was put to flight by *Craſſus*, but afterwards making head again, was vanquiſht and ſlain.

Spaſmatical, (Greek) troubled with a Spaſm, *i.* a cramp or ſhrinking in of the ſinews.

Spathule, or *Spat*, (lat.) an inſtrument wherewith Chirurgians ſpread their plaiſters; it is alſo called a ſplatter or ſlice.

Spatiation, (lat.) a walking at length, or in a large compaſſe.

Species, (lat.) a different kind or form of any thing; in Logick it is reckoned one of the 5 Predicables.

Specifical, (lat.) ſpecial, diſtinguiſhing the ſpecies or kind.

Specification, (lat.) a ſignifying, declaring, or manifeſting.

Specious, (lat.) beautiful to the ſight, fair to behold.

Spectacle, (lat.) a publick or ſolemn ſhew.

Spectatour, (lat.) a beholder, or looker on.

Spectre, (lat.) a frightful apparition, a viſion, ghoſt, or ſpirit.

Speculation, (lat.) a ſpying or watching, alſo a contemplating or conſidering.

Spel, (Sax.) a word or ſaying; alſo vulgarly uſed for a charm.

Spelt, a kind of corn growing in ſome parts of the World, called in Latin *Zea*.

Sperage, a kind of plant called in Latin *Aſparagus*.

Spermatical, (Greek) belonging to ſperm, *i.* the natural ſeed of any living creature.

Sperma Ceti, ſee *Parmaceti*.

Speuſtick, (Greek) done or made up in haſte.

Sphaceliſm, (Greek) a kind of ulcer or dangerous inflammation.

Sphærical, (lat.) belonging to a ſphere, *i.* a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compaſſe of the Heaven.

Sphæromachy, (Greek) a playing at bowls or tennis.

Sphinx, the name of a certain Monſter that kept anciently near *Thebes*, propoſing a riddle to all paſſengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, ſhe deſtroyed them all: at laſt *Oedipus* coming that way and expounding it, ſhe threw her ſelf headlong down a rock for grief.

Spiciferous, (lat.) bearing eares of corn.

Spicileg, (lat.) a gleaning, a gathering eares of corn.

Spigurnells, a word now out of uſe, anciently the ſealers of the Kings Writs were known by that term, which office together with the Sergeancy of the Kings Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the ſon of *Franco* reſigned unto King *Edward* the firſt.

Spinal, (lat.) belonging to a *Spine*, *i.* a thorn, prickle, or ſting; alſo the backbone.

Spinoſity, (lat.) a being full of ſpines or thorns.

Spinſter, a Law term, being appropriated to unmarried women in all deeds, bonds, and evidences.

Spintrian, (lat.) inventing new actions of luſt.

Spiracle, (lat.) a breathing-hole, a place through which ſmoak may have a vent.

Spiral, (lat.) belonging to a pyramid or ſpire-ſteeple.

Spiration, (lat.) a breathing or exhaling.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Bishop receiveth from his spiritual living.

Spissitude, (lat.) thickness or grossness.

Spitter, see *Brocket* or *Pricket*.

A *Spittle-house*, (Ital. *Spedale*) see *Hospital*.

Spleget, the same as *Pleget*.

Splendid, (lat.) bright, cleer, shining, glorious.

Splenetick, (lat.) troubled with a disease or ill humours in the spleen or milt, *i.* a Bowel in the left side under the midrife, over against the liver.

Spoliation, (lat.) a robbing or spoiling; also a Writ that lieth for one incumbent against another, when the right of patronage cometh not in debate.

Spondee, (Greek) a foot in a verse, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles, (Greek) the vertebres or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongious, (lat.) full of holes like a sponge, which is a kind of plant-animal growing under the sea-rocks.

Sponsal, or *Sponsalitious*, (lat.) belonging to a spouse.

Sponsion, (lat.) a bargain or promise; but more especially relating to Marriage.

Spontane, (lat.) done willingly, unconstrained, or of ones own accord.

Sporades, certain Islands that lie scattered up and down in the *Carpathian Sea*.

Spraints, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Otter.

Spray, (old word) a bough or sprig.

Spretion, (lat.) a contemning, despising, or scorning.

Sprights, a sort of short or flight arrows.

Spring-tides, see *Neap-tides*.

Springal, (Dutch) a stripling or youngman.

Spume, (lat.) foam, froth, or scum.

†*Spurcidical*, (lat.) speaking filthily or uncleanly.

Spurious, (lat.) baseborn; also counterfeit.

Spurkets, a term in Navigation, the spaces between the futtocks by the ship sides fore and aft, above and below.

S Q

Squadron, (French) a certain number of souldiers formed into a square body.

Squalid, (lat.) unclean, sluttish, illfavoured.

Squamigerous, (lat.) bearing scales scaly.

Squill, (lat.) a kind of plant otherwise called the Sea-onion.

Squinancy, or *Squincy*, a kind of disease which causeth a swelling in the throat, called in Latin *Angina*.

Squinanth, (lat.) a kind of plant otherwise called the Sweet-rush.

S T

Stability, (lat.) stableness, firmness, sureness.

Stabulation, (lat.) a standing of cattel in a stable or stall.

Stade, (lat.) a furlong, or the eighth part of an Italian mile, which consisteth of a thousand paces.

Stafford, the chief Town of *Staffordshire*, called in ancient times *Betheny*, where *Berteline*, a holy man led an *Eremites* life; it hath a Castle on the south bank of the River built in the year 914 by King *Edw.* the Elder.

Staggard, (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of 4 years old.

Stagira, a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Aristotle* was born; whence that Philosopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand colours, in Heraldry, are tawney and murrey.

Stallage, (French) in Common Law, signifieth money paid for setting of stalls in Markets or Faires.

Stallion, (Ital.) a horse kept for mares.

Standard, (French) the chief Ensign of an Army, belonging to the King or General; also the standing measure of the King or State, to which all other measures are framed.

Stanford, in Saxon *Steanford*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, situate upon the River *Welland*; it is so called as being built of rough stone, *Stean* signifying in the Saxon tongue a stone. In this Town, under the reign of King *Edward* the third, an University was instituted, and publick profession of Arts began to flourish; but this Academy continued not long, it being soon after provided by oath, that no Student

dent in *Oxford* ſhould publickly profeſſe at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is alſo another *Stanford* ſituate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonſhire*.

The *Stannaries*, (lat.) the Mines or Tin-works in *Cornwall*. See *Lodework*.

Stanza, (Ital.) a certain number of verſes commonly called a ſtaffe, at the ending of which the ſtroph is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their commodities, for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple-Inne, ſee *Inne*.

Star-chamber, (ſo called from a Chamber in *Weſtminſter* beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was firſt kept) a Court conſiſting of the members of the Kings Council, wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from ſubjects to their Prince.

Start, applied to a Hare, when you force her to leave her ſeat or form; for then you are ſaid to ſtart a Hare.

Starrulet, (*diminutive*) a little Star.

Staſiarch, (Greek) a Captain or chief Ringleader in any tumult or ſedition.

Stater, (Greek) a certain ancient coin, valuing about two ſhillings in ſilver, ſeventeen ſhillings in gold.

Staticks, (Greek) a mechanick Art, treating about weights and meaſures.

Station, (lat.) a ſtanding-place; alſo a bay or rode for ſhips.

Station-ſtaff, an inſtrument uſed in Surveying, being a ſtreight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, is when a Planet ſtands ſtill and moves neither backward nor foreward.

Statuary, (lat.) a Graver of Statues or Images.

Statumination, (lat.) an underpropping or ſetting up.

Statute, (lat.) ſignifieth in Common Law, a Decree or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and *Statute Staple*, are certain bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Mayor and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants aſſigned for that purpoſe.

Statute Seſſions, are certain petty Seſſions or Meetings in every hundred.

Steccado, (Span.) the liſts, a place rail'd in for the beholding of any famous Combat.

Stede, (old word) place.

Stedſhip, (old word) firmneſſe or ſureneſſe.

To *Steer*, in Navigation, is to govern the ſhip with the helm; alſo by metaphor to govern or manage any affair.

Stellar, (lat.) belonging to a ſtar.

Stellation, (lat.) a blaſting.

Stelliferous, (lat.) ſtarry, bearing ſtars.

Stellion, (lat.) a little beaſt, ſo called from certain little ſpots upon its skin, almoſt in the faſhion of ſtars.

Stellionate, (lat.) deceit, couſenage, counterfeiting any kinde of merchandize.

Stemme, (Greek) the ſtalk of any herb or flower; alſo a ſtock, linage or pedigree.

Stenography, (Greek) the Art of ſhort-writing.

Stentorian voice, a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor* a Greek, whoſe voice was as loud as 50 mens voices together.

Stephen, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Greek a Crown.

Stercoration, (lat.) a dunging or covering with dung.

Sterility, (lat.) barrenneſſe.

Sterling, ſee *Eaſterling*.

Stern, the aftermoſt part of a ſhip; alſo among Hunters the taile of a Greyhound is ſo called, as alſo the taile of a Woolf.

Sternutation, (lat.) a ſneezing.

Sterquilinious, (lat.) belonging to a dunghil.

Teſimbrotus, the ſon of *Epaminondas*, a famous *Theban* Captain, he was put to death by his father for fighting againſt the enemy contrary to his command.

Stews, (from the French word *Eſtuve*, a Hot-houſe) brothel houſes or places where women proſtitute their bodies for gain.

Sthenelus, a famous Captain in the wars of *Troy*, the ſon of *Capaneus* and *Euadne*.

Sthenobœa, the daughter of *Jobates* King of the *Lycians*, and the wife of *Prætus* King of the *Corinthians*, who receiving a repulſe from *Bellerophon*, complained to her husband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

Stibium, a kind of Mineral whereof there is great plenty in *Darbyſhire* Mines; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

To *Stigmatize*, (Greek) to brand, or mark with a hot Iron.

Stilletto, or *Steletto*, (Ital.) a sharp pointed Dagger, or Ponyard.

Stillatory, (lat.) dropping, or distilling; also a place to put a Still, or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (lat.) a dropping from the eves of a house.

Stillyard, a place in *London*, where in old time the Merchants of *Hawnse* and *Almain* used to reside; it is so called as it were *Steel-yard*, because Steel used to be sold there.

Stimulation, (lat.) a provoking, moving, or stirring up.

Stipation, (lat.) a guarding, or inviroining about.

Stipendial, or *Stipendiary*, (lat.) serving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kinde of sweet compounded drink used in hot weather.

Stiptical, (Greek) stopping, or binding a word, used in Physick.

Stipulation, (lat.) a solemne Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law.

Stiricide, (lat.) a dropping of Isicles from the eves of a house.

Stirling, a County in the Southpart of *Scotland*.

Stoaked, a Term in Navigation; when the water cannot come to the Well, by reason that ballast, or something else is got into the limber holes.

Stoccado, (Span.) a prick, stab, or thrust with a weapon.

Stoical, (Greek) belonging to, or of the humour of the stoicks, *i.* a certain Sect of Philosophers at *Athens*, they were so called from *Stoa*, i. a Porch, because *Zeno* their first founder taught in a Porch of the Citie.

Stoke, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*, where Sir *John de la Pool*, Earle of *Lincoln* pretending a title to the Crown of *England*, was overthrown in a great pitched battel, and slain.

Stole, (Greek) a long Robe, or Garment of honour, among the ancient Romans it is now more especially taken for a Priestly Ornament.

Stolidity, (lat.) foolishnesse, fondnesse, dulnesse, blockishnesse.

Stomachous, (lat.) angry, disdainfull.

Stomatick, (Greek) having a sore mouth.

Stone of Wool, see *Sarplar*.

Stonefaulcon, a kind of Hawk that builds her Nest in Rocks.

Stonehenge, a wonderfull Pile of stones upon *Salisbury* plain, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another, whereof some are 28 foot high, and seven foot broad, upon the heads of which others lie overthwart with Mortises; so as the whole frame seemeth to hang; it is termed by the old Historians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. the Gyants dance.

Stooming of Wine, a putting baggs of herbs, or other infusions into it.

Stork, a kinde of bird, so called from the Greek word *Storge*, i. natural affection, because of the care which is observed in these kinde of birds toward their Parents, when they grow old.

To *Stow*, a Term in Navigation, to put any victuals, or goods in order in the hold of a ship.

Stounds, (old word) sorrows, dumps.

Stours, (old word) shocks, or bronts.

Strabisme, (Greek) a looking a squint.

Strage, (lat.) a felling of Trees, a great ruine, or fall of any thing; also a great slaughter in an Army.

The *Strake* of a wheel, the Iron wherewith the Cartwheel is bound.

Straineth, a Term in Faulconry they say, the Hawk straineth, and not snatcheth.

Strangurie, (Greek) a certain disease, wherein the Urine is voided drop by drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangullion*.

Strappado, (Ital.) a certain kinde of punishment inflicted on Souldiers for some hainous offence, by drawing them up on high with their arms tied backward.

Stratagem, (Greek) a policy, or subtle invention in war.

Strath, an old *British* word, signifying a Vale, or Dale, whence are derived the names of several places, as *Strathdee*, i. the Vale of *Dee*, *Strathearn*, the Vale of *Earn*.

Stratiotick, (Greek) belonging to Souldiers, warlike.

A *Streight*, a narrow passage at Sea, between two Lands.

Stremeworks, see *Lodeworks*.

Strenuous, (lat.) stout, valiant, hardy.

Streperous, (lat.) jarring, making a noise.

Stricture, (lat.) a gathering, or cropping of fruit; also a spark that flies from red hot Iron.

Strident,

Strident, or *Stridulous*, (lat.) making a creaking noiſe.

Strigilation, (lat.) a currying of a Horſe.

Strigment, (lat.) the filth, which is wiped off from the body, or any part of it.

To *Strike* ſayl, a Term in Navigation, to pull down the ſayls, in token of reſpect to another ſhip.

Stromatick, (Gr.) belonging to ſtrewings, or any thing that is ſpread upon the ground.

Strond, or *Strand*, a ſhore, or ſtreet lying upon the Sea, or River ſide.

Structure, (lat.) a building, frame, or Fabrick of any thing.

Strumatick, (lat.) troubled with a Strume, *i.* an Impoſtume, or ſwelling in the neck.

Studious, (lat.) ſeriouſly bent upon a thing, muſing, or meditating, intent upon books, or ſtudy, whence formerly Academies were called *Studia*, i. ſtudies, as the ſtudy of *Oxford*, &c.

Stultiloquy, (lat.) a ſpeaking, or talking fooliſhly.

Stupefaction, (lat.) a making ſtupid, *i.* dull, ſenceleſſe, aſtoniſhed, or diſmaid.

Stupration, (lat.) a committing a rape, a deflowring a Virgin.

Stygian, (lat.) belonging to the River *Styx*, i. a Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcadia*, whoſe waters are of a nature ſo vehemently cold, that nothing but the hoof of a Mule is able to contain them; the Poets fained it to be a River of Hell, and that the moſt ſolemne Oath, which the gods ſwore by, was by the waters of *Styx*.

Stylo Novo, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian* account, as *Stylo veteri* is the computation, according to the *Julian* account.

Styptick, or *Styptical*, (lat.) of a ſtopping, or binding quality.

S U

Suada, a certain goddeſſe among the Romans called the goddeſſe of eloquence, as *Pitho* was among the Greeks.

Suaſory, (lat.) apt to perſwade, or exhort.

Suaviation, (lat.) an amorous kiſſing.

Suaviloquy, (lat.) a ſweet, or pleaſant manner of ſpeaking.

Suavity, (lat.) ſweetneſſe.

Subaction, (lat.) a bringing under, or ſubduing; alſo a kneading.

Subagitation, (lat.) a driving to and fro; alſo a ſolliciting, alſo a knowing a woman carnally.

Subalbid, (lat.) whitiſh, inclining to white.

Subaltern, (lat.) taking turns under another.

Subaudition, (lat.) a hearing a little, a perceiving ſomewhat.

Subclavicular Veih, ſee *Veih*.

Subcutaneous, (lat.) being under the skin.

Subdial, (lat.) being under the ſky, or in the open aire.

Subdititious, (lat.) put under, or laid in the room of another.

Subdolous, (lat.) ſomewhat crafty, or deceitfull.

Subduction, (lat.) a bringing, or leading under; alſo a leading away, or withdrawing.

Subject, (lat.) caſt, or brought under; alſo in Logick, it is taken ſubſtantively for that ſubſtantial body, to which any quality adheres; alſo the matter which any art, or ſcience treats of.

Subingreſſion, (lat.) a ſubtile, or undiſcerned entring into.

Subitaneous, (lat.) done ſuddenly, or haſtily.

Subjugation, (lat.) a bringing under the yoke, a ſubduing.

Subjunctive, (lat.) joyning under.

Subhaſtation, (lat.) an ancient manner of ſelling things among the Romans, which were confiſcate to the publick uſe, namely under a Spear, or Javelin.

Sublation, (lat.) a taking away.

Sublevation, (lat.) a lifting up; alſo a helping, or eaſing.

Subligation, (lat.) a binding, or tying underneath.

Sublimation, (lat.) a raiſing, or carrying up on high; alſo a Chymical operation wherein dry exhalations aſcending upward, ſtick to the ſides of the Alembick.

Sublimity, (lat.) heighth.

Sublition, (lat.) a plaiſtering, or dauбing underneath, in painting it is the graſing, or laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

Submerſion, (lat.) a plunging under water.

Submiſſion, (lat.) a ſending under;

alſo a ſubmitting, yielding, or humbling ones ſelf.

Subordinate, (lat.) placed, or appointed under another.

Suborn, (lat.) to prepare, inſtruct, or ſet any one on upon the bearing falſe witneſſe, or any other miſchievous deſign.

Subpedaneous, (lat.) ſet under foot, uſed as a footſtool.

Subpæna, a Writ to call a man into the Chancery, upon ſuch caſe onely as the Common-law faileth in; alſo a Writ for the calling in of witneſſes to teſtifie.

Subreptitious, (lat.) ſee *Surreptitious*.

Subriſion, (lat.) a ſmiling.

Subrogation, (lat.) ſee *Surrogation*.

Subſannation, (lat.) a mocking, jeering, or ſcoffing.

Subſcription, (lat.) a writing underneath, a ſetting ones name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

Subſidence, (lat.) a ſetling to the bottome.

Subſidiary, (lat.) ſent to the aid, ſuccour, or aſſiſtence of any one.

Subſidie, a Tax, or Tribute aſſeſſed by Parliament, after the rate of four ſhillings in the pound for Lands, and two ſhillings 8d. for goods.

Subſortition, (lat.) a chooſing by lot, after others have choſen.

Subſtitution, (lat.) a putting in the place or room of another.

Subſtraction, (lat.) a drawing a leſſer number out of a greater.

Subſtruction, (lat.) a Term in Architecture, an underbuilding, a laying the foundation of an *Ædifice*.

Subſultation, (lat.) a leaping under.

Subterfluous, (lat.) flowing under.

Subterfuge, (lat.) an evaſion, or cunning ſhift; alſo a ſafe retreat, or refuge.

Subterraneous, (latin) being under ground.

Subtiltie, (lat.) craft, cunning, whence ſubtilties, quirks, or witty ſayings.

Subventaneous, (lat.) lying under the winde.

Subverſion, (lat.) an overturning, or overthrowing.

Suburbian, (lat.) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town, or Citie.

Succedaneous, (lat.) ſucceeding, or coming in the room of another.

Succedent houſes, ſecond, fifth, ninth, eleventh.

Succentour, (lat.) vulgarly *Sincantour*, ſee *Incentour*.

Succenturiation, (lat.) a Term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Souldiers wanting in any Company, or Troup.

Succernation, (lat.) a bolting, or ſifting of Meal.

Succiduous, (lat.) tottering, ready to fall.

Succincti, (lat.) fenced, or girt about; alſo brief, or ſhort.

Succinous, (lat.) belonging to *Succinum*, i. Amber.

Succollation, (lat.) a bearing on the ſhoulders.

Succubus, (lat.) ſee *Incubus*.

Succulent, (lat.) juicy, full of juice.

Succuſſation, or *Succuſſion*, (lat.) a violent jolting, or ſhaking.

Suction, (lat.) a ſucking.

Sudation, (lat.) a ſweating, whence ſudatory, a ſtew, or hot-houſe.

Sudorifick, (lat.) bringing, or cauſing ſweat.

Suecia, a Kingdom of *Europe*, lying on the North of *Germany*, anciently inhabited by the *Goths*, the chief Citie of which is called *Stockholm*.

Suffarraneous, or *Subfarraneous*, (lat.) being under another ſervant; it being an ancient cuſtome among the Romans, that the chief ſervant took his portion of Corn from the maſter, the under ſervant from him.

Suffection, (lat.) a putting under, or in the room of another.

Suffition, (lat.) a perfuming by caſting perfumes upon hot Coales.

Sufflamination, (lat.) a ſtopping the wheels of a Coach, or Cart, with an Inſtrument called a Sufflamen, or Trigger.

Sufflation, (lat.) a puffing up, a making to ſwell with blowing.

Suffocation, (lat.) a choaking, ſtifeling, or ſtopping up of the breath.

Suffoſſion, (lat.) an undermining, or digging under.

Suffragation, (lat.) a giving ſuffrage, *i.* ones vote or voice in favour of any perſon or deſign.

A *Suffragan*, is one who hath a voice in Eccleſiaſticall cauſes, and executes the office of a Biſhop, but hath not the title.

Suffu-

Suffumigation, (lat.) a fuming or ſmoaking underneath; in Phyſick it is taken for a conveying a fume into the body from under a cloſe-ſtoole.

Suffuſion, (lat.) a pouring or ſpreading abroad; alſo a diſeaſe in the eye called a pin and web.

Suggeſtion, (lat.) a prompting or putting into ones mind.

Sugillation, (lat.) a beating black and blew; allo a reproaching or ſlandering.

Suhit, ſee *Gazul*.

Sulcation, (lat.) a making furrows.

Sulphureous, (lat.) full of ſulphur or brimſtone.

Sultan, or *Soldan*, among the Turks is taken for a King or Prince.

Sultana, or *Sultanin*, a kind of Turkiſh coin of Gold, valuing about ſeven ſhillings ſix pence.

Sumach, or *Sumack*, a kind of rank-ſmelling plant with a black berry wherewith Curriers uſe to dreſſe their cloth.

Sumage, (from the French word *Somme*, i. a burden, or ſeam, which in the Weſtern parts ſignifieth a horſe-load) a toll for carriage on horſeback.

Summary, (lat.) a briefe gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

A *Summer*, in Architecture, is a great piece of timber or beam which ſupporteth the building.

Summity, (lat.) the higheſt part, or top of any thing.

Superable, (lat.) to be overcome or vanquiſht.

Sumpter horſe, a horſe that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a journey, from the Latin *Sumptus*, charges or expences.

Superaffuſion, (lat.) a ſhedding upon, a pouring on the top.

Superannuation, (Ital.) an out-living, or growing out of date.

Superbiloquent, (lat.) ſpeaking proudly or haughtily.

Superchery, (lat.) wrong, injury, an outragious aſſaulting.

Supercilous, (lat.) having great eyebrows; alſo of a ſour countenance, ſevere in carriage.

Supereminence, (lat.) excellent, or authority above others.

Supererogation, (lat.) a performing more good works than a man is bound to do: a term in Theology.

Superfœtation, (lat.) a ſecond conceiving before the firſt young is brought forth, a breeding of young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficiary, (lat.) he that builds a houſe upon another mans ground, and payes quit-rent.

Superficies, (lat.) the ſurface or uttermoſt part of any thing. In Geometry it is defined to be a magnitude conſiſting of lines having onely length and breadth without profundity.

Superfluity, (lat.) exceſſe, an overabounding, more than enough.

Superjection, (lat.) a caſting upon.

To *Superinduce*, (lat.) to bring or draw one thing over another.

Superintendent, (lat.) an Overſeer.

Superiority, (lat.) a being Superiour, *i.* higher, ſet above or over others.

Superiour Planets, thoſe that are above the Sun. ♄ ♃ ♂

Suparlative, (lat.) higheſt advanc'd; in Grammar *Suparlative* degree is the higheſt degree of compariſon.

Supermeation, (lat.) a flowing or paſſing over.

Supernal, (lat.) coming from above.

Supernatation, (lat.) a ſwimming over, or upon.

Supernatural, (lat.) being above nature or natural cauſe.

Superſcription, (lat.) a writting over or on the out ſide of any thing.

To *Superſede*, (lat.) to omit, to leave off, to let paſſe.

Superſedeas, a Writ ſignifying a command to ſtay the doing of that which in appearance of Law were to be done.

Superſtition, (lat.) over-ſcrupulouſneſſe in Religion, over much ceremony in divine worſhip.

Supervacaneous, (lat.) more than juſt, or, ſerveth for common uſe, needleſs, vain, unneceſſary.

To *Supervene*, (lat.) to come upon on a ſudden or unexpected.

To *Supervive*, ſee *Survive*.

Supine, (lat.) lying with the face upward; alſo negligent or careleſſe.

Suppedaneous, (lat.) ſee *Subpedaneous*.

Suppeditation, (lat.) a ſupplying, miniſtering, or affording what is needfull.

Suppilation, (lat.) a pilfring, or ſtealing underhand.

To *ſupplant*, (lat.) to plant or ſet under, alſo to deceive or beguile.

Supplement, (lat.) a ſupplying the which

is defective, a filling up a place that is vacant or empty.

A *Suppliant*, (French) a petitioner or humble ſuiter.

Supplication, (lat.) a petitioning or making an humble requeſt.

Supplice, (lat.) puniſhment or correction.

Supploſion, (lat.) a making a noiſe by ſtamping with the feet.

Suppoſititious, (lat.) laid in the place or room of another.

Suppoſitory, (lat.) put under; alſo in Phyſick it is uſed ſubſtantively for any ſolid compoſition put up into the body to make it ſoluble.

To *Suppreſſe*, (lat.) to preſſe under, to ſtifle or keep down.

Suppuration, (lat.) a ripening of a bile or impoſthume, a gathering or reſolving into matter.

Supputation, (lat.) a pruning of trees; alſo a counting or caſting up.

Supremacy, (lat.) a being Supreme, *i.* higheſt in power and authority.

Suranation, (lat.) the ſame as *Superannuation.*

A *Surbating*, (French) a beating or galling on the ſoles of ones feet.

To *Surceaſe*, (French) to give over.

Surcharge, (French) charge upon charge, or load upon load.

A *Surcharger of the Forreſt*, he that commons with more beaſts than a man hath right to common withal.

A *Surcingle*, (French) an upper girth or girdle.

Surcoat, (French) a coat of Armes to wear over armour.

Surcrew, (French) an over-growing; alſo advantage, amends, over-meaſure.

Surculation, (lat.) a pruning of trees, a cutting off Surcles, *i.* young graffs, ſhoots, or ſprigs.

Surdity, (lat.) deafneſſe.

Surge, a wave, from the Latin *Surgere*, i. to riſe.

Sureby, a Port Town in *Yorkſhire*, which ſome think to be the ſame with that ancient Town called by *Antonine* Εουλμιρον *Gabrantovicorum*, and by the Latins *Sinus portuoſus & ſalutaris*, each of theſe names implying as much as, ſure or ſafe Haven.

Surface, (French) the ſame as *Superficies.*

Surkney, a kind of white garment like a rotchet.

To *Surmonne*, (French) to excell, to overcome.

To *Surpaſſe*, (French) the ſame.

Suria, the name of a certain goddeſſe to whom an altar was anciently erected at *Melkrig* in *Northumberland* by *Licinius Clemens* a Captain under *Calphurnius Agricola*, Lieutenant to *Auguſtus.*

Surpluſage, (French) ſignifieth in Common Law, a ſuperfluity or addition more than needeth, which is a cauſe ſometimes that the Writ abateth.

Surprizal, (French) a ſudden aſſaulting or ſetting upon, a coming upon a man unawares.

Surquedry, (old word) pride, preſumption.

Surrejoynder, (French) a ſecond defence of the Plaintiffs action, oppoſite to the Defendants rejoynder. The *Civilians* call it *Triplication.*

A *Surrender*, in Common Law, is an inſtrument or writing, ſignifying a Tenants conſent or agreement to yield and give up his lands to the poſſeſſion of him that hath the next immediate remainder or reverſion.

Surrentum, a Town of *Campania* in *Italy*, built by the Greeks, anciently called *Petræ Sirenum.*

Surreptitious, (lat.) taken deceitfully, or by ſtealth.

Surrogation, (lat.) an appointing as Deputy in the roome of another.

To *Survive*, (French) to out-live; whence a Surviver in Common Law, is taken for the longer liver of two joynt-tenants.

Suſan, the proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Heb. Lilly.

Suſception, (lat.) an enterpriſing or undertaking a thing.

Suſceptible, (lat.) plyable, apt to receive any impreſſion.

Suſcitation, (lat.) a raiſing, quickning or ſtirring up.

Suſpenſion, (lat.) a hanging up; alſo a being in doubt or uncertainty: in Common Law it is taken for a temporal ſtop of a mans right.

Suſpiral, (French) a breathing-hole, a vent or paſſage for air; alſo a ſpring of water, paſſing under ground to a Conduit.

Suſpiration, (lat.) a fetching a deep ſigh.

Suſurration, (lat.) a whiſpring, or murmuring.

Sutherland,

Sutherland, the name of a Countrey in the North-part of *Scotland*.

Sutorious, (lat.) belonging to a Shoomaker.

Suture, (lat.) a ſeam, or ſewing together, a faſtning together of bones. There are three remarkable Sutures in the head, the *Coronal*, *Lamdoidal*, and *Sagittal*.

S W

Swainmot, (Sax.) a Court of Freeholders within the Forreſt kept by the Charter of the Forreſt thrice a year.

Swallows-taile a term among Architectours and Carpenters, a faſtning together of two pieces of timber ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot fall aſunder.

Swan, a celeſtial Conſtellation.

Swart ruiter, ſee *Ruiter*.

To *Sweep*, a Hawk after ſhe hath fed, is ſaid to ſweep, not wipe her beake.

Swepe, a certain inſtrument with croſſe-beams, to draw water with.

Swilpough, a Dilling, or child born when the Parents are old.

Swink, (old word) labour.

Swithin, a proper name, ſignifying in the Saxon tongue, very high. There was a Biſhop of *Wincheſter* famous for holineſſe called St. *Swithin*.

S Y

Sybaritical, dainty, wanton, effeminate, from the *Sybaritæ*, the inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a people advanced to that height of luxury and voluptuouſneſſe, that they had their horſes taught to dance to the ſound of the Flute, by which means, the *Crotoniatæ* who waged war with them, bringing pipers along with them into the field, made their horſes to fall a dancing; whereupon they ruſhed in among them, broke their ranks, and utterly overthrew them, and deſtroyed their City.

Sybill, (Heb.) divine doctrine, a Chriſtian name of divers women.

Sybilline, (lat.) belonging to the *Sybills*, who were certain women that propheſied concerning the birth of our Saviour Chriſt; they were thought to be ten in number, the *Perſian*, *Cumæan*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythræan*, *Samian*, *Helleſpontian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburtine*, *Cuman*.

Sycomore, (Greek) a kind of fair tree, abounding in many parts of *Ægypt*, partaking partly of the Fig-tree, partly of the Mulberry.

To *Sycophantiſe*, (Greek) to play the ſycophant, *i.* a paraſite, flatterer, or talebearer.

Syderation, (lat.) a blaſting. *Syderation*, in Phyſick is when not onely the ſolid parts but the bones alſo are corrupted.

Sylla, a famous Roman Captain, who brought *Jugurth* in chaines to *Rome*, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the tyranny of *Cinna*, and baniſhed *Marius*: afterwards being made Dictatour, he became Tyrannical himſelf, till at laſt the Commonwealth being ſetled, he retired to *Puteoli*, where he lived a private life.

Syllabical, (Greek) conſiſting of ſyllables.

Syllogiſtical, (Greek) belonging to a Syllogiſme, *i.* a kind of argumentation wherein ſome things being granted, there follows neceſſarily a concluſion different from thoſe things which were granted.

Sylvanectum, a Town of *Picardy* in *France*, now called *Senlis*.

Sylvanus, the ſon of *Valerius*, by his daughter *Valeria Tuſculanaria*, he was called the god of the Woods, and by ſome thought to be the ſame with *Pan*.

Sylvatical, or *Sylveſtrious*, (lat.) woody, full of trees, belonging to Woods or Forreſts.

Symbolycal, (Greek) belonging to a Symbol, *i.* a ſign or token, a ſecret note, a ſhort or myſterious ſentence.

Symmachy, (Greek) a joyning in war againſt a common enemy.

Symmetry, (Greek) a due proportion of each part in reſpect of the whole

Sympathetical, (Greek) having a ſympathy, *i.* a natural agreement or conſent in mutual affection or paſſion.

Symphoniacal, (Greek) belonging to Symphony, *i.* conſent in Harmony, agreement in tune or time.

Sympoſiaſt, (Greek) the Maſter or Overſeer of a Feaſt or Banquet.

Symptomatical, (Greek) belonging to a Symptome, *i.* an accident or effect, accompanying any diſeaſe, as the Ague doth the headach.

Synagogical, (Greek) belonging to a Synagogue, *i.* a Congregation or Aſſembly.

Synalæpha, (Greek) a contraction of two vowels into one.

Syncategorematical, (Greek) a term in

Logick, having no predicamental or ſelf-ſignification.

Synchronical, (Greek) being or done together at the ſame time.

Syncope, (Greek) a figure wherein a letter or ſyllable is taken out of the middle of a word; alſo in Phyſick it is taken for a certain diſeaſe which cauſeth a ſudden decay of the ſpirits.

Synchriſm, (Greek) a kind of liquid or ſpreading ointment.

Synchroniſm, (Greek) a hapning of two things at the ſame time.

Syncope, a ſudden or haſty decay of the ſtrength cauſed by a diſolution of the natural heat.

Syndick, (Greek) one that hath Commiſſion to deal in the affairs of the Common-wealth, a Controller or Cenſor.

Syndrome, (Greek) a concourſe, meeting or running together.

Synecdochical, (Greek) belonging to the figure Synecdoche, *i.* a taking a part for the whole.

Syneresis, or *Synæresis*, (Greek) the ſame as *Synalæpha*.

Syngraph, (Greek) a deed or writing ſigned with ones own hand.

Synodical, (Greek) belonging to a Synod, *i.* an Aſſembly or meeting together of Eccleſiaſtical perſons, to conſult about the affairs of the Church.

Synonimous, or *Synonimal words*, (Gr.) ſeveral words having all the ſame ſignification.

Synople, (French) a term in Heraldry, ſignifying Green.

Synopſie, (Greek) a brief ſumming up of things contained in a large Treatiſe.

Syntagme, (Greek) an ordering, diſpoſing, or placing of things together.

Syntax, (Greek) the ſame; alſo in Grammar it is taken for a joyning together of the ſeveral parts of Speech in an orderly conſtruction.

Syntereſie, (Greek) a remorce, or ſting of conſcience.

Syntheme, (Greek) a watch-word; alſo an intricate ſentence; alſo the ſame as *Diploma*.

Syracuſe, the chief City anciently of the Iſle of *Sicily*, where the Poet *Theocritus* was born.

Syria, a Region of *Aſia*, by ſome divided into *Syria*, *Aſſyria*, *Cœloſyria*, and *Leucoſyria*.

Syrinx, an *Arcadian* Nimph, one of the *Naiades*, who flying from the violence of *Pan*, was turned into a reed, of which *Pan* made his paſtoral pipe, which for her ſake he much delighted to play upon.

Syrtes, two dangerous creeks in the *Lybian Sea*, called the greater *Syrtis* and the leſſer *Syrtis*.

Syſtatique, (Greek) compacting, ordering, or placing together.

Syſigie, (Greek) a conjunction, a joyning or coupling together.

Syſtem, (Greek) a compoſing, or putting together; alſo a Treatiſe or body of any Art or Science, alſo the compaſſe of a Song.

Syſtole, (Greek) a contraction or drawing together; alſo in Phyſick it is taken for that motion of the pulſe which compreſſes the heart and arteries as *Diaſtole* dilates them; alſo a making ſhort a long vowel.

T A

St. *Abbs*, or St. *Ebbes*, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, otherwiſe called *Ebbecheſter*, from *Ebba*, a Virgin of the blood Royal of the *Northumbers*, who for the great opinion that was conceived of her Sanctimony, was Canonized among the Saints.

Tabefaction, (Greek) a melting, corrupting, or conſuming.

Tabellary, or *Tabellion*, (lat.) a Scrivener or publick Notary; alſo a Letter-carrier.

Taberd, (Sax.) a jerkin or coat without ſleeves; alſo a Heralds coat of Arms in ſervice.

Tabernacle, (lat.) a Booth, or little Shop; alſo a Pavilion or Tent for War. There was anciently among the Jews a certain holy Structure ſo called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place.

Tabernarious, (lat.) belonging to Taverns or Shops.

Tabid, (lat.) waſting or pining away.

Tabitha, the proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Hebrew Roebuck.

Tabouret, (French) a little ſtool to ſit on.

Tabularious, (lat.) belonging to writings, evidences or accounts.

Tabulation, (lat.) a faſtning together of planks or boards, a making a floor.

Taces, (in French *Cuiſſeaux*) armour for the thighs.

Tachot,

Tachos, a King of *Ægypt*, who for jeering at the ſhort ſtature of *Ageſilaus*, was the cauſe of the breach of the league between them, and of the loſſe of his own Kingdom.

Tachygraphy, (Greek) the art of ſwift writing.

Tacite, (lat.) ſilent.

Taciturnity, (lat.) a being ſilent, a holding ones peace.

Tackle, a Term in Navigation, the ſmall ropes of a ſhip.

*Tactick*s, (Greek) books treating of the ordering of Souldiers in an Army.

Taction, (lat.) a touching.

Tenarum, a Promontory in the Countrey of *Lacædemon*, near which is the Den where *Hercules* aſcended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the deep.

Tages, the Grand-child of *Jupiter*, and ſon of *Genius*, he is ſaid to have taught the *Hetrurians* the art of divining; when he was a boy of twelve year old.

Tagliacotius, a famous Chirurgion of *Bononia*, who could put on new nōſes.

Tagus, a river of *Portugal* famous among the ancients, for its gravel reſembling Gold.

Taile, in Common-law, is a kinde of inheritance in fee, when a man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his body Lawfully begotten, and is taken oppoſite to fee-ſimple.

Taint, a little red coloured inſect, being a kinde of Spider that infeſteth Cattel in the Summer time.

Takel, (old word) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talaries, (lat.) the winged ſhooes, which the Poets faigne that *Mercury* wore.

Talent, (lat.) a certain weight of ſilver, differing in value, both among Hebrews and Greeks.

Tales, (lat.) *i.* ſuch like) it is uſed in Common-law, for a ſupply of men empannell'd upon a Jury. and not appearing, or chalenged as not indifferent.

Taliſmannical, belonging to *Taliſmans*, (Arab.) *i.* images, or figures made under certain conſtellations.

Tallage, or *Tailage*, (French) a Tax, Tribute, or Impoſition.

Tallion, ſee *Lex Talionis*.

Tally, or *Taley*, (from the French *Tailler*, i. to cut) a ſcore, or ſtick of wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a reckoning between two parties.

Talmudical, belonging to the *Talmud*, *i.* a certain book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing the Law, Ceremonies, and Religious Rites of the Jews.

Talus, a ſiſters ſon of *Dædalus*, he found out the uſe of the ſaw, by ſeeing the Jawbone of a Serpent, and invented the Potters wheel, but was at length treacherouſly ſlain by his Unkle, who envied his art and ingenuity.

Tamarinds, a kind of *Indian* fruit ſomewhat like a Damaſcene, much uſed in Phyſick.

Tamariſk, a kinde of ſhrub, having a red bark, and a leaf like heath.

Tamerlane, a *Scythian*, who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vaſt multitude of men, and having overthrown and taken *Bajazeth*, the Emperour of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Aſia* in an Iron Cage, he was, as ſome ſay, at firſt a Swinheard, but by a full gale of fortune, was blown up into the Imperial Thrown.

Tameſis, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Iſis*, two Rivers, which meeting together, joyn into one ſtream, thenceforth aſſumes a name compounded of them both.

Tampoy, a kind of pleaſant drink, much uſed in the *Muluccoes*.

Tampoon, or *Tampkin*, a ſmall piece of wood ſerving for a bung, or ſtopple to a piece of Ordnance.

Tamworth, a Town ſo called from the River *Tame*, and the Saxon word *Weordh*, which ſignifieth a *Barton*, *Ferm-houſe*, or River Iſland; it is ſituate partly in *Warwick-ſhire*, partly in *Stafford-ſhire*, and was anciently the chief reſidence of the Kings of the *Mercians*. this Town after it had ſuffered much by the *Daniſh* Wars, was repaired by *Aethelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*; alſo *Edith* King *Eadgar's* ſiſter founded here a Religious houſe for veiled Virgins.

Tanacles, certain inſtruments of torment like pincers.

Tanet, an Iſland in *Kent*, ſo called, as ſome vainly imagin ἀπὸ τῆς θανάτου, *i.* from the death of Snakes, here the *Saxons* firſt ſeated themſelves, but were vanquiſh'd with a great ſlaughter at *Stovar*; nevertheleſſe, afterwards at *Whipped-fleet*, a place ſo called from *Whipped*, a *Saxon* there ſlain, *Hengiſt* overthrew the *Brittains*, and put them to flight.

Tangent, (lat.) a Mathematical Term uſed chiefly in Aſtronomy, and ſignifies, a

right line perpendicular, to the Diameter drawn by the one extream of the given Arch, and terminated by the Secant, and drawn from the Center through the other extream of the said Arch.

Tangible, (lat.) that may be toucht.

Tanistry, a certain ancient custome in *Ireland*, whereby he that had most powr, or policy inherited in any principality, or Lordship; it comes from the *Saxon* word *Thane*, i. a Nobleman.

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, the son of *Jupiter* by the Nymph *Plotis*, he inviting the gods to a feast, killed his son *Pelops*, and set before them to eat, for which he was condemned to this punishment in Hell, namely to stand up to the chin in water, and to have pleasant apples hang over his head, and yet to be neither able to eat nor to drink, whence a man that is brought near to happinesse, and yet deprived of it, is commonly said to be *Tantaliz'd*.

To *Tap*, vide, to *Beat*.

Taphus and *Telebus*, the sons of *Pterelas*, the son of Neptune and *Hippothoe*, the daughter of *Nestor*; their Successours, the *Taphii*, and *Teleboæ* inhabited the *Taphian*, or *Echinades* Islands, see *Amphitryon*.

Tapinage, (French) a lurking, or lying secret, whence *Tapissant*, lurking, or squatting, a Term in Hunting.

Taprobane, an Island in the *Indian* Sea, 1000 mile long, and 625 mile broad, now called *Sumatra*.

Taratantarize, (Greek) to imitate the sound of a Trumpet, which seemeth to expresse the word *Taratantara*.

Tarantula, a kinde of venemous Creature, abounding in *Tarantum*, a Citie in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which casteth forth a sting, onely curable by the sound of Musick.

Tardigrade, (lat.) going a slow place.

Tardity, (lat.) slowness, or delaying.

Tarentum, a Citie of *Magna Græcia* in *Italy*, built by *Tarentus* the son of *Neptune*, and augmented by *Phalantus*, a *Lacedæmonian*.

Tarpawling, a Term in Navigation, a piece of Canvasse that is all tarr'd over to lash upon a deck, or grating, to keep the rain from soaking through.

Tarpeia, a vestal Virgin, the daughter of *Tarpeius*, she betrayed the Roman *Capitol* to the *Sabines*, desiring for a reward what ever they carried upon their right Arms, whereupon they all threw their sheilds upon her, and pressed her to death.

Tarquinius Priscus, the son of *Demaratus* a *Corinthian*, who by the perswasion of his wife *Tanaquil* went to *Rome*, where by insinuating himself into the favour of *Ancus Martius*, he at length obtained the Kingdom.

Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh King of the Romans, whose son *Tarquinius Sextus* ravishing *Lucretia*, the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, was the cause that kingly Government was utterly expelled out of Rome.

Tarracon, a famous Citie of *Arragon*, anciently called *Tarraconia*, a Province of Spain.

Tarrasse, see *Terrasse*.

Tarsus, a famous Citie of *Cilicia*, where St. *Paul* was born, which Citie together with *Anchialus* are said to have been built in one day, by *Perseus* the son of *Danae*.

Tartarean, (lat.) belonging to *Tartarus*, i. a deep place in Hell often mentioned by the Poets.

Tartaria, a large Countrey of *Asia*, containing *Sarmatia*, *Asiatica*, the two *Scythia's* and *Cataia*.

Tarter, the Lees of Wine; also a kinde of Gravelly-stone, growing in the inside of Wine vessels.

Tasck, an old *Brittish* word, signifying as much as Tribute, from whence haply cometh our word *Task*, which is a duty, or labour imposed upon any one.

Tassel, (French) a Term in Falconry, the Male of any Hawk.

Titus Tatius, a Captain of the *Sabines*, who after great Wars with the Romans, at length concluding a peace with them, was received as a sharer in the Government.

Tavistoke, or *Teavistok*, a Town in *Devonshire*; so called from the River *Teave*, it hath been famous in times past, for the *Abbey* built by *Ordolph*, the son of *Ordgare*, Earle of *Devonshire*, in the year 961, he being admonished, as some say by a Vision from Heaven; this *Abby* was destroyed by the *Danes*, but afterwards flourish'd again, and in it Lectures were instituted of the *English Saxon* tongue.

Tawnton, or *Thonton*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; so called as it were a Town watered by the River *Thone*, here *Ina* King of the *West-saxons*, built a Castle, which *Desburgio* his wife rased to the ground, after she had expelled from thence *Eadbritch*, King of the *South-saxons*.

Taurine,

Taurine, or *Taurean*, (lat.) belonging to a Bull.

Taurinum, a Citie by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly called *Turin*.

Taurus, a very great ridge of mountains, stretched out a mighty length through divers Countreys, and called by several names; as *Imaus*, *Parapomisus*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caucasus*, *Sarpedon*, *Cerannius*, &c. also the name of one of the twelve signes of the Zodiack, the word signifying in Latin a Bull.

Tautologie, (Greek) a repeating of one thing several times over in different expressions.

Taximagulus, a petty King of *Kent*, one of those that opposed *Julius Cæsar*, when he made War with the *Brittains*.

Taygetus, a very steep Hill by the Citie of *Sparta*.

T E

Team, or *Theam*, (Sax.) a Royalty granted by the Kings Charter, to a Lord of a Mannour.

Teasels, a kind of Plant, called in Greek *Dipsacus*, in Latin *labrum veneris*.

Technical, (Greek) artificial, done by Art.

Tectonick, (lat.) belonging to a building.

Tedder, a tying of any beast in a roap, that he may graze within a certain compasse.

Tediferous, (lat.) bearing a Taper, or Torch.

Tegea, a Town in *Arcadia*, whose inhabitants having great Wars with the *Pheneatæ*; it was decided in a Duel between the three sons of *Kherimachus* for the *Tegeans*, and the three sons of *Demostratus* for the *Pheneatæ*, like that of the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*.

Tegment, (lat.) a covering, or cloathing.

Teifidale, a Countrey in the South-part of *Scotland*, so called as it were a Dale, by the River *Teif*.

Telarie, (lat.) belonging to a Weavers Web.

Teliferous, (lat.) carrying, or bearing darts.

Tellers of the Exchequer, four Officers appointed to receive all monies due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clark of the Pell to charge him therewith.

Telamon, the son of *Aeacus*, King of *Salamis*, he was the first that got upon the Walls of *Troy*, when *Hercules* besieged it, whereupon he gave him *Hesione* the daughter of *Laomedon*.

Telegonus, the son of *Ulisses* and *Circe*, who slew his father at *Ithaca* not knowing him, afterwards going into *Italy* he built *Tusculum*.

Telephus, the son of *Hercules*, and the Nymph *Auge*, who being exposed to the Woods by his Grand-father, was brought up by a Hart, afterward becoming King of *Mysia*, he was wounded by *Achilles*, whom he denied passage through his Countrey going to the Wars of *Troy*, but at length was cured by the same dart that wounded him.

Telescope, (Greek) a certain Mathematical instrument, by which the proportion of any thing is discerned at a great distance.

Tellus, the goddesse of the earth, and oftentimes taken for the earth it self.

Temerity, (lat.) rashnesse, unadvisednesse.

Tempe, certain pleasant fields in *Thessaly*, five miles long, & six miles broad, watered by the River *Penæus*, which makes them so ever green and flourishing, that all delightfull places are by *Metaphor* called *Tempe*.

Temperament, (lat.) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humours of the body.

Temperance, (lat.) moderation and abstinence, a restraining the violence of a mans affections, or passions.

Temperature, (lat.) the same as temperament.

Tempestivity, (lat.) seasonablenesse, due or convenient time.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple, see in Knight.

Temporaneous, or *Temporary*, (lat.) belonging to time done suddenly, or a certain time.

Temporalities of Bishops, such Lands, or Revenues as are added to Bishops Sees by great persons of the Land.

Temporize, to live according to the times, to comply with the times.

Temulency, (lat.) drunkennesse.

Tenacity, (lat.) an aptnesse to keep, or hold fast.

Tenderlings, a Term among Hunters, the soft tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

Tendons, (lat.) certain small ligaments, or chords, in which the muscles do end.

Ten-

Tendrells, the young branches of a tree, and chiefely of a vine.

Tenebres, certain divine Services performed among the Catholicks ſome dayes of the week before Eaſter Sunday, in repreſentation of our Saviours Agony in the Garden, there being put out, of the 15 lamps which they light, one at the end of every Pſalm they repeat, untill all the lights are extinguiſhed.

Tenebrion, (lat.) one that lurks in the night to pilfer or ſteal; alſo a night-ſpirit.

Tenebroſity, (lat.) darkneſſe or obſcurity.

Tenedos, an Iſland in the *Ægæan* Sea, between *Lesbos* and the *Helleſpont*, hither the Greeks retired while the *Trojans* received the great horſe.

Tenerity, (lat.) tenderneſſe or ſoftneſſe.

Tenne, a kind of tawny colour, a term uſed in Heraldry.

Tenon, a term in Building, a piece of a rafter put into a mortiſehole to bear it up.

Tenor, (lat.) the effect or purport of any thing; alſo a rule or proportion; alſo one of the five parts in Muſick.

Tenſil, (lat.) eaſie to be bent or ſtretcht out.

Tenſity, (lat.) ſtiffneſſe, or a being ſtretched out hard.

Tent, among Jewellers, is that which they put under table Diamonds when they ſet them in work; it ſignifieth alſo a Pavillion, alſo a Chirurgions Inſtrument to ſearch wounds with.

Tentation, (lat.) a tempting, trying, or proving.

Tentorian, (lat.) belonging to a Tent or Pavillion.

Tenuity, (lat.) ſmallneſſe, thinneſſe, ſlenderneſſe; whence *Tenuation*, a making thin or ſlender.

Tenure, in Common Law, is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

Tepefaction, (lat.) a making lukewarm.

Tepidity, (lat.) lukewarmneſſe.

Tercera, one of the Iſles which the Spaniards call *Acores*.

Terebinthine, (lat.) belonging to *Terebinth*, i. the Turpentine-tree; as alſo a certain Gum iſſuing out of that tree.

Terebration, (lat.) a boring through.

Tereus, ſee *Philomela*.

Tergeminous, (lat.) three born at a birth; alſo threefold.

Tergiverſation, (lat.) a turning ones back, a flinching or withdrawing; alſo a non-ſuit in Law.

Terminals, (lat.) certain Feaſts made in honour of *Terminus*, an ancient god among the Romans, called the god of bounds, becauſe after the baniſhment of *Saturn*, he uſed to decide the controverſies of Husbandmen falling out about the limits of their grounds.

Termination, (lat.) a limiting, ending, or bounding.

Ternary, or *Ternion*, (lat.) the number three.

Terra Lemnia, an exceeding red earth of the Iſland of *Lemnos*, digged from a red hill.

Terra Samia, a kind of white, ſtiff, and tough earth, from the Iſle of *Samos*.

Terra Sigillata, (lat.) a kind of earth much uſed in phyſick, ſo called becauſe it uſed to be ſent from the Iſle of *Lemnos* ſealed.

Terræ filius, (lat.) one that is allowed to make lepid or jeſting ſpeeches at an Act at *Oxford*.

Terraqueous, (lat.) compoſed of earth and water together.

Terrar, (lat.) a ſurvey of the whole quantity of acres in any mans land.

Terraſſe, (French) a Bullwark of earth; alſo an open Walk or Gallery on the top of an houſe.

Terrene, or *Terreſtrial*, (lat.) earthy, belonging to the earth.

Terretenant, in Common Law, is a land tenant, or he that hath a natural and actual poſſeſſion of land which is otherwiſe called occupation.

Terriſonant, (lat.) ſounding terribly.

Territory, (lat.) lands that belong to the juriſdiction of any State, City, or Common-wealth.

Terſe, (lat.) neat, clean, polite.

Tertiation, (lat.) a dividing into three, alſo a doing any thing the third time.

Teſſerarious, (lat.) belonging to a *Teſſera*, i. a die; alſo a ſignal or watch-word.

Teſtaceous, (lat.) made of tile, brick, ſherd, or the ſhell of a fiſh.

Teſtamentarious, (lat.) belonging to a Teſtament, *i.* a mans laſt Will, which is of two ſorts, either in writing or nuncupatory.

Teſtation, (lat.) a witneſſing.

Teſtator,

Teſtator, (lat.) a bearer of witneſs; alſo he that makes a Will and Teſtament.

Teſticular, (lat) belonging to the Teſticles or Stones.

Teſtif, (old word) wild-brained, furious.

Teſtification, (lat.) a proving by witneſs.

Teſtudineous, (lat.) belonging to, or like a *Teſtude*, *i.* a Tortoiſe-ſhell; alſo an Engine of War uſed among the ancients.

Tetchie, (old word) froward, peeviſh.

Tethys, the goddeſs of the Sea, the daughter of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, and the wife of *Neptune*.

Tetrachord, (Greek) an inſtrument of four ſtrings.

Tetragonal, (Greek) quadrangle, or having four angles.

Tetragrammaton, (Greek) the ineffable Name of God *Jehovah*, among the Hebrews ſo called, becauſe it conſiſteth of four Hebrew letters.

Tetraptote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, a Noun declined with four Caſes.

Tetrarch, (Greek) a Prince or Ruler of a fourth part of a Kingdom.

Tetraſtick, (Greek) an order of four verſes.

Tetraſyllabical, (Greek) conſiſting of four ſyllables.

Tetricity, or *Tetritude*, (lat.) ſourneſſe, or ſeverity of countenance.

Teucer, a King of *Troy*, the ſon of *Telamon* and *Heſione*.

Teuthras, a King of *Cilicia* and *Miſia*, the ſon of *Pandion*, he had 50 daughters who were all got with child by *Hercules* in one night.

Teutonick, (lat.) belonging to an *Almain* or *German*, ſo called as ſome think from *Tuiſco* the ſon of *Mercury*.

Tewkesbury, a Town in *Gloceſterſhire*, called by the Saxons *Theoc'sbury*, by the Latins *Theoci curia*, from one *Theocus* who here led an Hermites life. Here was fought that memorable battle between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, where King *Edward* the fourth had the Victory, and Prince *Edward* the onely ſon of King *Henry* the ſixth was killed in a barbarous manner: this Town is alſo famous for making of woollen cloth, and the beſt muſtard.

Textile, (lat.) woven or knit.

Texture, (lat.) a weaving or knitting.

T H

Thalaſſiarch, (Greek) a Supream officer at Sea, an Admiral.

Thalaſſion, (lat.) a Nuptial Song, from *Thalaſſius* the god of Marriage Rites among the Romans.

Thales, an ancient Greek Philoſopher, reckoned among the ſeven Wiſemen. He is ſaid to have firſt found out Geometry, and the motion of the Sphears.

Thaleſtris, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went thirty dayes journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her requeſt got with child by him.

Thane, (Sax.) a Nobleman or Magiſtrate, called alſo *Thingus* or *Thegne*.

Thavies Inne, ſee *Innes* of *Chancery*.

Theano, the wife of *Metapontus* King of *Icaria*, ſhe, wanting children of her own, brought up two twins the ſons of *Neptune* and *Menalippe* the daughter of *Deſmontes*; but afterwards bringing forth two ſons of her own, which were likewiſe twins, and ſeeing her husbands affections inclining more to *Menalippe*'s ſons, than to her own, ſhe was much troubled, and as ſoon as her ſons came of age, ſhe ſet them on to kill their ſuppoſed brethren; but *Neptune* their father coming to their aid, they killed the ſons of *Theano*, which as ſoon as ſhe came to hear, ſhe killed her ſelf.

Theatral, (lat.) belonging to a Theater, *i.* a place where publick Shews or Playes are exhibited.

Theatins, an order of Religious perſons inſtituted by *John Peter Caraff* Biſhop of *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Theba, or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Stibes*, the chief City of *Thebais* in *Ægypt*, built by King *Buſiris*, and called alſo *Hecatompylos*, from its hundred gates; alſo a City of *Bœotia* built by *Cadmus*.

Theftbote, (Sax.) a maintaining a thief, by receiving ſtollen goods from him.

Themis, the daughter of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, who flying the Nuptialls of *Jupiter*, was raviſht by him in *Macedonia*; ſhe was worſhipt as the goddeſſe that firſt taught men right and juſtice, and had an ancient Oracle in *Bœotia*.

Themiſcyra, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watred by the River *Thermodon*, having alſo its chief City of the ſame name.

Themiſtocles, a famous *Athenian* Captain,

who fortified the *Pyræum*, and overcame the *Perſians* at *Salamina*; but afterwards being baniſhed his Country, he was intertained by *Xerxes* and made Captain of an army againſt the *Athenians*, whereupon he drank Oxes blood and poiſoned himſelf, that he might neither be ingratefull to the King, nor fight againſt his Countrymen.

Theodamas, a King of *Chaonia*, againſt whom *Hercules* made war, becauſe he denied him proviſions when he came to *Pryope* with *Dejanira* and his ſon *Hyllus*, and having got the Victory he ſlew *Theodamas*, carrying away his ſon *Hylas* whom he alwayes had in very great eſteem.

Theobald, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Saxon, bold over the people.

Theodolite, a certain Mathematical Inſtrument, chiefely uſed in Surveying, conſiſting of the Planiſphere, Geometrical ſquare, Quadrant, and Scale.

Theodom, (Sax.) ſervitude.

Theodoricus, a King of the Eaſt *Goths*, who having overcome *Odacer*, was Crowned King of *Italy*, and reigned there 33 years; alſo the name of a King of the *Gaules*, who with his favorite *Ebroinus* was depoſed, and *Childerick* ſet up in his room: the word ſignifieth in Dutch, rich in people.

Theodorus, a proper name of ſeveral famous men, the word ſignifying in Greek a gift of God.

Theodoſia, a Chriſtian name of women, anſwering to *Theodorus* or *Theodoſius* in men.

Theodoſius, the name of two famous Emperours of *Conſtantinople*, the firſt the ſon of the Emperour *Gratian*, the ſecond the ſon of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*, he had wars with the *Perſians*, *Vandalls*, and *Hunns*.

Theogonie, (Greek) the generation of the gods.

Theological, (Greek) belonging to Theology, *i.* Divinity or diſcourſe of God and Divine things.

Theomachy, (Greek) a warring or fighting againſt God.

Theomagical, (Greek) belonging to Divine Magick, or the wiſdom of God.

Theomancy, (Greek) a divination by calling upon the names of God.

Theophilus, a proper name of a man, ſignifying a friend or lover of God.

Theorba, (Ital. *Tiorba*) a Muſical Inſtrument, being a kind of baſe Lute.

Theorematick, (Greek) belonging to a *Theoreme*, i. an axiom or undoubted truth of any Art.

Theorie, (Greek) the contemplation or ſtudy of any Art or Science without practice.

Therapeutick, (Greek) healing or curing.

Theraphim, (Heb.) an Image made in the form of a man.

Theriacal, (Greek) belonging to Treacle, *i.* a Medicine againſt poiſon, made of the fleſh of a wild beaſt.

Thermometre, (Greek) a certain Inſtrument whereby one may gueſſe at the change of weather, a weather-glaſſe.

Thermopylæ, a long ridge of mountains in *Greece*, at whoſe ſtreights *Leonidas* the *Spartan* King with 300 *Lacedæmonians* ſtoutly fighting, were all cut off by *Mardonius* the *Perſian*.

To *Theſaurize*, (Greek) to treaſure or heap up riches.

Theſeus, the ſon of *Aegeus* King of *Athens*, he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolyte*, on whom he begat *Hippolytus*, he ſlew the *Minotaur* at *Creet*, and brought away *Ariadne* and *Phædra* the daughters of *Minos*, the laſt of whom he took to wife. He overthrew three famous theeves, *Sciron*, *Procruſtes*, and *Schinis*; Laſtly he went down with *Pirithous* into Hell to fetch away *Proſerpina*. See *Pirithous*.

Theſis, (Greek) a general argument or poſition.

Theſſalia, a Region of *Greece* lying between *Bœotia* and *Macedon*, it was anciently called *Pelaſgicus*, from *Pelaſgus*, *Aemonia*, from King *Aemon*, *Pyrrhæa* from *Pyrrha* the wife of *Deucalion*.

Thetford, ſee *Sitomagus*.

Thetis, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, whom *Jupiter* being about to have married, was diſſwaded by *Prometheus*, ſo that ſhe married *Peleus* the ſon of *Aeacus*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Achilles*.

Thiller, a horſe which is put under the Thills, *i.* the beam of a Cart or Wain, called in Latin *Temo*.

Thole, (lat.) a term in Building, the ſcutchin or knot in the midſt of a timber vault, alſo a place in Temples where Donaries are hung up.

Thomas, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Hebrew, deep, or, as ſome ſay, twinne.

Thomyris, a Queen of *Scythia*, who inraged

inraged that *Cyrus* had ſlain her ſon *Spargapiſes* in a battle, recollected all her forces, overthrew his Army, and ſlew him, and putting his head in a tub of blood, ſaid in an upbraiding manner, Fill thy ſelf with the blood for which thou haſt thirſted.

Thon, a King of *Canopus*, who falling in love with *Helena*, was ſlain by *Menelaus*.

Thongcaſter, a Caſtle in *Lincolnſhire*, commonly called *Caſtor*, in Britiſh *Caeregary*, it took the name from the ſame occaſion as *Byrſa* a Caſtle of the *Carthaginians*; for *Hengit* obtaining ſo much ground in this tract, of *Vortigern*, as he could meaſure out with an Oxehide, cut the hide out into very ſmall laners, which we commonly call Thongs, and therewith meaſuring out the ground, built upon it this Caſtle.

Thor, a certain Idol worſhipped by the ancient Saxons, thought to be the ſame with *Jupiter*, or the god of Thunder; whence *Thurſday* took its denomination.

Thoracique, (lat.) belonging to the ſtomack or breſt.

Thorp, an ancient Saxon name, for a Village or Country Town.

Thowles, the ſmall pins which they bear againſt with their Oares when they row.

Thracia, a Country of *Europe*, lying on the Eaſt of *Macedonia*, now called *Romania*.

Thraſonical, (Greek) inſolently boaſting.

Thraſybulus, an *Athenian* exile, who freed the City from the oppreſſion of the thirty Tyrants.

Thrave, a certain quantity of corn containing 4 ſhocks, each ſhock conſiſting of ſix ſheaves.

Threnody, (Greek) the ſinging of a Threne, *i.* a mourning or funeral-Song.

To *Threpe*, (Sax.) to affirm.

Thrilled, or *Thirled*, (Sax.) killed.

Thridboroughs or *Thirdborough*, a word uſed in ſome old Acts, for a Headborough or Conſtable.

Throb, (Sax.) the vehement beating or panting of the heart.

Thrones, ſee *Angel*.

Thucydides, an elegant Greek Hiſtorian who writ the *Peloponneſian* war.

Thule, an Iſland on the north of *Scotland*, now called *Iſland*.

Thummim, ſee *Urim*.

Thuriferous, (lat.) bearing Frankincenſe.

Thyeſtes, the ſon of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, and the brother of *Atreus*. ſee *Atreus*.

Thymætes, a *Trojan*, who marrying *Arisbe* the daughter of *Priamus*, had a ſon born on the ſame day with *Paris*, and becauſe the *Augurs* had foretold that one born that day ſhould be the deſtruction of *Troy*, *Priamus* commanded that both the children ſhould be ſlain; but *Paris* being ſaved by his mother, *Thymætes* ſon was onely killed, for which he bearing a revenge in his mind, was the firſt that cauſed the *Trojan* horſe to be let in.

Thymick vein, ſee *vein*.

Thymomancy, (Greek) a kind of preſaging from a mans own hopes and fears.

Thyrſe, (Greek) a ſtalk or ſtem of any herb, or a trunchion wrapped with Ivy, which was anciently uſed by the *Bacchides* in the Feaſts of *Bacchus*.

T I

Tiara, a certain ornament for the head uſed anciently among the *Perſians*; whence ſome think our word *Tire* to be derived.

Tibial, (lat.) belonging to a Pipe or Flute.

Tibication, (lat.) a playing on a Pipe.

Tiercel, (French) the ſame as *Taſſel*.

Tierce, (French) a certain liquid meaſure containing the third part of a Pipe which is two Tuns.

Tiercet, (French) a ſtanza or ſtaff of three verſes.

Tigrine, (lat.) belonging to, or like a *Tiger*.

Timariots, certain ſouldiers among the Turks, who out of conquered lands have a certain portion allowed them during term of life, to ſerve on horſeback.

Timbers of Ermine, a term in Armory or Blazon, the rows or ranks of Ermine in the Noblemens Capes.

Timbrel, (Dutch *Trommel*) a kind of muſical Inſtrument, by ſome called a Taber.

Timidity, (lat.) timerouſneſſe, fearfulneſſe.

Timochares, one that belonged to *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, who would have

covenanted with *Fabricius* the *Conſul*, to have poiſoned *Pyrrhus*, but *Fabricius* diſdaining ſo great a baſeneſſe revealed the intention to *Pyrrhus*.

Timocracie, (Greek) a certain Government, wherein the richeſt men bear ſway.

Timoleon, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who at the requeſt of *Dion*, the *Syracuſian* freed *Syracuſe* from the Tyranny of *Dionyſius*.

Timon, a ſowr *Athenian*, who ſhund and hated the company of all men.

Timotheus, the ſon of *Conon* an *Athenian* Captain, who had his ſtatue erected in the Market place, for the great victory he obtained over the *Lacedæmonians*, it being alſo a proper name of many men, ſignifying in Greek an honourer of God.

Tincel, a kinde of Cloath compoſed of ſilk and ſilver, gliſtering like ſtarers, or ſparks of fire, from the French *Eſtincelle*, a ſparkle.

Tincture, (lat.) a ſtaining, or dying; alſo a Term in Heraldry, ſignifying a variable hew of Arms.

Tinnuth. ſee *Tumocellum*.

Tinniment, (lat.) a tingling, or ſounding of metals.

Tintamar, (French) a kind of claſhing, or gingling noiſe.

Tintinnation, (lat.) a ringing like a bell.

Tireſias, a *Theban* Sooth-ſayer, who being ſtruck blinde by *Juno*, received in recompence thereof the gift of Propheſie from *Jupiter*, ſee *Ovid. Metamorph.* l. 3.

Tiſſue, (French) a kind of Cloath, or ſilver woven.

Titanick, belonging to *Titan*, i. the ſon of *Cælus* and *Veſta*, and the brother of *Saturn*, he is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

Tithing, a company of ten men, with their families joyned together in a ſociety, the chief whereof is called a Tithing man.

Tithonus, the ſon of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in Love, ſnatch't him up into her Chariot, and carried him into *Æthiopia*, where ſhe had *Memnon* by him, being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Graſſehopper.

Titillation, (lat.) a tickling, or pleaſant itching.

Title in Law, is a lawfull cauſe to claim a thing, which another man hath, he having no action for the ſame.

Titubation, (lat.) a ſtumbling.

Titular, (lat.) belonging to a title, having a title.

Tityus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Elara*, the daughter of *Orchomenus*; he, for indeavouring to force *Latona*, was ſlain by *Apollo*, and caſt down into Hell, where a Vulture is ſaid continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which grows again as faſt as it is devoured.

T L

Tlepolemus, the ſon of *Hercules* and *Aſtioche*, he was of a vaſt ſtature and ſtrength, and raigned over three Cities in *Rhodes*, at laſt he was ſlain by *Sarpedon*, in the *Trojan* war.

T M

Tmolus, a Mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out of which riſeth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its Golden Sands.

T O

Tobacco, a certain Plant, whoſe ſmoak taken in pipes, is generally in much requeſt; it was firſt brought into theſe parts out of the *Indies*, by Sr. *Francis Drake*, and is ſo called as ſome ſay, from an Iſland of that name.

Tobias, a proper name of a man, ſignifying in Hebrew the Lord is good.

Tod, of Wool, *ſee* Sarplar.

Toll, a liberty to buy, and ſell within the Precincts of a Mannour; alſo Tribute, or Cuſtome.

Toletum, or *Toledo*, the chief City of *new Caſtile* in *Spain*, begirt with a ſtrong Wall, and a hundred and fifty little Towers.

Tolſey, a kinde of Exchange, or place where Merchants meet in *Briſtow*.

Toman, a kinde of *Perſian* Coyn.

Tomarus, a mountain in *Theſprotia*, where there are a hundred Fountains.

Tome, (lat.) a part, or volume of a book.

Tomin, a certain weight among Jewellers, weighing about three Carrats.

Tonicul, (lat.) belonging to a Tone, or Accent.

Tonitruation, (lat.) a thundring.

Tonnage,

Tonnage, a Cuſtome due for merchandize brought, or carried in Tuns.

Tonſils, (lat.) certain kernels at the root of the tongue.

Tonſorious, (lat.) belonging to trimming, or barbing.

Toparch, (Greek) a Governour, or Ruler of any place.

Topaze, a kinde of precious ſtone, of a Gold, or Saffron colour.

Topical, (Greek) belonging to *Topicks*, *i.* a part of Logick treating of places of invention.

Topography, (Greek) a particular deſcription of any place.

Torce, a Term in Heraldry, *ſee* Wreath.

Torch Royal, a Term in Hunting, the next ſtart in a Stag's head growing above the Royal.

Torcularious, (lat.) belonging to a Vine preſſe.

Torcular vein, ſee Vein.

Tormentill, a kinde of Plant, called in *Engliſh* Setfoil, good againſt gripings of the guts.

Torminous, (lat.) troubled with *Tormins*, i. gripings of the Belly.

Tornado, (Span.) a ſudden, or violent ſtorm of ill weather at Sea.

Toroſity, (lat.) brawnineſſe, or fulneſſe of fleſh.

Torpedo, (lat.) a kind of fiſh of that ſtupefying quality, that if any one touch it with a long pole, it benums his hand.

Torpid, (lat.) num, alſo ſlow, or dull.

Torquated, (lat.) wearing, a Chain, or Collar.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, the ſon of *Manlius*, ſurnamed the Imperious, he overcame the Gaul that challenged the ſtouteſt of the Romans to fight with him, and took off his Golden Chain, whence *Torquatus* became a name to him and all his family, he cauſed his ſonne to be beheaded for fighting againſt his commandment; notwithſtanding he had obtained the victory, whence *Manlian* ſeverity became a proverb.

Torrefaction, (lat.) a parching, ſcorching, or roaſting.

Torrent, (lat.) a ſtrong ſtream, or violent floud running down a Hill.

Torrid, (lat.) burning, or parching.

Torſion, (lat.) a wreſting, or wringing of any thing.

Torteauxes, (French) a ſort of round figures in Heraldry, by ſome called waſtells.

Tortuoſity, (lat.) a winding, or crooking in and out.

Torvity, (lat.) ſowrneſſe, crabbedneſſe, or grimneſſe of Aſpect.

Totality, (lat.) the whole ſum of any number; alſo the whole, or intire part of any thing.

Totilas, a King of the Goths, who overcame the Romans, and took moſt of the imperial Cities.

Tournement, (French) a revolution, turning, or changing; alſo a juſting, or tilting.

Tournois, a kinde of *French* Coyn, valuing the tenth part of a penny.

To *Tow*, a Term in Navigation, to drag any thing a ſtern a ſhip in the water.

Towton, a Town in *York-ſhire*, where in the year 1461. a mighty pitch't battel was fought between the 2 houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, where 30000 men were left dead upon the place, but the victory fell to *York*.

Towrus, when a Roe deſires copulation, he is ſaid to go to his Towrus, (Term of Hunting.)

Toylet, (French) a kinde of bag to put night-cloaths in.

TR

Trabal, (lat.) belonging to a beam.

Tracaſſerie, (French) a needleſſe hurrying, or reſtleſſe travelling up and down.

Traces, among Hunters, ſignifieth the foot-ſteeps of wild beaſts.

Tract, (lat.) a continued line, a long road; alſo a diſcourſe drawn in length. Tract is alſo the footing of a Boar, (Term in Hunting.)

Tractable, (lat.) gentle, or eaſie to be managed, or ordered.

Tractate, (lat.) a handling, or treating of any thing, a treatiſe.

Tradition, (lat.) a delivering; alſo a bequeathing any Doctrine to poſterity from age to age.

Traduction, (lat.) a tranſlating, or conveying from one thing, or place to another; alſo a defaming, or ſlandering.

Tragecomœdie, (Greek) a play that is half Tragedy and half Comedy.

Tragedian, or *Tragediographer*, (Greek) a writer of *Tragedies*, i. a ſort of Dramatick Poetry, or Stage-play, repreſenting murthers, ſad and mournfull actions, and

ſetting forth the higheſt and nobleſt ſort of perſons.

Tragical, (Greek) belonging to Tragedies, ſad, bloudy, diſaſtrous.

Tragelaph, (Greek) a ſtone-buck, or Goat-hart; ſo called, becauſe it is begotten between a Goat and a Deer.

Tragematopoliſt, (Greek) a Comfit-maker, a ſeller of Preſerves and Confections.

Trajection, (lat.) a paſſing, or conveying over.

Tralucencie, (lat.) a being through clear, a ſhining through.

Tramontane, (Ital.) Nothward, or beyond the Mountains from *Italy*.

Tranquillity, (lat.) calmneſſe, quietneſſe, ſtillneſſe.

Tranſaction, (lat.) a finiſhing, or diſpatching any buſineſſe.

Tranſalpine, (lat.) being beyond the Alps.

Tranſcendent, (lat.) ſurpaſſing, exceeding, or excelling.

Tranſcript, (lat.) that which is written out from an Original.

Tranſcurrence, (lat.) a running over quickly.

Tranſduction, the ſame as Traduction.

Transfiguration, (lat.) a transforming, or changing out of one ſhape into another.

Transfix, (lat.) to run through any thing with a Dart, Sword, or any other ſharp weapon.

Transfretation, (lat.) a paſſing over a River, or croſſe the Sea.

Transfuſion, (lat.) a powring out of one thing into another.

Transgreſſion, (lat.) a going beyond ones bounds, a committing a Treſpaſſe, or Crime.

Transjection, (lat.) ſee *Trajection*.

Tranſition, (lat.) a paſſing from one thing to another, in Rhetorick it is a part of an Oration, wherein they paſſe from one ſubject to another.

Tranſitory, (lat.) ſoon paſſing away, fading, or periſhing.

Tranſlation, (lat.) a changing from one thing, or place to another, a turning out of one language into another; alſo when a light Planet ſeparateth from a more weighty one, and preſently applieth to one more heavy.

Tranſlucid, (lat.) the ſame as Tranſparent, ſhining through.

Tranſmarine, (lat.) being beyond the Seas.

Tranſmeation, (lat.) a paſſing through, or beyond.

Tranſmew, (old word) to change.

Tranſmigration, (lat.) a removing ones habitation from one place to another.

Tranſmiſſion, (lat.) a conveying through, a ſending from one place to another.

Tranſmutation, (lat.) a changing from one thing to another.

Tranſome, in Architecture, is an overthwart beam, or brow-poſt.

Tranſparent, (lat.) to be ſeen through.

Tranſparency, a Term in Heraldry, *vide adumbration*.

Tranſpiration, (lat.) an evaporating, exhaling, or breathing forth.

A *Tranſport*, or *Tranſportation*, a carrying over the Seas, or any River; alſo a ſudden trance, or rapture of minde.

Tranſpoſition, (lat.) an inverting, or changing the order of things.

Tranſſylvania, a Countrey lying beyond the *Carpathian* Mountains, now called *Sibemburghen*, which together with *Servia* and *Wallachia* were heretofore called *Dacia*.

Tranſubſtantion, (lat.) a converting, or changing of one ſubſtance into another, more eſpecially among the Papiſts; it is taken for the bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the body of Chriſt.

Tranſvection, (lat.) a carrying over.

Tranſvers, (lat.) acroſſe, or overthwart.

Tranſvolation, (lat.) a flying over.

Traperzium, a figure conſiſting of ſome unequal ſides, and as many un-equal angles.

Trave, (French) a Term in Architecture, a treviſe, or little room.

Traverſe, (French) to go acroſſe, or overthwart, in Common-law, it ſignifieth to deny any point of the matter wherewith one is charged; alſo in Navigation it is taken for the way of a ſhip, in reſpect of the points whereon they ſayl.

Traverſes, (French) turnings and windings; it is alſo taken figuratively for troubles and vexations. *Cleopatra*.

Traveſted, (French) ſhifted in apparel, diſguiſed.

Traumatick, (Greek) belonging to wounds.

Treaſure trove, mony which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

Treated, (French) handled, alſo intertained.

Tredeale,

Tredeale, an Aſpect of 108. *d.*

Tree-nells, in Navigation are certain pins made of the heart of Oak, wherewith they faſten all the planks unto the Timbers.

Trellis, (French) a Lattice, Grate, or Croſſe bar.

Tren, (French) a certain inſtrument, wherewith Marriners kill fiſh.

Trenchant, (French) ſharp, alſo bowing.

Trentalls, (French) obſequies, dirges, or funeral ſongs.

Trepan, a kinde of Chirurgions inſtrument.

To *Trepan*, or *Trapan*, (Ital. *Trapolare*) to intrap, or inſnare, but more eſpecially in that manner, which is uſed by Whores and Ruffians.

Trepidation, (lat.) a trembling.

Treſtle, a Trevet, or Stool with three feet.

Triacle, a kind of Antidote againſt poiſon, called in Latin *Theriaca*.

Triangular, (lat.) made in the faſhion of a Triangle, *i.* a figure having 3 angles, or corners.

Triarchie, (Greek) a goverment by three.

Triarians, (lat.) one of the Orders of the Roman Souldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Haſtati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*.

Tribe, (lat.) a kindred, family, or company dwelling in the ſame Ward.

Tribunal, (lat.) a Judgements-ſeat.

Tribune, (lat.) an Officer of great Authority among the Romans, of which there were two ſorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, i. a Tribune of the people, and *Tribunus Militum*, i. a *Tribune* of the Souldiers.

Tributary, (lat.) paying Tribute, *i.* money exacted out of mens Eſtates.

Trica, the hair of *Berenice*.

Tricennial, (lat.) of 30 years.

Tricliniary, (lat.) belonging to a dining Room, or Parlour.

Tricornous, (lat.) having 3 horns.

Trichotomy, (Greek) a dividing into 3 parts.

Trident, (lat.) a three forked inſtrument, but more peculiarly it is taken for that Mace, which the Poets faign to have been born by Neptune, as an Enſign of his command.

Tridentine, (lat.) belonging to *Trent*, a Citie in the Countrey of *Tyrol*.

Triduan, (lat.) continuing three dayes.

Triennial, (lat.) continuing three years.

Triental, (lat.) a Veſſel containing half a pint, or the third part of a Sextary.

Trieterick, (Greek) done every 3 year.

Trifarious, (lat.) divided into three, or done three manner of wayes.

Trifole, (lat.) a kinde of Plant, called three-leaved graſſe; alſo a reſemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

Triform, (lat.) having three forms.

Trifurcous, (lat.) three-forked.

Trigamiſt, (Greek) having three wives.

Trigeminous, (lat.) three brought forth at a birth; alſo treble, or threefold.

Trigliph's, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, or Maſonry, being certain Compartiments, or Borders graven like three furrow's.

Trigonal, (Greek) having three angles, or corners.

Trillo, (Ital.) a gracefull ſhake, or trembling of the voyce in ſinging.

Trimenſtruous, (lat.) of three moneths.

Trinacria, the ancient name of the Iſland of *Sicily*, called alſo *Triquetra*, from its three Promontories *Lilybæum*, *Pachynum*, and *Pelorum*.

Trine, (lat.) belonging to the number 3. an Aſpect of 120 *d.* thus marked △.

Trinitarians, (lat.) a ſort of Hereticks that deny the Myſtery of the Trinity.

Trinity, (lat.) the number three; alſo the diſtinction of three perſons in the Unity of the Godhead.

Trinobantes, a certain people anciently inhabiting the Eaſt part of the *Britiſh* Iſland.

Tripontium, the ancient name of a Town in *Northamptonſhire*, implying as much as a Town that hath three Bridges, and therefore it ſeemeth to be the ſame with that Town which is commonly called *Torceſter*, which is cut through by three ſpecial channels, which have three ſeveral Bridges over them.

Trinodal, (lat.) having three knots.

Trinquet, (French) the higheſt ſail or top-gallant of any ſhip; it is alſo taken metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

Triobolar, (lat.) as it were worth but three half pence, vile, little ſet by, or eſteemed.

Triours, in Common Law, are ſuch as are choſen by the Court to examine whether

ther a challenge made to any of the Pannel be juſt or no.

Tripartite, (lat.) divided into three parts.

Tripedal, or *Tripedaneous*, (lat.) containing three foot in meaſure.

Triplicity, (lat.) a being treble or threefold; whence *Triplication*, a trebling.

Tripode, (Greek) a ſtool, or any thing that ſtandeth upon three feet.

Tripoly, a kind of Plant by ſome called Turbit, by others blew Camomile; alſo a ſtone which being reduced to powder, is made uſe of by Lapidaries to poliſh their Jewels.

Triptote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with three Caſes.

Tripudiation, (lat.) a trippling on the toe in a Dance.

Trireme, (lat.) a Gally with three oares on each ſide.

Mercurius *Triſmegiſtus*, a famous *Egyptian* in ancient times, who was both a great Philoſopher, Prieſt, and King.

Triſulk, (lat.) three furrowed.

Triſyllabical, (Greek) conſiſting of three ſyllables.

Trite, (lat.) worn, old, made common with much uſe.

Tritheites, (Greek) a ſort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into three diſtinct Godheades.

Triticean, (lat.) made of wheat.

Tritis, the immunity of a man dwelling in the Forreſt from his attendance therein.

Triton, a Sea Deity, the ſon of *Neptune* and *Salacia*, faigned by the Poets to have been the Trumpeter of *Neptune*.

Trituration, (lat.) a threſhing of Corn.

Trivial, (lat.) ſcattered in the highway, common, little eſteemed or valued, from *trivium*, a place where three wayes meet.

Triumphal, (lat.) belonging to a Triumph, *i.* a ſolemn ſhew at the return of a General from ſome noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

Triumvirat, (lat.) an ancient Magiſtracy in *Rome*, wherein three men had an equal authority.

Trochisk, (Greek) a certain medicinal compoſition made of powders, and formed round in faſhion of a little wheel.

Troglodytes, a people anciently inhabiting the fartheſt part of *Æthiopia*, of a fierce ſalvage nature dwelling in caves, and feeding upon raw fleſh.

Troilus, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who venturing to fight with *Hercules*, was ſlain by him.

Tromperie, (French) deceit, or couſenage.

Trophy, (Greek) any thing ſet upon in token of victory.

Trophonius, a certain Prophet inhabiting a Cave, called the *Trophonian* Den, into which who ever entred, became incapable of laughter. In this Cave there was an Oracle of *Jupiter*, who was thence called *Jupiter Trophonius*.

Tropical, (Greek) belonging to a Trope, *i.* a kind of Rhetorical figure.

Tropicks, (from the Greek word *trepein*, i. to turn) two imaginary circles of the Sphear, being the utmoſt bound, of the Suns courſe; the one is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, the other the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

Troſque, the ſame as *Trochisk*.

Troy weight, in meaſuring, is an allowance of 12 ounces onely to the pound.

Trover, in Common Law, is an action againſt him who having found another mans goods, refuſeth to deliver them upon demand.

Trowel, (French) an Inſtrument uſed by Maſons to dawbe mortar withal.

Truand, (French) a vagabond or lazy loytring fellow, a common beggar.

Truchman, ſee *Drogoman*.

Trucidation, (lat.) a cruel murdering.

Truculent, (lat.) of a cruel, rough, or threatning countenance.

Trulliſſation, (lat.) a plaiſtering with mortar.

Truncation, (lat.) a lopping, maiming, or cutting ſhort.

Trunck, (lat.) a ſtock, ſtem, or body of a tree; alſo a mans body having the head, arms, and legs cut away.

Trutination, (lat.) a weighing or ballacing; alſo a ſtrict examining or conſidering well of a thing.

TU

Tube, (lat.) the pipe through which the marrow of the backbone runneth; alſo any long pipe through which water or other liquid ſubſtance is conveyed.

Tuberous, (lat.) having wenns or fleſhy bunches; alſo full of ſwellings.

Tubici-

Tubication, (lat.) a ſounding of a Trumpet, Pipe, or Cornet.

Tubulation, (lat.) a making hollow like a pipe.

Tudiculation, (lat.) a bruiſing or pounding with Smiths hammers.

Tuel, among Hunters, the fundament of any beaſt.

Tuition, (lat.) a protecting, guarding, or ſafe keeping.

Tulipant, a Shaſh or Wreath worn by the *Indians* inſtead of a Hat.

Tullia, the daughter of *Servius Tullius*, who being married to *Tarquinius Superbus*, incited her Husband to kill her Father, that he might injoy the Kingdom himſelf.

Tullus Hoſtilius, a warlike King of the Romans, who was the firſt that ordained tribute and cuſtom, and moſt of the Enſigns of authority uſed among the Romans, as the *Sella curulis*, *toga picta*, and *Prætexta*.

Tumbrel, a certain Engin for the puniſhing of ſcolds, called alſo a cucking-ſtool.

Tumefaction, (lat.) a cauſing to ſwell.

Tumid, (lat.) puft up or ſwollen.

Tumour, (lat.) a ſwelling or riſing of the fleſh.

Tumulation, (lat.) a burying or intombing.

Tumultuary, (lat.) done in haſte, ſuddenly, or without advice.

Tun, a certain liquid meaſure containing 252 gallons.

Tunicle, (lat.) a little coat; alſo a membrane or thin skin, covering any part of the body: there are four eſpecially which cover the eye, the Corneal or Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal or glaſſy, and the Chriſtalline, and to each of theſe there are foure humours anſwerable. And four that cover the cods, the Scrotum, the Erythroides, the Epididymis, and one other which is called Dartos.

Tunnocellum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, by *Camden* thought to be the ſame with that which we now call *Tinmouth*, q the mouth of the River *Tine*, where the firſt Cohort *Aelia Claſſica* was in pay for Sea-ſervice. This Town hath a very ſtrong Caſtle, which *Robert Mowbray* Earle of *Northumberland* holding againſt King *William Rufus*, was therein cloſely beſieged and taken priſoner.

Turbant, a certain Wreath or Ornament for the head uſed among the Turks and other Oriental Nations inſtead of Hats; it is made of a ſhaſh or whole piece of linnen called Telbent, and the Turbant it ſelf is called by the Turks *Saruck*.

Turbary, an intereſt to dig turfs upon a Common.

Turbervills, the ſirname of a very conſiderable Family, who have had their ancient habitation at *Bere* in *Dorcetſhire*; they are ſtiled in Latin Records, *De Turbida Villa*.

Turbination, (lat.) the faſhioning of a thing ſmall at the bottom, and broad above like a top.

Turbinous, (lat.) belonging to a ſtorm or whirl-wind.

Turbith, a kind of plant called Tripoly; alſo a red Mineral, which being beaten to powder, is uſed in phyſick.

Turbot, a kind of fiſh called in Greek *Rhombus*.

Turbulent, (lat.) buſie, troubleſome, ſeditious.

Turgeſcence, (lat.) a ſwelling up, or growing big.

Turgid, or *Turgent*, (lat.) ſwelling, riſing, puft up.

Turgy, (in Greek *Theurgia*) a conference with good Angels; it is alſo called white Magick.

Turingia, a Conntry of *Saxony*, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lyeth upon the Rivers *Sala* and *Werra*, and hath the *Hercynian* Wood on the North: the chief City of this Country is called *Erdfordia*.

Turneament, ſee *Tournement*.

Turnſole, a kind of colour uſed in painting.

Turpentine, (Greek *terebinthina*) a kind of Gum or Roſin diſtilling from the Larch tree.

Turpitude, (lat.) filthineſſe, baſeneſſe, ſordidneſſe.

Turriferous, (lat.) bearing Towers.

Tuſcane work, in Architecture, one of the five ſorts of pillars. See *Corinthian*.

Tuſcia, a Country of *Italy*, lying between the Rivers *Tiber* and *Macra*; it was anciently called *Tyrrhenia*, from *Tyrrhenus* the ſon of *Atys*; alſo *Hetruria* and *Toſcany*, from *Tuſculus* (as ſome ſay) the ſon of *Hercules*.

Tutelary, (lat.) having the guard, cuſtody, or protection, of any thing.

Tutia, a Veſtal Virgin, who being accuſed of inceſt, would not fly to any man for her abſolution, but putting a ſive in-

to the River *Tybur*, prayed to *Veſta* that if ſhe were free, ſhe might have power to carry water in it to her Temple, which was immediately performed.

Tutie, (lat.) the duſt or foile of braſſe, growing together into a kind of ſtone which is much uſed in phyſick.

Tutilina, a certain goddeſſe among the Romans, who was ſaid to have the care and protection of Corn.

Tuiſco, a certain Idol adored by the ancient Germans, thought by ſome to be the ſame with *Mercury*: from this Idol *Tueſday* took its denomination, and the people were called *Duytſh* people.

T W

Twibil, (Dutch) a Carpenters Inſtrument to make mortiſe-holes withal.

Twilight, (Dutch) the time betwixt day and night, the dusk of the morning or evening.

Twight, (Sax.) pulled.

To *Twyer*, (Sax.) to ſing.

T Y

Tybur, a City not far from *Rome*, built as ſome ſay by *Catillus* the *Arcadian* the Admiral of *Euander*; others by *Tyburtus* the grandchild of *Amphiaraus*: it is now called *Tivoli*.

Tydeus, the ſon of *Oeneus* King of *Caledonia*, he having ſlain his brother *Menalippus*, fled to *Adraſtus*, whoſe daughter *Delphile* he married; afterwards being ſent by *Polynices* to his brother *Eteocles*, King of *Thebes*, he overcame all his gueſts at ſeveral Combats; whereupon at his return they ſet 50 young men to lie in wait for him under the command of *Mæon* the ſon of *Aemon*, and *Lycophon* the ſon of *Autophonus*, who were all ſlain by him except *Mæon*, whom he ſent back to carry news of the others deaths: at length he was mortally wounded by one *Menalippus* a *Theban*.

Tymnætes, a great Prophet, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Ariſtia*.

Tympaniſt, he that playeth upon a Tymbrel, Taber, or Drum, called *Tympanum*.

Tympany, (Greek) a kind of diſeaſe wherein the body becomes ſwollen up with wind, a dropſie.

Tyndarus, a King of *Oebalia*, whoſe wife *Leda* brought fourth two egges, in one whereof was contained *Pollux* and *Helena*, in the other *Caſtor* and *Clytemneſtra*.

Type, (Greek) ſee *Typical*.

Typhoeus, the ſon of *Titan* and *Terra*, a Gyant of a very vaſt bigneſſe, who going to make War with *Jupiter*, was by him ſtruck with Thunder.

Typhon, a King of *Ægypt*, who killing his brother *Oſiris*, and cutting him into ſeveral pieces, diſperſed him through divers Countreys.

Typical, (Greek) bearing a *Type*, i. an example, figure, likeneſſe, or ſhadow of any thing.

Typographer, (Greek) a Printer.

Tyrannicide, (Greek) the killing of a Tyrant, or cruel Governour.

Tyrconel, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*.

Tyre, a famous Citie of *Phœnicia*, anciently called *Sarra*, which in the *Phœnician* language ſignifieth a fiſh, that place abounding with a kind of ſhell-fiſh, the liquour whereof coloureth of a purple dye.

Tyro, a *Theſſalian* Virgin, the daughter of *Salmoneus* and *Alcidice*, after the death of her own mother, ſhe was very harſhly dealt with by her mother in law *Sidero*, ſhe being got with child by *Neptune* (who lay with her in the ſhape of *Enipeus*, with whom ſhe was in love) brought forth twins, *Pelias* and *Neleus*, and afterwards being married to her Uncle *Cretheus*, ſhe brought forth *Æſon*, *Amythaon*, and *Pheres*.

Tyrociny, (lat.) an apprentiſhip, or new beginning in any Art or Faculty; but more peculiarly Military diſcipline, from *Tyron*, a rawe young ſouldier, one newly entred into the Art of war.

Tyrrheni, a people inhabiting *Tuſcia* or *Tyrrhenia*, being that part of *Italy* which lieth upon the Sea, called from thence the *Tyrrhen Sea*.

V A

Vacation, or *Vacancy*, (lat.) a being at leaſure, or ceaſing from buſineſſe. It is alſo commonly taken for that time which is between one Tearm and another.

Vaccary, in divers Statutes is taken for a place to keep Cows in; alſo a certain compaſſe of ground within the Forreſt of *Aſhdown*.

Vacchoris,

Vacchoris, an ancient King of *Egypt*, who relinquisht all his riches and state, to live a private austere life.

Vacillation, (lat.) a wavering, tottering or inconstancy.

Vacive, (lat.) void, empty.

Vacuity, (lat.) emptinesse, voidnesse.

Vacuna, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, to whom the Husbandmen sacrificed at such times as they rested from their labours.

Vadimony, (lat.) suretiship.

Vafrous, (lat.) crafty, or subtile.

Vagabond, (lat.) a wandering beggar, or idle fellow.

Vagation, (lat.) a straying or wandering up and down

Vagination, (lat.) a sheathing.

To *Vail-bonner*, to strike sail in token of submission; also to put off ones Hat, or give any sign of respect.

Vaire, a term in Blazon, being a Fur composed of 4 distinct colours, *i.* argent, gules, Or, and sable.

Valasca, a certain Queen of the *Bohemians*, who having made a conspiracy to shake off the dominion of men, raised a great Army of women, and having overcome the men, reigned a good while like a Queen of the *Amazons*.

Valdombreux, a certain religious Order of men instituted by *Gualbert* a *Florentine*, who betook himself to a private studious life in a place called *Valdombre*, or the shady Vale.

Valect, see *Valet*.

Valdo, a certain pious man, who was the first institutour of the *Waldenses* in *Piemont*.

Valentine, a certain Roman Bishop, in remembrance of whom every fourteenth day of *February* is solemnized; about which time birds choose their mates; whence ariseth the custom of choosing *Valentines* upon that day.

Valentinians, a sect of Hereticks instituted by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerius, the name of divers famous men among the Romans, the chief whereof was called *Valerius Publicola*, who Triumphed over the *Veientes* and the *Sabines*, and because having built him a house in a very strong place, he was suspected of affecting Tyranny, he caused his house to be pulled down.

Valet, (French) the Groom of a chamber; also a young Gentleman under age.

Valetudinary, (lat.) sickly, also Subst. an Hospital, or place to keep sick people in.

Validity, (lat.) strength, power, force.

Valtorts, the surname of a very noble Family, who had their ancient residence at *Saltash* in *Cornwall*; they are stiled in Latin Records, *De valle torta*.

Vambrace, or *Vanbrace*, (French) a Gantlet.

Vancurriers, or *Vauntcourers*, (French) forerunners.

Vandelbiria, the ancient name of a place in *Camebridgeshire*, so called for that in times past the *Vandalls* or *Danes*, there encamped themselves with a Trench and Rampire; it is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Wandlesbury*.

Vaniloquence, (lat.) a talking or babling vainly.

Vantguard, (French) the foremost part of an Army in battle.

Vantrarius, a corrupt Latin word, used as a Law-term onely upon this occasion, Sir *Richard Rocksly*, held Lands at *Seaton* by Sergeanty to be *Vantrarius Regis donec perusus fuerit Pari solutarum pretii* 4d. *i. e.* to be fore-footman to the King at some certain time, *e. g. when he goeth into Gascoign*, un il he had worn out a pair of shooes prized 4d.

Vapid, (lat.) casting forth an ill smack or savour.

Vaporation, (lat.) an exhaling or sending forth of vapours, *i.* certain fumes or smoake drawn out of the earth by the heat of the Sun, and easily resolvable into water.

Vapulation, (lat.) a being scourged or beaten.

Variegation, (lat.) a beautifying with various colours.

Varnish, is that wherewith a picture is rubbed over to make it shine and have a glosse; there is also a ground or varnish which is laid upon a plate that is to be etched.

Varry, (French) in Heraldry is a mixture of argent and azure together.

Varry cuppy, a term also of Heraldry, signifying a Fur of cups; it is also called *Varry tassa*, or *Meire*.

Varvells, (French) little rings of silver about hawks legs, having the owners name ingraven on them.

Vasiferous, (lat.) carrying a vessel.

Vassal, in Common Law is he that holdeth land in fee of his Lord; it is also

taken for a Slave, or Inferiour Servant.

Vaſtation, (lat.) a waſting, or deſtroying.

Vaſtity, (lat.) exceſſive bigneſſe, hugeneſſe, or vaſtneſſe of ſtature.

Vatican Hill, one of the ſeven Hills of Rome, whereon there ſtandeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope *Sixtus* the fourth.

Vaticination, (lat.) a propheſying, or telling of things to come.

Vavaſours, or *Valvaſours*, thoſe that in degree are next unto Barons.

Vaudevil, (French) a Countrey ballade, roundelay, or ſong, it is alſo called a Virelay.

Vauntlay, in Hunting, is the ſetting of Hounds in a readineſſe, where the chace is to paſſe.

Vawmure, an ancient word, ſignifying a Bulwark, or Outwork for defence.

Vaward, ſee *Vanguard*.

Vayvode, a Prince, or chief Ruler in *Tranſilvania*, and ſome of thoſe Northern parts.

U B

Uberty, (lat.) ſtore, plenty, fertility.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, holding Chriſts body as well as his Godhead to be every where.

Ubiquity, (lat.) a being in all places at one time.

V E

Vecordy, (lat.) unſoundneſſe of minde, dotage, ſtupidity.

Vectarious, (lat.) belonging to a Waggon, or carriage.

Vection, (lat.) a carrying.

To *Veer*, in Navigation, to put out more rope, or more ſheat.

Vegetable, *Vegetal*, or *Vegetive*, (Lat.) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals, indued with vigour, moiſture and growth.

Vehicular, (lat.) belonging to a Vehicle, *i.* a Cart, Wagon, or Coach, or any thing whereby another is carried, or conveyed.

A *Vein* is defined by *Anatomiſts* to be a common Organ of the body, round, and oblong apted for the conveyance of bloud and natural ſpirits through all the parts, and according to the ſeveral parts, it paſſeth through, it taketh ſeveral Denominations, as the Baſilick vein, that which paſſeth from the Liver through the inward proceſſe of the arm, the *Cephalick* the head vein, the *Cœliacal*, that which runs into the blinde Gut, the Cyſtick, that which runs up toward the Neck of the Gall, the Epigaſtrick, the flank veins Gaſtroepiploick, that which ſpreads it ſelf through the bottom of the Ventricle, Intercoſtal, thoſe which run through the upper Ribs. Port vein, that which is rooted in the Liver, and from thence paſſeth into the Ventricle, Meſentery, and other parts. *Ranular*, that which aſcends from the Throat to the tongue. *Salvatel*, that which from the Liver runnes through the wriſt into the hand; *Saphena* that which runnes through the inward part of the Legge to the Ankle. *Subclavicular*, a branch of the hollow vein, which runnes under the Neck bone. *Thymick*, a branch of the Subclavicular. *Torcular*, that which aſcends by the inſide of the ſcull to the brain.

Velification, (lat.) a hoiſing of ſayls.

Velites, (lat.) the light armed Souldiers among the Romans, ſee *Triani*, whence *Velitation*, a light skirmiſhing.

Velivolent, (lat.) flying as it were with full ſayl.

Vellication, (lat.) a plucking, twitching, or giving a ſudden pull. In Phyſick they are ſaid to be certain convulſions that happen in the Fibers of the Muſcles.

Velocity, (lat.) ſwiftneſſe.

Venality, (lat.) a ſetting to ſale, a being ſaleable.

Venatick, or *Venatorious*, (lat.) belonging to hunting, or chacing.

Vendible, (lat.) ſaleable, fit for ſale.

Vendication, a challenging to ones ſelf, a claiming.

Venditation, (lat.) oſtentation, a bragging, or vain ſetting forth of ones ſelf.

Vendition, (lat.) a ſelling.

Venedotia, the ancient name of all that part of *Wales*, which is otherwiſe called *Guinethia*, or *Northwales*.

Venefick, or *Veneficious*, (lat.) belonging to *Venefice*, i. the art of making poyſons; alſo witchcraft, or ſorcery.

Venenous, (lat.) venenous, or full of poyſon.

Veneration, (lat.) a reverencing, or worſhipping.

Venereal,

Venereal, or *Venereous*, (lat.) given to *Venery*, i. luſt, or carnal deſires.

Venereal diſeaſe, (lat. *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Lues Venerea*) a certain virulent, and contagious diſpoſition of the body, contracted by immoderate *Venerie*, or coupling with unſound perſons; it is vulgarly called the *French* Pox.

Venetia, a famous Citie of *Italy*, built in the year 421. upon certain Iſlands of the *Adriatick* Sea, 60 in number, by the inhabitants of *Aquileia* and *Pavia*, who fled thither for fear of the Huns; it is now become a great Common wealth, and hath large Territories, both in *Italy* and other places.

Venew, in Common-law, is taken for a a neighbouring, or near place.

Venial, (lat.) worthy of pardon, or forgiveneſſe; whence in Theologie they make a diſtinction between mortal ſins, and Venial ſins.

Vent, (lat.) a winde, or breath; alſo a place for aire to come in, and out at.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of *Wincheſter*, a pleaſant Citie in *Hantſhire*, called by the *Brittains Caer Guente*, by the Saxons *Windanceaſter*, and by the vulgar Latins *Wintonia*; *Venta* giveth name alſo unto two other Towns, *Caſter* in *Northfolk*, called *Venta Icenorum*, and *Caerwent* in *Monmouthſhire*, called *Venta Silurum*.

Ventelet, (Dimin.) a ſmall gale of winde.

Ventiduct, (lat.) a conveyance of winde by pipes, or otherwayes.

Ventilation, (lat.) a fanning, or gathering of winde; alſo a winnowing of Corn.

Ventoſity, (lat.) windineſſe.

Ventricle, (lat.) the ſtomack; it is alſo taken for any round concavity of the body.

Ventriloquy, (lat.) a ſpeaking inwardly, or as it were from the belly.

Venundation, (lat.) a buying, or ſelling.

Venus, (lat.) the goddeſſe of love, pleaſures, and delights, whom the Poets faign to have ſprung out of the foam of the Sea, after that the Teſticles of *Celus* had been cut off, and thrown in by *Saturn*, whence ſhe was called *Aphrodite*; alſo the name of one of the ſeven Planets, or wandring Stars.

Venuſtation, (lat.) a making handſome, or beautifull.

Veracity, (lat.) a ſaying truth.

Verbal, (lat.) conſiſting of words, or delivered onely in words.

Verbatim, (lat.) word for word.

Verbeia, a certain goddeſſe, among the ancient *Brittains*, to whom the Captain of the ſecond Cohort of the *Lingones* erected an Altar near *Ilekly* in *York-ſhire*, ſhe is thought by *Cambden* to have been the Nymph, or goddeſſe of the River *Wherf*, which was alſo anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (lat.) a beating, or ſtrikeing.

Verboſity, (lat.) a being full of words.

Verecund, (lat.) ſhamefaced, modeſt, baſhfull.

Verdant, (lat.) green, freſh, flouriſhing.

Verderer, (lat. *Viridarius*) a judiciall Officer of the Kings Forreſt, who receives and inrols the attachments of all manner of treſpaſſes of the Forreſt of Vert and Veniſon.

Verdie, or *Verdea*, a kinde of rich *Italian* wine.

Verdict, the anſwer of a Jury, or Inqueſt, made upon any cauſe, Civil, or Criminal committed by the Court to their conſideration, or tryal.

Verdigreaſe, (lat. *Aerugo*) a green ſubſtance taken from the ruſt of Braſſe, or Copper.

Verditure, a green colour among Painters.

Verdoy, a Term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruits, and flowrs, and other the like vegetables.

Verdure, (French) greenneſſe.

Verge, (French) a rod, wand, or Sergeants Mace; alſo the compaſſe about the Kings Court, that bounds the Juriſdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings houſhold, and of the Coroner of the Kings houſe, and is accounted twelve miles compaſſe; alſo a rod whereby one is admitted Tenant holding it in his hand, and ſwearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and for that cauſe is called Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergobert, (French) a chief Officer, or Magiſtrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (lat.) telling, or ſpeaking truth.

Veriloquent, (lat.) the ſame.

Veriſimility, (lat.) the probability, or likelyhood of a thing.

Vermiculate, (lat.) worm-eaten; alſo imbroidered with ſeveral colours.

Vermillion, (French) a ruddy or deep red colour.

Vermination, (lat.) a certain diſeaſe wherein worms are bred, and cauſe a griping of the guts.

Vermiparous, (lat.) breeding or bringing forth worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of Italian Wine.

Vernaculous, (lat.) proper and peculiar to a Country.

Vernal, or *Vernant*, (lat.) flouriſhing or belonging to the Spring.

Vernility, (lat.) ſervileneſſe, or ſlavery.

Verona, a famous City of *Italy*, built as ſome ſay, by *Brennus* the *Gaul*, heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the juriſdiction of the *Venetians*.

Verrey, a term in Heraldry, the ſame as *Varry*, i. Fur conſiſting of Or and Azure, or Or and Vert.

Verrucous, (lat.) full of warts or little excreſcences of the fleſh.

Verſatile, (lat.) apt to be wound or turned any way.

Verſation, (lat.) a turning or winding to and again.

Verſicle, (lat.) a little verſe or ſentence.

Verſification, (lat.) a making of verſes.

Verſion, (lat.) a tranſlation or turning out of one language into another.

Vert, in Heraldry, a green colour; but in the Forreſt Laws, it is every thing that grows and beares a green leaf within the Forreſt that may cover and hide a Deer.

Verteræ, a Town of ancient memory in *Weſtmoreland*, where in the Romans time a Captain kept his reſidence with a Band of the Directores; this place remaineth yet a poor village, called *Burgus ſub Saxeto*, or *Burgh* under *Stanmore*.

Vertical point, in Aſtronomy, is that point of the Heavens which is directly over ones head.

Vertiginous, (lat.) troubled with a Vertigo, *i.* a ſwimming or giddineſſe in the head.

Vertumnus, a certain Deity worſhipt by the ancient Latins who could change himſelf into all formes. See *Pomona*.

Vervain, a kind of herb called in Latin *Verbena*, anciently uſed about ſacred rites and ceremonies.

Vervecine, (lat.) belonging to a weather.

Verviſe, a kind of cloth otherwiſe called plonkets.

Verulamium, by *Ptolomy* called *Urolanium*, the name of a City heretofore of very great repute in *Hertfordſhire*, the ruines whereof appear at this day, near unto Saint *Albans*; the *Saxons* termed it *Watlingaceſter*, from the famous highway commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*, and alſo *Werlamceaſter*.

Very Lord and very tenant, in Common Law, are thoſe that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

Veſanous, (lat.) mad, furious, outragious.

Veſculent, (lat.) to be eaten, fit for food.

Veſicatory, (lat.) a Cupping-glaſſe; alſo a ſharp plaiſter or ointment applied to raiſe bliſters in the skin.

Veſicle, (lat.) a little bladder.

Veſpers, evening-ſong, prayers ſaid about evening time.

Veſpertine, (lat.) belonging to the evening.

Veſpilone, (lat.) one who in the time of a great ſickneſſe carryeth forth dead bodies in the night time to be buried.

Veſta, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken ofttimes by the Poets for the earth and ſometimes for the fire, in honour of whom *Numa Pompilius* inſtituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and conſecrated to her ſervice certain Virgins called *Veſtalls*, who were to take care of the Veſtal fire, which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any earthly fire, but to be renewed by the beams of the Sun. They were injoyned to preſerve their virginity inviolable ſo long as they remained in the ſervice of the goddeſſe, and who ever was found faulty among them was buried alive.

Veſtiary, (lat.) a Wardrope or place to lay clothes or apparrel in.

Veſtible, (lat.) a porch or entry.

Veſtigation, (lat.) a ſeeking any one by the print of their foot, a ſearching diligently.

Veſtige, (lat.) a footſtep, or print of any ones foot.

Veſtment, or *Veſture*, (lat.) a garment, clothing, or attire.

Vetation, (lat.) a forbidding.

Veteran, (lat.) old, ſerving long in any place or office.

Veteratorian, (lat.) crafty, experienced.

Veterine, (lat.) belonging to carriages or burthens.

Vexillary,

Vexillary, (lat.) belonging to an Enſign or Standard; alſo ſubſt. a Standarn-bearer.

U F

Ufens, a Captain of the *Aequicolæ* who came to aſſiſt *Turnus* againſt *Aeneas*, and was ſlain by *Gyas* a *Trojan*.

Uffkines, a name anciently given to the ſucceſſours of *Uffa*, the firſt King of the *Eaſt-Engliſh*; they were vaſſals ſometimes to the King of *Mercia*, ſometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

V I

Via combuſta, the laſt 15 degrees of *Libra*, and the firſt 15 degrees of *Scorpio*.

Vial, (lat. *Phiala*) a pot or glaſſe with a wide mouth.

Viand, (French) meat, food, victuals.

Viatick, (lat.) belonging to a journey, or travelling by the high way; alſo ſubſt. proviſion or things neceſſary for a journey.

Viatorian, (lat.) belonging to travellers.

Vibius Virius, a Citizen of *Capua*, who cauſing that City to revolt to *Hannibal*, and being beſieged by the Romans poiſoned himſelf, and perſwaded many of the Senatours to do the like.

Vibration, (lat.) a ſhaking or winding about, a brandiſhing.

Vibriſſation, (lat.) a quavering, or ſhaking of the voice in ſinging.

Vicenarious, or *Viceſimal*, (lat.) belonging to twenty, or the twentieth in number.

Viceroy, (French) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

Vicinity, (lat.) neighbourhood, nearneſſe.

Viciſſitude, (lat.) a changing, or ſucceeding by turns.

Vicount, (lat. *Vicecomes*) a kind of Magiſtrate, being the ſame as a Sheriff; alſo a Nobleman next in degree unto an Earle.

Victime, (lat.) a ſacrifice or oblation.

Victour, (lat.) an Overcomer or Conquerour.

Vidame, (lat. *Vicedominus*) the Judge of a Biſhops temporal juriſdiction, being originally the ſame to a Biſhop, as a Vicount to an Earle.

Viduation, (lat.) a depriving, making deſolate, putting into the eſtate of *Viduity* or Widdow-hood.

The *Vies* or *Devizes*, a Caſtle in *Wiltſhire*, once a very ſtately and magnificent Structure, built at the vaſt expences of *Roger* Biſhop of *Salsbury* in the reign of King *Stephen*; it is called in Latin by ſome *Diviſio*, by others *Diviſæ*.

View, ſignifieth in Hunting the print of a fallow Deers foot upon the ground.

Viewers, in Common Law, thoſe that are ſent by the Court to take view of any place in queſtion, for the better deciſion of the right; alſo upon other occaſions, as of a man in caſe of ſickneſſe or of an offence.

Vigone, (French) a Demicaſter, or a kind of Hat made of the wool of a beaſt ſo called.

Vigorous, (lat.) full of vigour, *i.* ſtrength, courage, luſtineſſe.

To *Vilifie*, (lat.) to ſet light by, to diſeſteem, to make of no value.

To *Vilipend*, (lat.) the ſame.

Vility, (lat.) cheapneſſe, a being baſe, or of little worth.

Villenage, in common Law, is a ſervile Kind of Tenure ſuch as *Villeins*, i. bondmen, are fitteſt to performe: but there are ſeveral ſorts of Villenage, not every one that holdeth in Villenage being a ſervant or bondman.

Viminal, (lat.) belonging to Oſier twigs.

Vincible, (lat.) to be overcome, or vanquiſhed.

Vincture, (lat.) a tying or binding.

Vindelicia, a Country of *Germany*, bounded on each ſide with *Rhætia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius*, and the *Alps*.

Vindemial, or *Vindemiatory*, (lat.) belonging to a Vintage, *i.* a Vine-harveſt, or gathering of grapes.

Vindication, (lat.) a revenging or puniſhing, alſo a delivering or ſaving from danger.

Vindonum, the chief City, anciently of the *Segontiaci*, a people of *Hantſhire*; it was called by the old Brittains, *Britenden*, now *Sileceſter*.

Vinitorian, (lat.) belonging to the keeping of Vines, Vinyards, or Wine.

Vinolent, (lat.) ſavouring of Wine, given to drink Wine.

Violation, (lat.) a defiling, miſuſing; alſo a tranſgreſſing.

Viperine, (lat.) belonging to vipers, being a ſort of venemous Serpent in ſome hot Countries.

Virago, (lat.) a manly or couragious woman.

Viraſon,

Viraſon, a cool gale of wind.

Virbius, the ſon of *Theſeus* and *Hippolyta*, called alſo *Hippolytus*; it ſignifies twice a man.

Virelay, ſee *Vaudevill.*

Virge, certain rayes obliquely ſtriking through a cloud, and ſignifying rain.

Virginalls, a certain muſical Inſtrument commonly known.

Virgo, (lat.) one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, being phancy'd to bear the reſemblance of a Maid or Virgin.

Virgult, (lat.) a twig or company of young ſhoots or ſprigs growing together.

Viriatus, a famous *Portugheſe*, who from a Hunter and noted Robber became at laſt a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman Pretors *Ventidius* and *Plancius*, but at laſt was vanquiſhed by a Conſular Army, and ſlain treacherouſly by the counſel of *Cæpio*.

Viridity, (lat.) greenneſſe, alſo luſtyneſſe, ſtrength, freſhneſſe.

Virility, (lat.) mans eſtate, manlineſſe; alſo ability to perform the part of a man in the act of generation.

Viripotent, (lat.) ripe for man.

Virtuoſo, (Ital.) a man accompliſht in vertuous Arts and Ingenuitie.

Virulent, (lat.) full of venome or deadly poiſon.

Viſceral, (lat.) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

Vicidity, or *Viſcoſity*, (lat.) a clammineſſe, a ſticking to any thing like glue or birdlime.

Viſibility, (lat.) an aptneſſe to be ſeen or diſcerned.

Viſier, a Viceroy or chief Stateſman among the Turks.

Viſion, (lat.) a ſeeing or diſcerning.

Viſtula, a famous River, vulgarly called *Wixel*, running out of the *Carpathian* Hill, and dividing *Germany* from *European Sarmatia*.

Viſual, (lat.) belonging to the ſight.

Vital, (lat.) belonging to, or ſuſtaining life.

Vitation, (lat.) a ſhunning or avoiding.

Vitelline, (lat.) reſembling the yolk of an egge.

Vitemberga, the City of *Wittenbergh* in *Germany*.

Vitiation, (lat.) a corrupting or defiling; alſo a deflowring.

Vitiferous, (lat.) bearing vines.

Vitoldus, a cruel Tyrant of *Lithuania*, who carried with him a bow and arrows whereſoever he went killing whomſoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never ſo ſlight an occaſion, making it his chiefeſt ſport and recreation.

Vitreal, or *Vitrine*, (lat.) belonging to, or made of glaſſe.

Vitrification, (lat.) a making of glaſſe.

Vitriolous, (lat.) belonging to Vitriol, *i.* a kind of middle ſubſtance between ſtone and mettal, called alſo Copperaſs.

Vituline, (lat.) belonging to a Calf.

Vituperation, (lat.) a blaming, reprehending, or diſpraiſing.

Vivacity, (lat.) livelineſſe, luſtineſſe, vigour.

Vivification, (lat.) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparous, (lat.) bringing their young alive.

U L

Uladiſlaus, a King of *Hungaria*, who was ſlain in a great battle againſt the *Turks*; alſo the name of ſeveral other Kings of *Hungaria* and *Bohemia*.

Ulceration, (lat.) a bli ering or breaking out into an ulcer or running ſore.

Uliginous, (lat.) plaſhy, wet, full of ſtanding water.

Ulyſſes, the ſon of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*, he married *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarius*, by whom he had *Telemachus*; he was by *Palamedes* forced againſt his will to go to the wars of *Troy* where he proved very ſerviceable to the *Greeks* by reaſon of his great ſubtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them who had hid himſelf among the daughters of *Lycomed*; He ſtole away the aſhes of *Laomedon* which were kept in one of the gates of the City; He took away the *Palladium*, and with the help of *Diomed* ſlew King *Rhæſus* and brought away his white horſes; He by a wile cauſed *Palamed* to whom he bore a grudge, to be ſtoned to death, and after *Achilles* was ſlain, he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common ſentence of the *Greeks*, to have his armes: after the wars of *Troy*, intending to ſail back to his own Country, he was caſt by tempeſt together with his companions upon unknown Regions; being caſt upon *Aeolia*, he obtained of *Aeolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his companions thinking there had been a treaſure concealed in it; next coming to the Country of the *Læſtrigones*, his

his companions were changed into beasts by *Circe*, whom he compelled to restore them to their former shapes, and lying with her he begat *Telegonus*; having scap't the charms of the *Syrens*, his companions were afterward cast away for killing the flocks of *Phaethusa* the daughter of the Sun, and he onely escaping, was cast upon *Ogygia* and intertained by *Calypso*, on whom he begat *Nausithous* and *Nausinous*; at length he was intertained by *Nausicaa* the daughter of *Alcinous* King of the *Phæacenses*, and his wife *Arete*, he obtained of them a new ship and attendants, with whom he arrived safe at *Ithaca*, where he slew all his rivals, and was himself slain unknown by his son *Telegonus*.

Ulophone, a kind of plant called the black *Chamæleon* thistle; it is also called *Vervilago*.

Ule-games, Christmas games or sports, from the French word *Noel*, i. Christmass, or the Latin *jubilum*.

Ulster, a Province in *Ireland*, which containeth these following Counties, *Louth*, *Cavon*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Doun*, *Antrim*, *Londonderry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconel*.

Ultimate, (lat.) the last, extream, or utmost.

Ultion, (lat.) a revenging.

Ultramarin, (lat.) beyond the Seas; also a kind of colour used in painting.

Ultramundane, (lat.) being beyond the visible World.

Ululation, (lat.) a howling like a dog or wolf.

U M

Umber, a kind of beast; also a dark yellowish colour used in painting.

Umbilical, (lat.) belonging to the navel.

Umbrage, (French) a shadow, also suspition, also a pretence.

Umbragious, *Umbratical*, or *Umbratile*, (Fr. Lat.) shady, covert, obscure.

Umbrello, (Ital.) a great broad fan or skreen, which in hot Countries people hold over their heads to keep off the heat of the Sun.

Umple, a word used in some ancient Statutes for fine Lawn.

U N

Unanimity, (lat.) a being of one mind or will, a consenting or according together.

Uncial, (lat.) containing an ounce or inch.

Unction, (lat.) an anointing with oil, or any oily substance.

Uncouth, (Sax.) unknown in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Host is not bound to answer for any offence committed by him, he being not counted a guest till the third night.

Undation, (lat.) a waving or rising of waves.

Underride, (Sax.) the evening time.

Undulate, (lat.) Chamolet wrought, or painted like waves.

Undulation of the air, the waving of the air to and fro.

Uneth, (old word) scarse, difficult.

Unguent, (lat.) an ointment or liquid salve.

Unicornous, (lat.) having but one horn.

Uniformity, (lat.) a being of one and the same form, figure, and fashion.

Union, (lat.) a joyning together, a growing into one; also a kind of pearl growing in couples; also a combining of two Churches in one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent.

Uniparous, (lat.) bringing forth one onely at a birth.

Unison, (French) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

Unity, (lat.) a being one in substance or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of possession, in Common Law, is a joynt possession of two rights by several titles. It is called by *Civilians consolidatio usus fructus*.

Universal, (lat.) general, extending to all.

University, (lat.) in the Civil Law, is taken for a body politique or corporation; also an Academy.

University Colledge, the most ancient Colledge of *Oxford*, begun by King *Aelfred* who founded this Academy, and re-edified by *William* Arch-deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (lat.) consisting of one voice, name, or sound; in Logick it is, when under one name one thing is signified.

Unkennel, *To unkennel a Fox*, that is to drive or force him from his hole.

Unselinesse, (Sax.) unhappinesse.

Unweather, (Sax.) a storm or tempest.

V O

Vocabulary, (lat.) a Dictionary or Index of words.

Vocal, (lat.) belonging to, or conſiſting in the voice.

Vocation, (lat.) a profeſſion, calling, or courſe of life.

Vociferation, (lat.) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Voculation, (lat.) a giving a word its right tone or accent.

Vogue, (French) powr, ſwey, authority.

Voidance, a want of an incumbent upon a benefice.

Voider, a Term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary, conſiſting of an Archline moderate bowing from the corner of the chief toward the *Nombrill* of the Eſcotcheon.

Voiding, a Term in Heraldry, being an exemption of ſome part of the inward ſubſtance of things voidable, by reaſon whereof the field is tranſparent through the charge.

Voiſinage, (French) neighbourhood.

Volant, or *Volatical*, (lat.) flying, or paſſing ſwiftly away.

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Uſurpation, (lat.) a having, or poſſeſſing againſt right, or equity.

UT

Utas, the eighth day following any term, or feaſt.

Utenſil, (lat.) houſhold-ſtuff, that which is uſefull and neceſſary about a houſe.

Uterine, (latin) belonging to the womb.

Utlarie, (in Latin *Utlagatio*) a puniſhment for ſuch as being called into Law, do contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

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Vocabulary, (lat.) a Dictionary or Index of words.

Vocal, (lat.) belonging to, or conſiſting in the voice.

Vocation, (lat.) a profeſſion, calling, or courſe of life.

Vociferation, (lat.) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Voculation, (lat.) a giving a word its right tone, or accent.

Vogue, (French) powr, ſwey, authority.

Voidance, a want of an incumbent upon a benefice.

Voider, a Term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary, conſiſting of an Archline moderate bowing from the corner of the chief toward the *Nombrill* of the Eſcotcheon.

Voiding, a Term in Heraldry, being an exemption of ſome part of the inward ſubſtance of things voidable, by reaſon whereof the field is tranſparent through the charge.

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within a year and a day are to be reſtored, otherwiſe they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchiſe; alſo as a man forſaken of the Law, to which he was ſworn is ſaid out-lawed, ſo a woman not being ſworn to the Law is called *Waive*.

Wain, (Dutch) a decreaſing, defect, or want.

Waive, ſee *Waif*.

Wakes, certain feaſts and ſolemnities, which uſe to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Pariſh Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (Sax.) gratious, an ancient proper name of ſeveral women.

Waldwin, a proper name, ſignifying in the German tongue a Conquerour, anſwerable to the Latin name *Victor*, for *Waldin* we now uſe *Gawen*.

Walereared, a Term in Navigation, not ſhipſhapen, or when a ſhip is built right up.

Walter, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in *Dutch* a Pilgrim, or as others ſay a Woodman.

Wandſdike, (contracted from the Saxon *Wodenſdike*, i. the Ditch of *Woden*, the *Britiſh* Mars) a Ditch of wonderfull work in *Wiltſhire*, many miles in length, near which *Ina*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, and *Ceolred* King of the *Mercians* joyned battel, and departed the field on even hand.

Wantage, in the *Saxon* tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Bark-ſhire*, anciently a Mannour houſe of the Kings of *England*, famous for being the birth-place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain diviſion of a County, called alſo a hundred, it is ſo called from an ancient cuſtome, wherein he that came to take the goverment of a hundred was met by all the better ſort, who came and touch't his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were ſworn and confederate.

Warbling of the wings, a Term in Faulconry; for after a Hawk hath mantled her ſelf, ſhe croſſes her wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the wings.

Ward, a portion of the Citie committed to the ſpecial charge of one of the 24 Aldermen; alſo a part, or diviſion of a Forreſt; alſo the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights ſervice, during his nonage, is called Ward, whence Warden, a Guardian, or Overſee-er.

Warin, a proper name, in Latin *Guarinus*, it comes from the *German Gerwin*, i. all victorious.

Wardmote, a Court kept in every Ward in *London*.

Wardſtaff, a kinde of petty Sergeanty, which is a holding of Lands by this ſervice, namely to carry a load of ſtraw in a Cart with ſix horſes, two roaps, two men in harneſſe to watch the ſaid *Wardſtaff*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

Wardwit, ſee *Warwit*.

Wardrobe, (Ital. *Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great perſons uſe to be kept, and he that keeps the inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrob*, is called Clark of the Kings great *Wardrobe*.

Wards and *Liveries*, a certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the eighth.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common-law, is a Covenant made in a deed by one man unto another, to warrant and ſecure himſelf and his Heirs, againſt all men whatſoever, for the injoying of any thing agreed upon between them; it is called by the *Civilians Aſtipulatio*.

Warren, (lat. *Varrenna*, or *Vivarium*) a preſcription, or grant to a man from the King, of having Pheaſants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.

Warſcot, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards Armour in the *Saxons* time.

Warwick, the principal Town of *Warwick-ſhire*, which with much probability is judged to be the ſame with that, which anciently was called *præſidium*, i. a Garriſon; for the *Saxons*, called it *Warringwyck*, the *Brittains*, *Caer Guarvick*, both which words ſeem to have ſprung from the *Britiſh* word *Guarth*, which alſo ſignifieth a Garriſon; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* horſ-men kept his reſidence, under the command of *Dux Britanniæ*, this Town is ſituate over the River *Avon*, upon a ſteep Rock, fortified with ſtrong walls, and a Caſtle toward the South-weſt.

Warwit, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money for keeping of watches.

Waſſail, (Sax. *Waeſheal*, i. be in health) an ancient Ceremonious cuſtome, ſtill uſed upon twelf day at night, of going about with a great bowl of Ale, drinking of healths, taken from *Rowena*, the daughter of

of *Hengiſtus*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a banquet ſhe delivered with her own hands a Golden Cup full of wine.

Waſt, in Common-law, is, where a Tenant for Term of years, or otherwiſe doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reverſion make waſte, or ſpoyl of houſes, woods, gardens, orchards, by pulling down the Houſe, cutting down Timber, &c.

Water-line, (a Term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth, that a ſhip ſhould ſwim in when ſhe is laden a head, and a ſtern.

Watling ſtreet, ſee *Ikenild ſtreet*.

Wavey, a Term in *Blazon*, bearing a reſemblance of the ſwelling wave of the Sea.

W E

Weald of *Kent*, the wooddy part of the Countrey, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which ſignifieth a Forreſt, or Wood.

Wega, the ſhining Harp.

Weapon ſalve, that which cures a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it.

Weathercoil, is, when a ſhip being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without looſing any of her ſayl, which is done by bearing up the Helm.

Weed, or *Wede*, (Sax.) a garment, or ſuit of apparel.

Wedding, a joyning in marriage, from the Dutch word *Wed*, i. e. a pledge.

Weigh, a certain weight of Cheeſe, or Wool, containing 256 pounds of *Aver du pois*.

Weights, ſee *Aver du pois*, and *Troy* weight.

Welken, an old *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Cloud; alſo the Element, or Sky.

Weold, or *Wold*, (Sax.) a Forreſt.

Werewolf, or *Manwolf* (*Were* ſignifying in the *Saxon* language a man) a kinde of Sorcerer, who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the ſhape, and nature of a Wolf, worrying and killing humane Creatures.

Weroance, a name given to any great Lord, among the *Weſt-Indians*.

Werre, or *Were*, a certain pecuniary mulct, anciently ſet upon a mans head for killing of a man.

Werregelt theft, a thief that may be redeemed by *Werre*.

Weſtphalia, a Province of *Germany*, and one of the 12 Circles of the Empire, containing in it 6 Biſhopricks, 3 principalities, 7 free Cities, with divers great Earledoms.

W H

Wharfage, a fee due, for things landed at a wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

While, (Sax.) which.

Whitehart ſilver, ſee *Blacklow Forreſt*.

Whiteſpurres, certain Squires made by the King.

Whitſuntide, as it were the time of the white ſcn; alſo Whitſunday ſeemeth to ſignify as much as ſacred Sunday; from the *Saxon* word *Wihed*, i. ſacred, being a certain feaſt celebrated, in memory of the holy Ghoſt, deſcending upon the Apoſtles in fiery tongues; it is called in Greek *Penteceſt*, as being the 50th. day from the Reſurrection.

Whole-chace-boots, large hunting, or winter riding bootes; ſummer riding bootes, being called demichace.

Whoodings, plancks, which are joyn'd and faſtned along the ſhip-ſides into the ſtem.

Whorlbat, (in lat. *Cæſtus*) a certain game or exerciſe among the ancients, wherein they whirled leaden plummets at one another.

W I

Wigornia, the chief Citie of *Worceſterſhire*, commonly called *Worceſter*, the *Britains* call'd it *Caer-Wrangon*, and *Caer-Guarangon*, the Saxons *Weorgaceaſter*; it was ſet on fire in the year 1041. by *Hardy Cnute* the *Dane*, in revenge, becauſe the Citizens had ſlain his *Huſcarles*; it was alſo very much harraſſed in the time of the Civil Wars, in King *Stephens* reign, but ſoon it flouriſh't again, with greater ſplendour then before.

Wilfred, (Sax.) much peace, a proper name of men.

Saint *Wilfrid's needle*, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *Wakeman*, in *York-ſhire*, wherein womens honeſties were in times paſt tried, for ſuch as were chaſte did eaſily paſſe through, but ſuch as had been faulty, were miraculouſly held faſt, and could not get through.

William, (Dutch *Wilhelm*) the proper name of a man, the word ſignifying a defence to many.

Wilton, a Town of *Wiltſhire*, in ancient times the principal Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination, that it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Teſtimony of old Records, when *Weolſtan* being ſtiled Earle of *Ellandunum*; it is farther added, *that is to ſay of* Wilton, here in a very bloudy battel, *Egbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, overcame *Beorwulf*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of our ſalvation 821. here alſo about fifty years after King *Aelfrid*, joyning battel with the *Danes*, was at length put to the worſt.

Wimple, a plaited linnen cloath, which Nuns wear about their necks; alſo a flag or ſtreamer.

Wimund, (Sax.) ſacred peace, a proper name.

Wincheſter, ſee *Venta*.

Windlaſſe, a piece of Timber placed from one ſide of the ſhip to the other cloſe abaft the ſtem.

Windſore, a Town in *Bark-ſhire*, by the *Saxons* called *Windleſhore*, haply from the *Winding-ſhore*; it is famous for a moſt ſtately Caſtle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Caſtle held priſoners at the ſame time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he alſo founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which ſee more in the word Knight, there is likewiſe a magnificent Church begun by the ſame King, and conſecrated to the Virgin *Marie*, but finiſht by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

Winefrid, the name of an ancient *Britiſh* Virgin Saint, of whom it is reported that after her head was cut off by *Cradacus*, there ſprung up in the ſame place the Well, which at this day is called Saint *Winefrids* Well, and that *Benno* the Prieſt joyned her head again to her body; it is alſo the proper name of divers women, the word ſignifying in the *Saxon* tongue an obtainer of peace.

Winwidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *York-ſhire*, ſo called from the great victory, which *Oſwy*, King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

Wippedfleed, ſee *Tanet*.

Wiſard, a witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were loſt, ſome think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, *i.* a Prophet.

Wiſeacre, the ſame, from the Dutch words *Waer*, *i.* truth, and *Sagen*, *i.* to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

Witchcraft, a certain evil Art, whereby with the aſſiſtance of the Devil, or evil Spirits, ſome wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehenſion of men. It cometh from the Dutch word *Wiechelen*, *i.* to divine, or gueſſe; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmaceia*, *i.* the art of making poyſons.

Withernam, (from the Dutch words *Wider*, i. again, and *Namp*, i. a taking) is in Common Law, when a diſtreſſe is taken and driven into a hold or out of the County, ſo that the Sheriff cannot upon the replevin, make delivery thereof to the party diſtreined.

W O

Woad, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin, *Guadum*, *Glaſtum*, or *Paſtellum*.

Woden, a certain Idol worſhipt by the ancient *Saxons*, and thought to be the ſame with *Mars*, or the god of Battle; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodenſday*, or *Wedneſday*.

Wodensburgh, (q. the Burgh or Town of *Woden*, the abovenamed Idol) a village in *Wiltſhire*, where in the year 590 *Ceaulin* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, was in a bloody battle vanquiſht by the *Brittains*, and forced to end his dayes in exile.

Wolds, (Sax.) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leiceſter-ſhire* lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the Wold or Would of *Leiceſter-ſhire*, as being hilly without woods.

Wolfe-

Wolfetchſod, (Sax.) the condition of an Utlary, upon whoſe head the ſame price was formerly ſet, as on a Wolfs head to whomſoever ſhould kill him.

Woodſtock, (Sax. a wooddy place) a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, where King *Ethelred* aſſembled the States of the Kingdom and enacted Laws; here King *Henry* the firſt built a very magnificent Royal Palace, in which King *Henry* the ſecond, that he might keep his Paramour *Roſamund Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Roſamunds* Bower; but it is ſo utterly effaced, that at this day it is not to be diſcerned where it was. In this Town *Geffery Chaucer* a moſt famous Engliſh Poet was brought up.

Woodward, an officer of the Forreſt, whoſe function is to preſent any offence of Vert or Veniſon done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give the Verderer notice of it.

Woolwinders, thoſe that wind up fleeces of wool into a kind of bundle to be packt and ſold by weight.

Worceſter, ſee *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany*, built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been ſometime an Arch-Biſhops See.

W R

Wreath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle and the Creſt, called alſo a Torce; alſo a Boares tail ſo termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (Fr. *Vareck*, Lat. *Veriſcum & naufragium*) is when a ſhip periſheth at ſea, and no man eſcapeth alive, in which caſe whatever goods are caſt upon land belong to the King or the Lord of the ſoile; but if any perſon come to land, or if either dog or cat eſcape alive, the goods return to the owner if he claim them within a year and a day.

Wreedt, (Dutch) angry, fierce, furious; whence the word wroth is commonly uſed by us for anger or fury.

Writ, (Lat. *Breve* becauſe the intention of it is expounded in few words) ſignifieth in Common Law, the Kings precept whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the ſuit of action, as a defendant to be ſummoned, a diſtreſſe to be taken, &c. It is called by the Civilians, *Actio* or *Formula*.

W U

Wulpher, (Sax.) helper, the proper name of a King of *Middle-England*, it anſwers to the Greek names *Alexis* or *Epicurus*.

Wulfrunes Hampton, (from *Wulfrune* a devout woman who inriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordſhire* vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

X A

Xanthi, a certain people of *Aſia* who were utterly deſtroyed by *Cyrus* his Lieutenant *Harpagus*.

Xanthippe, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant diſpoſition, inſomuch as *Alcibies* told *Socrates* that he wondred how he could indure to live with her, to which he anſwered, that he kept her to exerciſe his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

Xantippus, a famous Captain among the *Lacedæmonians*, who aſſiſting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Conſul priſoner.

Xantho, one of the Sea-Nimphs, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*.

Xanthus, a River of *Troas*, called alſo *Scamander*.

X E

Xenocrates, a famous *Chalcedonian* Philoſopher, who ſucceeded in the Academy of *Speuſippus*, he was a man of a very ſtrict and ſevere converſation.

Xenodochy, (Gr.) an Inne or Hoſpital, a place for the receiving of Pilgrims Strangers, and Travellers.

Xenophon, the ſon of *Gryllus* a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher and expert Captain, he went with an Army of 10000 men along with *Cyrus* inro *Perſia*, and after *Cyrus* was ſlain, brought back his Army with little loſſe through many ſtrange Countries and divers great difficulties and dangers. He was for his Eloquence ſtiled the Attick Muſe, and writ many choice and elegant books.

Xeriff,

Xeriff, the title of a Prince or Supream Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerophthalmie, (Gr.) a certain diſeaſe in the eyes which cauſeth a redneſſe or ſoreneſſe, without any running or ſwelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Perſia*, the grandchild of *Cyrus* and ſon of *Darius* and *Atoſſa*; he with an Army of 1700000 men, and a Navy ſo vaſt that it filled the whole *Helleſpont* and joyned the two Continents together, was vanquiſht at *Thermopylæ* by 4000 men, and afterwards in a Sea-fight at *Salamis* by *Themiſtocles*, and his General whom he left in *Bœotia*, was faine to retire with almoſt all his forces cut off, he was at length ſlain in his own Palace by *Artabanus* one of his own Captains.

X I

Xilinous, (lat.) belonging to cotton.

X Y

Xylobalſame, (Gr.) a certain ſweet wood, whereof baulm is produced.

Y A

Yardland, a certain quantity of land called in Saxon *Gyrdlander*, in Latin *Virgata terræ*.

Y B

Ybel, an old Britiſh proper name of a man, it ſeems contracted from the Greek *Eubulus*, i. Good Counſellour.

Y E

Year and Day, a certain time in conſtruction of Common Law thought fit in many caſes to determine a right in one, and preſcription in another, as in caſe of an Eſtray, of No claim, of Protection, of a Wreck &c.

Yeoman, (contract, a youngman) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in Latin *Ingenuus*; in our Laws he is defined to be a freeborn man, who can diſpend of his own free land in yearly revenue to the ſumme of 40 ſhillings Sterling.

Y O

Yonker, (Dutch *Junker*, i. a Knight or Nobleman) a luſty lad.

York, ſee *Eboracum*.

Youthwort, a kind of plant called in Latin *ros ſolis*.

Y T

Ythel, (Britiſh) a proper name, contracted from the Greek *Euthalius*, i. very flouriſhing.

Z A

Zachary, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Heb. Memory of the Lord.

Zachynthus, an Iſland of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalenia*, and *Achaia*, now called *Zante*.

Zaleucus, a famous Lawgiver among the *Locrians*, who having made a Law for the puniſhing Adultery, and his ſon hapning to be found guilty of the ſame crime, he that he might fulfill the Law and mitigate his ſons puniſhment, cauſed one of his ſons eyes to be put out, and one of his own.

Zameis, the fifth King of *Aſſyria*, the ſon of *Ninus* and *Semiramis*, otherwiſe called *Ninias*.

Zany, (French) one that in ridiculous manner, imitates other mens actions to ſtir up laughter.

Z E

Zebennia, the wife of *Odenatus* King of the *Palmyreni*, who behaved himſelf with much gallantry againſt *Sapores* King of *Perſia*; ſhe after the death of her husband injoyed the Kingdom with her ſons *Herennianus* and *Timolaus*.

Zecchine, (Ital.) a certain Coin of Gold, valuing about 7 ſhillings 6 pence Sterling.

Zelot, (Greek) one that is envious or jealous of anothers actions; alſo one that is hot and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (Greek) jealouſie.

Zenith, (Arab.) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and oppoſite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous Greek Philoſopher, who was the firſt Authour of the Sect of the Stoicks, he ſtrangled him ſelf in the 72 year of his age, after he had broke his finger

finger by hitting it againſt a ſtone. There was alſo another *Zeno* of *Elea* a hearer of *Parmenides*, he having conſpired againſt the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack to make him confeſſe who were the reſt of the conſpiratours, he bit off a piece of his tongue and ſpit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens ſtoned the Tyrant to death.

Zenobia, called alſo *Zebennia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the wife of *Odatus*, ſhe governed the Roman Provinces in *Syria*, being reckoned among the 30 Tyrants who uſurpt the government of the World in the time of *Galenus*; ſhe was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of *Rome* with Golden Chains: Yet he in compaſſion afterwards gave her a poſſeſſion in *Tybur*. She underſtood the *Ægyptian*, *Greek*, and *Roman* Languages, and brought up her ſons *Herennianus* and *Timolaus* in learning, of whom it is not known what became, whether they died a natural death or were killed by *Aurelian*.

Zephyrus, the Weſt-wind ſo called by the *Greeks*; by the *Latins*, *Favonius*, and begins to blow as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an Hebrew meaſure containing nine inches.

Zethes, the ſon of *Boreas* and *Orithya*, and the brother of *Calais*; theſe two brothers went with the Argonants to *Colchos*, & becauſe they had wings they were ſent to drive away the *Harpys* from *Phineus* his Table, whom they purſued to the *Strophades* Iſlands.

Zethus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Antiope* the wife of *Lycus* King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Dirce*; after which *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Dirce* perceiving, fearing leſt ſhe might come again into favour with her Husband, ſhe put her in priſon; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh, ſhe was ſet at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, ſhe brought forth twins in the highway, and the children being afterwards found by the Shepherds, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zethus*, the other *Amphion*, who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Dirce* had done to their mother, they tied her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby ſhe was draged through rough and ſtony wayes to a miſerable death, and changed by *Bacchus* into a Fountain.

Zeuxis, a famous Painter of *Greece*, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androcides*, *Eupompus*, and *Parrhaſius*, all excellent Painters of his time; he painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with ſo much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them, whereat he grew very angry at his own work, ſaying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have peckt at them for fear of the Boy.

Z O

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being 12 degrees in breadth, and 360 in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, and containeth the 12 Signs, which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Piſces*, through the whole length of this Circle runneth a line juſt in the middle which is called the Ecliptick line, or the path-way of the Sun, becauſe in that line the Sun performeth its courſe. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the Greek *Zodion*, becauſe of the repreſentations of ſundry animals which it containeth; in Latin it is called *Signifer*.

Zoilus, a Sophiſt of *Amphipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolomæus* King of *Ægypt*, and writ a book againſt *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromaſtix*) which he preſented to *Ptolomy* expecting a great reward; but when he ſaw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, ſet on ſome friends to beg ſomething of him; but *Ptolomy* anſwered that ſince *Homer*, ſo many Ages paſt deceaſed had fed ſo many men, he wondred how *Zoilus* could want ſo much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death ſome ſay, that being convicted of Parricide, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolomy*. Others that returning into *Greece*, he was thrown down headlong from the rock *Scyron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

Zone, (Greek) a belt or girdle, more particularly it is taken for a girdle worn anciently by maides about their middle, when

when they were near marriage, which the Husband untied the first night of their marriage; also a souldiers belt; also in Cosmography it is used for a certain space or division of the Heavens or Earth, bounded by the lesser circles, whereof there are 5 in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the two *Tropicks*, the two *Temperate Zones* included between the *Tropicks* and the Polar Circles, and the two *Frigid Zones* which are included between the Polar Circles and the Poles themselves.

Zoography, (Greek) a discription of beasts, a painting of any kind of animals.

Zoophytes, (Greek) certain substances which partake of the nature partly of plants, partly of animals, and are also called Plantanimals.

Zophyrus, a Nobleman of *Persia*, who when *Darius* had besieged *Babylon* a long time in vain, he fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, cutting off his eares and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was made their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithstanding would often say, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

Zoroaster, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventour of Magick among the *Persians*, he is said to have laught the first day he was born, and his brain is said to have beat so strongly, that it repelled any ones hand which was laid on, which was held to be a signe of his future sagacity, he wrote the liberal arts upon seven pillars of brick, and also upon seven of brasse; he wrote also one volume concerning nature, one of precious stones, with several other works; some say, he was consumed with fire from heaven, and that he foretold to the *Assyrians*, that if they preserved his ashes, their Kingdom should never fail, others say, he was slain in the wars he had with *Ninus*, King of *Assyria*.

Z U

Zulemon, a Captain of those *Saracens*, inhabiting *Asia*, who invading *Thrace* with a numerous Army, part of them besieged *Constantinople*, part making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcome by the *Bulgarians*.

Zuventebaldus, a Duke of the *Maravenі*, to whom *Arnolphus* gave the Dukedom of *Bohemia*, he rebelling against the Emperour, overcame him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

Z Y

Zygaëtes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*, in the passing of which, *Pluto* is said to have broke his Chariot, when he ravish't *Proserpina*.

Zygostat, (Greek) one appointed to look to weights, a Clark of a market.

FINIS.

The *Errata* committed in the Capital Words are to be found by the order of the Alphabet as followeth.

FOr *Adory* r. *Adoxy*. *Alderanainim* vid. *Pap.* to be left out. for *Archirrave* r. *Architrave*. for *Arcuare* r. *Arcuate*. for *Aniſo* r. *Aviſo*.

Bacchus to begin a break after *Baccharach*. for *Becebick* r. *Becchick*. for *Bedobeer* r. *Bedpheer*. for *Bourrean* r. *Bourreau*.

For *Calcent* r. *Calecut*. for *Carm* r. *Carine*. for *Cartilagindous* r. *Cartilagineous*. for *Caſuit* r. *Caſuiſt*. *Cnoſſus* ſhould begin a break. for *Columbarg* r. *Columbarie*. for *Sir Criſpin* r. *St. Criſpin*.

For *Dantry* r. *Dautry*. *Dative* to begin a break after *Datiſm*. *Diple* to begin a break after *Dipththong*.

For *Entire perngents* r. *Entire pertingents*. for *Euperation* r. *Exuperation*.

For *Faſtigation* r. *Faſtigiation*. for *Fontegeld* r. *Foutegeld*.

For to be *Agog* r. *to be a Gog*. *Grith* to be in the ſame break with *Grithbreach*. *Gryph*, to begin a break after *Gryffen*. *Gibboſity* miſplaced in *G. Y.*

For *Langid* r. *Languid*. for *Lucida Laucis* r. *Lucida Lancis*.

For *Miſoginy* r. *Myſogyny*. for *Mithology* r. *Mythology*.

For *Nephglian* r. *Nephelian*.

For *Obigillation* r. *Obſigillation*. for *Obtruration* r. *Obturation*.

For *Paraſelinii* r. *Paraſelenii*. for *Paretii* r. *Parelii*. for *Paricide* r. *Parricide*, which ſhould have been placed after *Parrhaſius*. for *Percontation* r. *Percunctation*. for *Portmantean* r. *Portmanteau*. for *Præm* r. *Prœm*. for *Propagotion* r. *Propagation*.

For *Quadrulation* r. *Quadruplation*.

Relohibin to be left out.

For *Septunical* r. *Septuncial*. for *Sicambre* r. *Sicambri*. for *Smectimnus* r. *Smectimnuus*. for *Supercilsus* r. *Supercilious*. for *Sparlative* r. *Superlative*.

In *Thirdboroughs* leave out *s* at the later end. for *Tonicul* r. *Tonical*. for *Traperzium* r. *Trapezium*. for *Tymnates* r. *Tymætes*.

For *Vicidity* r. *Viſcidity*.

The other *Errata* are to be found under ſome or other of the Alphabetical words.

In *Corporal*, for *or* r. *of a*. in *Corporeity* leave out *Corporeature*. after *term* in *Courtilage* for *Meſſage* r. *Meſſuage*. in *Declination*, for *Aſtrology* r. *Aſtronomy*. in *Defeiſance* for *or* r. *ſee*. in *Cyclops* for *Serope* r. *Sterope*. in *Dalrendini* for *Renda* r. *Reuda*. in *Dioptick* for *Noniercapedines* r. *the Intercapedines*. in *Entoire* before *ſorts* r. *all*. in *Entweyſſel* after *ancient* r. *family*. in *Epidemical* for *Epidemie* r. *Epidemick*. in *Euterpe* before *the* r. *one of*. in *Extrementitious* after *belonging* r. *to*. in *Familiar* after *Subſtantively* r. *uſed*. in *Flandria* for *in* r. *of*. in *Graa* for *Phocys* r. *Phorcys*. in *Grown* for *Enſigbn* r. *Engin*. in *Gunora* after *barbdheaded* r. *arrow*. in *Haire* after *time* r. *appears above*. in *Jaſion* for *brought* r. *taught*. in *Information* for *nor* r. *or*. in *Inodoration* for *ſwell* r. *ſmell*. in *Introverſion*, after *look* r. *inward*. in *Joys of the Planets* for *powerfully* r. *powerful*. in *Landgraviate* place *Sea* at the end of the foregoing word. in *Laver* for *or veſſel* r. *a veſſel*. in *Libra* for *vernal* r. *Autumnal*. in *Lucullus* make a comma after *beſides*, not after *age*. in *Lyra* for *Aphoriſm's* r. *Aſteriſm's*. in *Mate* for *Motto* r. *Matto*. in *Miletus* r. *Sarpedon*. in *Minchings* after *conſecrated* r. *virgins*. in *Mirach* r. *Andromeda*. in *Oppoſite* for *privately* r. *privatively*. in *Otus* for *Son* r. *Sons*. in *Parapett* for *Breſt* r. *Breſtwork*. in *Paraſelenii* for *Paretii* r. *Parelii*. in *Pentagonal* r. *5 angles*. in *Peripherie* make a comma after *about*. in *Phaleucian* for *and* 5. r. *or* 5. in *Ralph* r. *helpful counſel*. in *Scbirrus* for *ſenſes* r. *ſenſe*. in *Scolopender* r. *vomiteth*. in *Supereminence* for *excellent* r. *excellence*. in *Tegea* r. *Therimachus*. in *Tiſſue* for *or* r. *of*. in *Tribunal* r. *Judgement-ſeat*. in *Tripudiation* for *tripling* r. *tripping*. in *Trophy* for *upon* r. *up*. in *Velites* for *Triani* r. *Triarii*. in *Xantippe* for *Alcibies* r. *Alcibiades*. Theſe are the moſt conſiderable *Errata*'s that I have obſerved; what ere elſe may have eſcaped, the diſcreet Reader will eaſily correct.

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F I N I S.

21

A

World of Errors

DISCOVERED IN THE

New World of Words,

OR

General Engliſh DICTIONARY.

AND IN

NOMOTHETES,

OR THE

INTERPRETER

OF

LAW-WORDS and TERMS.

By *Tho. Blount* of the Inner Temple, Eſquire.

PROV. 27. 5.

Melior eſt manifeſta correptio, quam amor abſconditus.

In the *SAVOY:*

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guage: Expert and ready wayes for the dreſſing of fleſh, fowl, and fiſh, the raiſing of paſtes, the beſt directions for all manner of Kickſhaws, and the moſt poinant Sances, with the terms of Carving and Sewing: the Bills of fare, an exact account of all diſhes for the ſeaſon, with other All a-mode curioſities, together with the lively illuſtrations of ſuch neceſſary figures, as are referred to practiſe: approved by the many years experience, and carefull induſtry of *Robert May*, in the time of his attendance on ſeveral perſons of honour.

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21. Wit Reſtored in ſeveral Select Poems, not formerly publi[illegible] *Mennis*, Mr. *Smith*, and others.

22. The Judges charge, delivered in a Sermon before *Mr. Juſti*[illegible] *Mr. Sergeant Crook*, Judges of the Aſſize, at St. *Mary Overies* in S[illegible] by *R. Purre*, *M. A.* Paſtor of *Camerwell*, in the County of *Surry*, a Sermo[illegible] thy of the peruſal of all ſuch perſons as endeavour to be honeſt and juſt Practitioners in the Law.

23. The modern Aſſurancer, the Clarks Directory, containing the Practick part of the Law, in the exact Forms and Draughts of all manner of Preſidents for Bargains, and Sales, Grants, Feoffements, Bonds, Bills, Conditions, Covenants, Jointures, Indentures; to lead the uſe of Fines and Recoveries, with good Proviſoes, and Covenants to ſtand ſeized, Charter parties for Ships, Leaſes, Releaſes, Surrenders, *&c.* And all other Inſtruments and Aſſurances now in uſe, intended for all young Students and Practicers of the Law by *John Herne.*

24. *Moors* Arithmatick, the ſecond Edition much refined and diligently cleared from the former miſtakes of the preſſe: A work containing the whole Art of Arithmetick as well in Numbers, as Species: Together with many Additions by the Authour to come forth at *Michaelmas* Term. Likewiſe

25. *Exercitatio Elleiptica Nova*, or a new Mathematical Contemplation on the Oval figure, called an Elleipſis; together with the two firſt books of *Mydorgius* his Conicks Analiz'd, and made ſo plain, that the Doctrine of Conical Sections may be eaſily underſtood, a work much deſired, and never before publiſht in the Engliſh tongue, by *Jonas Moor*, Surveyor General of the great Level of the *Fennes.*

26. The Joyes of Heaven, the Saints ſupport in Gods promiſes on earth, Chriſts Sermons on the Beatitudes. An expoſition of the fifth Chapter of St. *Mathew*, delivered in ſeveral Sermons by Mr. *Jeremiah Burraibgs* the laſt Sermons he preacht a little before his death, at St. Giles Cripple-gate, *London.*

F I N I S.

A

World of Errors

DISCOVERED IN THE

New World of Words,

OR

General Engliſh DICTIONARY.

AND IN

NOMOTHETES,

OR THE

INTERPRETER

OF

LAW-WORDS and TERMS.

By *Tho. Blount* of the Inner Temple, Eſquire.

PROV. 27. 5.

Melior eſt manifeſta correptio, quam amor abſconditus.

In the *SAVOY:*

Printed by T. N. for *Abel Roper*, *John Martin*, and *Henry Herringman*, at the Sun in *Fleetſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Dunſtans* Church, at the Bell in St. *Pauls* Churchyard, and at the Blew Anchor in the Lower Walk of the *New Exchange*. 1673.

TO THE READER.

MUſt this then be ſuffered? *A Gentleman for his divertiſement writes a Book, and this Book happens to be acceptable to the World, and ſell; a Book-ſeller, not intereſſed in the Copy, inſtantly employs ſome Mercenary to jumble up another like Book out of this, with ſome Alterations and Additions, and give it a new Title; and the firſt Author's out-done, and his Publiſher half undone.*

Thus it fared with my Gloſſographia, *the fruit of above Twenty years ſpare hours, firſt publiſhed in* 1656. *Twelve Moneths had not paſſed, but there appeared in Print this* New World of Words, *or* General Engliſh Dictionary, *extracted almoſt wholly out of mine, and taking in its firſt Edition even a great part of my Preface; onely ſome words were added and others altered, to make it paſs as the Authors legitimate off-ſpring. In theſe Additions and Alterations he not ſeldom erred, yet had not thoſe Errors been continued, with new ſupplies to a Second and third Impreſſion, ſo little was I concerned at the particular injury, that theſe Notes (in great part collected from his firſt Edition) had never reproached his Theft to the World.*

Firſt therefore, this gallant Peice faces it with a pompous Frontiſpiece, wherein are ſculped our two famous Univerſities, *the Pictures of Sir* Francis Bacon, *Sir* Henry Spelman, *Mr.* Selden, Camden, *and others of our moſt Learned Men of the laſt Age, with a Scholar of each Univerſity in his Formalities. And the Title Page affirms the work* to be very neceſſary for ſtrangers, as well as our own Countreymen: *As if our Author intended the World ſhould believe his Book to be the* Fac totum *of all* Great Britains *learning, and himſelf the Parent of ſo immenſe a Production.*

Soon after we find a Catalogue *prefixed of the names of divers Learned Perſons of this Age,* Eminent in or contributary to any of thoſe Arts, Sciences, or faculties contained in the following Work. *Whereby the Author would at leaſt obſcurely inſinuate, that thoſe Learned Perſons had contributed to or aſſiſted him in it, thereby to advance its reputation; but I believe nothing leſs, having heard ſome of the cheif of them utterly diſown both the Author and his Work.*

Thus does the Book pride it ſelf in vanity and outward form; but when you come to the ſubſtance, you will find Dr. * Skinners *Judgment, both of it and the Author moſt true. In one place he ſays* ——Et pro more Authoris exponitur abſurdiſſime. *In another* —Ridicule ut ſolet omnia. *In a third* —Ubi notare eſt miſerimam Authoris ignorantiam, &c. *What then will* Strangers *think of it; what our own* Countreymen? *They will ſay,* Canis feſtinans cæcos parit catulos: *That ſuch a Dictionary cannot be hudled up in Eight or ten Moneths, nor without much induſtry and care, though the Author be never ſo learned. For we read of an* Italian Dictionary

* In his *Etymologicon Linguæ Angl.*

onary *that was Forty years in compiling by the joynt-labor of ſeveral Learned Men; and that Sir* Francis Bacon, *after he had written his* Inſtauratio Magna, *did, year by year for Twelve years, reviſe and alter it, before he would commit it to the Preſs.*

All Writers may modeſtly claim the benefit of Humanum eſt Errare; *but certainly our Author has tranſgreſſed the bounds of that Indulgence. For, I did not read half his Book to pick up theſe, with many more Exceptions. What then would a more knowing Reader diſcover, that ſhould ſeriouſly peruſe the whole?* Miſerimam Authoris ignorantiam.

But that which cheifly incited me to this publication, was in ſome meaſure to redeem the Terms of the Common Law *of the Land from the ſcandal of a moſt Barbarous and Senceleſs Interpretation, which too too often occurs through his Book; though all other ſubjects have not ſcaped too without their ſhare in his miſtakes.*

As firſt for Words of Eccleſiaſtical uſe, How groſly hath he abuſed the two common words, Candlemaſs *and* Ember-week? *Are we not like to have an accurate account of obſolete, difficult, or foreign words from him who ſtumbles ſo miſerably at plain* Ember-week? *There being a particular Devotion ordered for thoſe weeks in the* Liturgy *of the Church of* England. *But he ſtill fancies himſelf under a Commonwealth, and a Church without Biſhops, as appears in* Sequeſtration, Down, Court of Peculiars —*Perhaps he hath been more verſed in Military Affairs; alaſs no, his interpretation of* Blunderbuſs *and* Dag *ſhews how little he is to be truſted with Weapons. He hath alſo given a fair ſpecimen of his skill in* Sea-Terms *by interpreting* Balaſs *and* Jetſon; *nay, he hath ſhewn an extraordinary endeavor and dexterity in miſtaking, elſe he could never have erred in thoſe things that are common in all Trading and Commerce, as* Gallon, Pipe, Cloue, Weigh, &c.

But, to the Particulars in order as they lie.

A World of Errors

DISCOVERED

In the New World of WORDS,

OR

General Engliſh DICTIONARY.



Aeſſe, *A Prieſts Hood or Cap, which he weareth in the Quire.*

Both the word itſelf is miſtaken, and the ſignification: The word is *Amice* (from *amictus*) which is a Linnen Cloth, with two long ſtrings, which the Prieſt puts about his Neck, and ties the ſtrings about his middle.

Amoctiſe, *To kill.*

It has a more uſual and proper ſignification, *viz.* To grant Alien, or give Land in *Mortmain.*

Antient Demeaſn (*a term in Common Law*) *ſignifying a publick tribute by a Tenure, whereby all Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of* Edgar *or Saint* Edward, *did hold.*

There is nothing of a *Publick Tribute*, nor of *Edgar* in the Point. *Ancient Demain* is a Tenure, whereby all the Crown-Mannors in the days of *Edward* the Confeſſor, or *William* the Conqueror were held; and the number of them particularly appears in *Domeſday*, under the title *Terra Regis.*

Balaſſe, *A Saxon word, ſignifying Gravel laid in the bottom of a Ship, to keep it upright.*

He miſtakes the word for *Ballaſt*, which is a Dutch word, nor does it ſignifie onely Gravel, but any other ponderous ſubſtance. *Balaſſe* hath a different ſignification.

Baronage, *A Tax or Subſidy of Aid, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.*

The word had never any ſuch ſignification till now. *Rex & Baronagium ſuum* is taken for the King, and all His Subjects, or the whole Parliament repreſenting them; according to *Selden* in his *Titles of Honor.*

Baſtard, *Signifies, in the Common Law, one begotten out of Wedlock*——

One may be begotten out of Wedlock, yet be no *Baſtard*, by our Authors leave.

Beacon and **Beads**, *He derives from the Dutch, which are Saxon words, as Dr.* Skinner *will inform him in his* Etymologicon linguæ Anglicanæ.

Bigamy, *The marriage of two Wives at the ſame time, which according to Common Law hinders a man from taking holy orders.*

Here our Author ſpeaks ſome truth, at peradventure: For he that marries two Wives at the ſame time commits Felony, and the puniſhment of Felony is Death; which (ſuppoſe it be by hanging) may very well hinder him from taking holy Orders—I find he does not underſtand the word.

Blunderbuſſe, *A long Gun that will carry*——

Here *long* ſtands for *ſhort*, by a new figure.

Bordlanders, *The Demeans that the Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their Board or Table.*

He ſhould have ſaid *Bordlands*; for *Bordlanders* are the Tenants that held ſuch Lands, called in *Domeſday Bordarii.*

Bowſing *in Faulconry, is when, &c.*

This *&c.* is a new way of explicating words.

Brigandine (French) *An ancient kind of Armor— Alſo a kind of Ship or Pinnace.*

This laſt is a *Brigantine.*

Brundunſium, *A Town in Italy.*

Sure he aim'd at *Brunduſium*, a City of *Calabria*, by the *Adriatick Sea.*

Buckwheat, *A Herb growing in Woods* ——

This is otherwiſe called *French-Wheat*, and is a ſort of Grain, much ſown in *Wales*

and some parts of *England*, and used for feeding Swine and Poultry.

Calcedon, *A word used by Lapidaries, being a certain Forbe-vein in a Ruby or Saphire* ——

This was an *Errata* of the Printer in the first Edition of *Glossographia*, whence our Author misunderstandingly borrowed it; it should be *Fowle-vein*, for there is no such word as *Forbe*.

Camuledunum or **Camoledunum**, *The cheif Town of* Essex *in* England, *Vulgarly called* Colchester, *or rather* Maldon.

This is most usually written *Camalodunum*, a name never given to *Colchester*, but to *Maldon*, which is not the cheif Town of *Essex*.

Candlemass, *The second day of* February, *so called (as some think) because about that time they left of burning Candles at Mass, which was between Four and five of the Clock*——

This is so ridiculously absurd, that (*as some think*) none but our Author ever Printed the like; if between Four and five of the Clock relate to the morning (2 *Febr.*) then they must say Mass in the dark, if to the afternoon, then it sutes with Colonel *Barksteads* wisdom, who in the Rump time committed a *Papist* for being at an *Evening Mass* (as he called it) at an Ambassadors House in *Longacre*.

Chace (*French*) *A Warren*——

He might as well have said a Bull is an Ox; for *Chace* and *Warren* (so they are written) differ as much.

Cloue, *A Law Term, the two and thirtieth part of a weight.*

Weight for *Weigh* makes it unintelligible, yet so it has pass'd in all three Impressions of his Book.

Conventual Church, *A Parish Church.*

It is no Parish Church; as most men, except our Author, know.

A Cord of Wood, *A parcel of Firewood, set out as the Coal-fire, containing in measure*——

How shall we understand this without an *Oedipus*?

Corporation (*Lat.*) *In the Civil Law signifieth a Body Politick, &c.*

It is not a Civil-Law term: The *Civilians* call it *Universitatem* or *Collegium*.

Corsary (*French*) *A Courrier.*

This comes from the *Italian*, *Corsaro*, and signifies a Pirat or Pirats-ship; which the Author might have learnt from our weekly *Gazets*.

The Decimal Chain, *A certain Mathematical Instrument for the measuring of Land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts, each of which containeth about nineteen in length.*

Here we are put to a *subaudi*, or else it is nonsence.

Descalsas (*Spanish*) *A sort of Fryers in* Spain *that go barelegged.*

Barefoot, he should have said, for so the word imports; and those Fryers are elswhere, as well as in *Spain*.

Dislodge, *A term in hunting, applied to a Buck, when you first raise him.*

I see our Author is no good Huntsman, for it is *rowze* a Buck, and *dislodge* a Stag.

Doublet, *A precious Stone, consisting of two peices joyned together.*

Nor good *Lapidary*; for a *Doublet* is no precious Stone, but a counterfeit, consisting usually of two peices of Glass artificially put together, with a *foyl* in the midst, answerable in colour to that Stone you would have it resemble. But it is ordinary with him to take *counterfeit* for *right*.

Downe, *The name of a Town in* Ireland, *formerly a Bishops See.*

I doubt our Author still fancies we are under a levelling Commonwealth; for *Downe* is now, as formerly, a Bishops See.

Droit, *Signifieth in Common Law, a double right, the right of possession, and the right of the Lord.*

Sometimes our Author, when he borrows out of another Book, swallows an *Erratum* of the Printer, and puts it down sence or not sence. Here he fancied an *Erratum*, when there was none; for this word in our Law-Expositors is, *Droit-droit* or *Dreit-dreit*, signifying a double right, that is, *Jus possessionis & jus dominii*; which he thought to correct, by making a single *Droit* to signifie a double right; and by translating *Jus Dominii*, the right of the Lord.

Ember Week, *In Latine,* Cineralia, *the week before* Lent, *wherein by the ancient Institution of the Church, people were to fast, and the* Bishop *used to sprinkle Ashes on their Heads, saying,* Remember O Man, that thou art ashes, and to ashes thou shalt return: *Imber* signifying in the *Saxon* tongue *Ashes*, whence our word *Embers* cometh——

We will for once enumerate the Errors in the Exposition of this one word. 1. He concludes there is but one *Ember-week*, of four well known. 2. *Cineralia* is Latine for *Ash-wednesday*. 3. The *Ember-week* he aimed

aimed at, is not before *Lent*, but in the first whole week of *Lent*. 4. By no *Institution*, were people to fast the week before *Lent*. 5. The *Bishop* did not sprinkle Ashes on their Heads, but made a Cross on their Foreheads with Ashes— 6. The words were *Memento homo, quia pulvis es*—— *Dust*, not *Ashes*. 7. *Imber* in the *Saxon* Tongue, does not signifie Ashes, nor in truth is there any such word. And (8) by consequence our word *Embers* cannot come from thence. Our Author ought to do some penance to expiate these faults.

Emergent, *An* Emergent occasion *is taken for a business of great consequence.*

Well guessed! An *Emergent occasion*, is that which rises unexpectedly out of some other, and was not foreseen.

Enquest *In Common Law, is the tryal of causes both Civil and Criminal by the Jury.*

It is not the tryal it self, but that *Inquisition* which the Jury makes in all Causes, Civil, or Criminal, touching the Matter in Fact, in order to their Verdict and the Tryal.

Errant, *A Justice which rides the Circuit, from the Latine word* Errare.

This is an errant mistake; for it does not alone signifie such a Justice; the Latine in the Statute of *Marlebridge* is *Justiciarii Itinerantes*, which Sir *Edward Coke* sometimes Englishes *Justices in Eire*, sometimes *Justices Itinerant*; and the *Mirror*, *cap.* 6. says in French, *Que sont ore apels Justices Errants*. If our Author had said, that *Errant* is sometimes used for a *Knight Errant*, it had been more allowable.

Exigent (*Lat.*) *A Writ that lieth*—— *It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County days under pain of Outlary.*

It should be to call *the party* five County days—— otherwise it is nonsence.

Ex parte Latis, *A Writ that lieth*—

This is an *Errata* in *Cowels Interpreter*, whence our Author took it, right or wrong, it matters not: It should be *Ex parte talis.*

Extrajudicial, *That which is done out of Court.*

That which is done in Court may be *Extrajudicial.*

Faloque (*French*) *A Boat or Barge, by some called a* Brigantine.

Fa'oque is a little Boat with four Oars, and a *Brigantine* (as our Author himself says elsewhere) is a small Ship or Pinnace.

Feversham, *A flourishing Town in* Kent —— *Where King* Steven *founded an Abbey for the Monks of* Clugny, &c.

This Towns name is *Faversham*, and the Abbey (however at first intended) was stocked with the Monks of S. *Bennets* Order; as we read in *Monasticon Faversha mense*, a late ingenuous Book.

Franchise Royal, *Is where the King Grants to a person and his heirs to be quit, or the like.*

To be quit, of, God knows what.

Francis, *A proper name of Man or Woman.*

Francis is the Mans name, *Frances* the Womans.

Frank-chace, *A liberty belonging to a Forester, by which all men having Land within such a compass, are prohibited to cut down Weeds without his view.*

Though we should allow *Weeds* for *Wood*, to be the Printers fault; yet the rest is erroneous.

Frithsoken, *A surety or defence; from the Saxon words* Frid, *i. e. Peace, and* Socen, *i. e. To seek.*

Neither is the Explication true, nor the Derivation. The Saxon words are *Frith*, Peace; and *Soc*, a Liberty or Power. So that *Frithsocne* signifies a Power or Jurisdiction of keeping the Peace.

Gainage, *In Common Law, is Land held of the Baser kind of Sokemen or Villains.*

Sufficiently mistaken. We never till now read of Land held of *Villains*, who had no property but *Ad voluntatem Domini.*

Gallon (*Spanish*) *A measure containing two quarts.*

Our Author had better omitted this word, since every Alewife can contradict him.

Garnishment (*French*) *Signifieth in Common Law, the issuing forth a Writ of* Scire facias *against the Plaintiff, for an Action of Detinue of Charters brought against the Defendant.*

Perfect nonsence! *Garnishment*, in Law, signifies a Warning: If you will know particularly how the word is used, you had need find out a better Expositor, then our Author.

Grand Sergeanty, *A certain kind of service, whereby the Lords of* Scrivelby *in* Cheshire *held their Land, which was to come well armed, &c.*

If the Author had well explicated the word, his mistaking *Cheshire* for *Lincolnshire* had been the more pardonable.

Goman (*Saxon*) *A married man*; and **Gron,** *a Saxon word, signifying a Fenny place.*

Neither of them (for ought I know) are

at

at all of kin to that Language. For thus the Learned Dr. *Skinner* on the word *Goman*, *Author* (meaning ours) *dicit esse vocem Angl.—Sax. sed solens hallucinatur.*

To **Grown**, *The Foresters say*, *A Buck* growneth.

But what it means you must learn elswhere; for this is all he says of the word.

Hankwit or **Hangwit** (*Saxon*) *A Theif escaped out of Custody.*

It is a Mulct or Fine, for hanging a Theif unjustly.

Hocktide, *A certain Festival time, celebrated about* Candlemas, *for the death of* Hardiknute, *the last King of the* Danes; *it is also called* Blazetide, *in Latine* Fugalia.

Hocktide was celebrated the second week after *Easter*, for expulsion of the *Danes*, after the death of *Hardicanute*. And *Fugalia* signifies a Feast solemnised in remembrance of driving the Kings out of *Rome*.

Jansenism, *The opinion of* Cornelius Jansenus, *Bishop of* Tyre—

For, Cornelius Jansenius, *Bishop of* Ypre *in* Flanders——

Ichidian, *A Motto or Devise, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of* Wales——

He might have learned to have written this better from some Sign in *London*, *viz. Ic-dien*; the old Saxon was Ic-þeġn, *i.e.* I serve.

Jetson, *The same as* Flotson.

They are no more of kin, then the *Land is to the Sea*; for *Jetson* is that, which being cast out of a Ship, in danger of Wreck, is found upon the shoar; and the other is that which is found floating upon the Sea.

Innocents-day, 28 Dec. *Wherein Mass used to be said for the Souls of the Innocent Children slain by* Herod.

Certainly Mass was never said for the Souls of Saints and Martyrs, who are in glory. But in the Mass or Church-service of the day there is a particular commemoration of those Martyred Children.

Inquisition, —*The name of a Grand Council, instituted by* Ferdinand, *the Catholick King of* Spain— *And in the word* Dominicans, *Saint* Dominick *is said to be the Author of this Inquisition*—

So apt our Author is to forget himself, *Frigida es, & nigra es, es, & non es Chione.*

Joynder, *In Common Law is the coupling of two in a* suite *one against another.*

We allow *suite* to be the Printers fault, yet the rest is nonsence. It is the joyning of two in a *suit* against a third person.

Japoena, For *Jöpean*, and *Justices* a Writ for *Justicies*—— Such we meet with almost in every Page.

Knight Baronet, *Is a new distinct order erected by King* James— *Whereas before that time there were* Baronets *that were not* Knights—

A *Baronet* (*quatenus* such) being created by Letters Patent, is no *Knight*; nor was there ever any *Baronets* before King *James* Institution of them. Howbeit anciently the word *Baronet* was sometimes used for *Baneret*, and sometimes for *Baro minor.*

Lease ——*If it be in writing, it is called a Lease by* Indenture, *if by word of mouth, a Lease* Parcel.

A Lease *Paro!*, he should have said.

Leet (*Sax.*) *A Law-day, whence Court-Leet is a Court or Jurisdiction, containing the third part of a Shire, and comprehending three or four Wapentakes or Hundreds*—

This is an imperfect fragment taken out of *Cowels Interpreter*, who says indeed, that *Court Leets*, had anciently such large Jurisdictions, but have not so now.

Lemstir, *A Town of* Herefordshire —*Is now a days very famous for Wool, which is called* Lemster-Ore.

A gross mistake, *Lemster-Ore* (from the Latine *Ora*) is a Territory or Compass of Ground of about two miles round the Town, so called; and the Wool had never any such denomination.

Libertatibus allocandis, *A Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgess of a City, who refusing or deferring to allow his priviledge, is impleaded before the Kings Justices.*

Capiat, qui capere potest; Make sence of this that can.

Lungis (*French*) *A tall slim Man, that hath no length to his heighth.*

Quasi, A low gross Man that has no thickness to his bulk.

Lutheranism, *The Doctrine of* Martin Luther, *who being first a Monk of the Order of S.* Augustine—

There were, nor are any Monks of S. *Austins* Order, but Fryers.

Mac, *An Irish word, signifying as much as* Son *in English, or* Fitz *in Welsh.*

I see our Author is no *Britain*, nor *Frenchman*, else he would have understood that *Fitz* is borrowed from the *French*, not *Welsh*.

Mallevertes, *The name of an ancient Family in* Yorkshire.

Mistaken for *Mallivery*, according to *Camden.*

Missale (Lat.) *A Breviary or Mass-Book.*

This Error he borrowed out of *Cotgraves Dictionary.* The Books are of very different kinds.

Mission (Lat.) *A sending; it is also taken peculiarly, or if a power given by the Church of* Rome, *to go* ——

Nonsence; if the Printer do not acquit him.

Nativo habendo, *A Writ for the apprehending and restoring to his Lord his Villain, claimed as his inheritance, who in Common Law is called* Neif.

However blundringly the words are put together, the Author intends *Neif* shall relate to *Villain,* and *Villain* to be a Man; but *Neif* is the Bond-woman or she Villain.

Nonability (A Term in Law) *Being an exception taken against the Plaintiff or Defendant, why he cannot commence any sute in Law.*

We must convert *Defendant* into *Demandant,* to make it tolerable sence.

None of a day, *The third quarter of a day, from Noon till Sun-set.*

Where then shall we find the other three quarters? —He should have said *from Noon till the Sun be half-way down.*

An Obit (Lat.) *A Rental, an Obsequy or Funeral.*

It signifies an Office or certain Prayers for the dead.

Oratorians, *An Order of Fryers, so called*—

They are not Fryers, but a kind of Regular-Secular Priests.

Ordeal, a Saxon word, *Signifying Judgment, a kind of purgation — Of which there are several kinds, as* Campfight, Free Ordeal, *and* Water Ordeal.

Campfight was none of the kinds of *Ordæle,* and *Free Ordæle,* should be *Fire Ordæle.* For *Ordalium fuit judicium aquæ, ignis, & ferri.*

Ostiary, (Lat.) *One that keeps the* Hoasts *in a Church: a Door Keeper, a Keeper.*

If he had onely said a Door Keeper, he had preserved the word from an erroneous explication. For *Ostiary* has no relation to the keeping the *Hoasts* in a Church.

Pathopep (Greek) *An expression of a Passion, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind.*

We are left to gues at the rest; for so he leaves it. And *Pathopep* is an unknown word of his *New World.*

The Court of Peculiars, *A certain Court in the Bishops time, which dealt in certain Parishes*—

This is a *certain* kind of Independent-Commonwealth expression; insinuating a *certain* Non-Entity of Bishops at present.

Peter-pence, *A tribute given by* Inas, *King of the* West-Saxons. — *It was also called the See of* Rome.

It was also called *Romefeoh* and *Rome-penny,* and was a Pension or an Alms given by King *Inas,* not a Tribute.

Pipe, *A Measure of Wine or Oyl, containing Twenty six Gallons, or half a Tun.*

By this account, a Tun should be but Fifty two Gallons, which contains Two hundred fifty two.

The Perogative Court, *A certain Court belonging to the Civil Law, in which the Commissary sits upon Inheritances, faln either by the intestate or by Will and Testament.*

This is an Eccleasiastical Court, wherein all Testaments are proved and Administrations granted, where the party dying within the Province of *Canterbury* hath *Bona notabilia* in some other Dioces. *V. Cokes 4 Inst. fol.* 335.

Pownd, *In Common Law, signifie an Inclosure to keep Beasts in, but more especially a place of strength, where Cattle distreined for any trespass are put, until they be replevied or distreined.*

—*Where Cattle distreined are put, till they be distreined;* is suitable to the rest.

Primier Seisin, *A word used in Common Law, a Branch of the Kings Prerogative, whereby he hath the first possession of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm.*

This is sufficiently erroneous: The King (before the Statute of 12 *Car.* 2. *ca.* 24.) had the *Primier Seisin,* or first possession *onely* of all Lands and Tenements holden of him in *cheif,* whereof his Tenant died seised in Fee; which is taken away by the said *Statute.*

Quaver, *A measure of time in Musick, being the half of a* Crotchet, *as a* Crotchet *the half of a* Quaver, *a* Semiquaver, *&c.*

What fustian is here? Just so, two is the half of four, and four the half of two; and *Semiquaver* is explicated by a dumb, *&c.*

Reasonable Aid, *In Common Law is a duty, that the Lord of the Fee claimeth, holding by Knights Service or in Soccage, to marry his Daughter, or make his son Knight.*

I doubt our Author bears some malice to the Common Law; else he could not have

maimed so many of its Terms, which are in several Books expounded to his hand: It should be *(claimeth of his Tenants)* to make it fence.

Returns, *Certain set times in each of the four Terms— Each Term consisting of* 4, 5, *or* 8 *Returns*—

The longest Term has but 6 *Returns*, as every Almanack will shew.

Rosemary (Lat. *Rosmarinus*) *A well and most wholsome Plant*—

He omits the singular use of it, in adorning a piece of Roast Beef.

Scapular (Lat.) *Belonging to the Sholders*; *whence a* Scapulary, *a Monks Hood or Cowl, reaching down to the Sholders.*

This Scapulary is mis-interpreted, it being a narrow piece of Cloth or Stuff, worn by Monks and Fryars over the rest of their habit, and reaching from the Sholders to the Ground; and is neither like a Hood nor Cowl.

Sequestration (Lat.) *A separating a thing in controversie*— *But it is now commonly taken for a seising upon the Rents of Delinquents Estates, for the use of the Commonwealth.*

Our Author having Revised and Printed his Book (as appears by the Title-page) in the year 1671. is very bold, to call this Kingdom a *Commonwealth*; as he also does in the word *Coroner*, where he speaks of the *State, and Commonwealth of* England.

Seragesm Sunday, *The Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday.*

Sexagesima Sunday, is the Sunday sennight before Shrove-Tuesday.

Shakmen, *A kind of measure containing an hand bredth.*

It is from the top of the Thumb set upright to the utmost part of the Palm, which is, by a tall mans hand, half a foot.

Socinians, *A certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ, first spred by* Faustus Socinianus *of* Siena.

It was first broached by *Lelius Socinus*, and advanced by *Faustus Socinus* of *Siena.*

Tierce (French) *A certain liquid measure, containing the third part of a Pipe, which is two Tuns.*

And before he said *a Pipe is Twenty six Gallons, or half a Tun.* Strange contradictions and mistakes even in common notions.

Treste, *A Trevet or Stool with three Feet.*

Trevet is a Three-footed instrument of Iron, to set Cauldrons on— *Threstle*, that of Wood, for other uses.

Tuilleries (French) *So called because that Tilles were made there.*

Tiles and *Titles* are all one with our Author.

Verdera (Lat. *Viridarius*) *A Judicial Officer of the Kings Forest*—

This our Author will say was the Printers fault, for *Verderer.* And

Uncore purist (French) —For *Uncore prist.*

Warrant or **Warranty**, *In Common Law, is a Covenant made in a Deed by one man to another, to warrant and secure himself and his heirs, against all men whatsoever, for the injoyning of any thing agreed on between them.*

Surely, no man will buy any Land of this Author, if his Warranty or Covenant shall onely extend *to secure himself and his heirs.*

Warren (Lat. *Varrenna* or *Vivarium*) *A Prescription or Grant to a Man from the King, of having Phesants, Patridges, Conies, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.*

Nor does this mend the matter; for though a man may have a *Warren* by Prescription, yet *Warren* does not signifie a Prescription or Grant.

Wolfetchlod (Sax.) *The condition of an Utlary.*

The Saxon word is **Wulvesheved** or **Wulfesheofod**, *Anglice Wolfeshead*, and *Utlary* for *Utlaw.*

Saint Wilfrids Needle, *A certain narrow hole in the Church of* Wakeman *in* Yorkshire, *wherein womens honesties were in times past tryed.*

There is no such Church as *Wakeman* in *Yorkshire*: But *Camden* in his *Britannia* relates the same story of *Ripon* Church; and the Cheif Magistrate of that Town being called the *Wakeman*, our Author by a new Trope, converts the Magistrates name into a Church.

Xerxes, *A King of* Persia —*Who with an Army of Seventeen hundred thousand Men*—

Thou Boy! I never read his Army consisted of above Ten hundred thousand, and so *Thomasius* and *Goldman* deliver it. Other Authors say, even *there* is a cipher too much, and that *his* Army was made up of onely One hundred thousand men.

IN *peruſing this* Dictionary, *you may find ſome words twice explicated, and thoſe too, with different Interpretations, where one muſt neceſſarily be falſe. Such are* Dancet *and* Danſette; Dodkin *and* Dotkin; Jotaciſm *and* Herbert *twice*; Ockham *and* Okum; Rere-County *and* Rier-County; Varry *and* Verrey, *with divers others. It ſeems our Authors memory alſo failed him, or he did not underſtand them to be the ſame.*

He calls his Book The New World of Words, *and in his* Title Page *tells us it contains the proper ſignifications and Etymologies of all words derived from the* Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack— *enumerating in all Eleven Languages; yet deſcends to the needleſs Explication of many trivial words of the* Old World, *as* Beeſom, Barm, Parſly, Roſemary, Bulhead, Buzzard, Capable, Gloomy, Indifference, Induſtry, Inferior, Satisfaction, Diſcern, Expence, Ruinous, *&c. For example.*

Beeſom, *A thing to ſweep with, made ſometimes of Broom, and ordinarily ſo called, though made of Birch, Heath, &c.*

We are obliged to him for this Learned Expoſition; though he does not tell us, whether it be derived from the *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, or *Syriack*, *&c.* To have made it at all fit to take up a room in his Book, he might have ſaid the *Saxons* cal'ed it a **Beſm**, and that in ſome parts of *England* it is otherwiſe called a *Broom.*

Barm, *Teſt, the flowing or overdecking of Beer.*

If he had told us, that this in the North of *England* is called **Godſgood**, he had ſaid ſomething.

We will obſerve laſtly, what the Learned Dr. Skinner *in his* Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ, *ſays of this Authors* Engliſh Dictionary, *which he often cites and ſeldom without reproof.*

Collock, *An old Saxon word, ſignifying a Pail without a handle* Engl. Dict.

Collock, Authori *Dict. Angl.* apud quem ſolum occurrit, exp. qui antiquam Angl. Sax. vocem eſſe dicit, ſed apud *Somnerum* non occurrit. Credo igitur Authorem hic, ut ferè ſemper, ſomniâſſe. Dr. *Skinner.*

Calſounds, *A kind of Linnen Drawers uſually worn among the Turks.* Engl. Dict.

Colſounds, vox quæ mihi in ſolo *Dict. Angl.* occurrit, &, pro more Authoris, exponitur abſurdiſſimè, ut ipſius verbis utar, *A kind of Linnen Drawers uſually worn among the Turks*, reverà a Fran. Gal. Calcons, Subligaculum. Femoralia interiora. Dr. *Skinner.*

Cheſtoul, *Poppy.* Engl. Dict.

Cheſtoul, in *Dict. Angl.* mendosè pro *Ches bowles* vel *Cheeſebowles.* Dr. *Skinner.*

Coxſary (French) *A Courrier.* Engl. Dict.

—Credo autem, ſi Author hanc vocem unquam legit; vel fando audivit, quod valdè dubito, ipſum in ejus expoſitione errare. Dr. *Skinner.*

Coſh or **Cotterel** (old word) *A Cottage.* Engl. Dict.

Coſh, Authori *Dict. Angl.* apud quem ſolum vox occurrit, dicit eſſe idem cum *Cotterel*, ridiculè ut ſolet omnia. Dr. *Skinner.*

A Dag, *A Piſtol, ſo called from the* Dacians, *who firſt uſed them.* Engl. Dict.

Dag, Vox quæ hoc ſenſu in ſolo *Dict. Angl.* occurrit, ubi notare eſt miſerrimam Authoris ignorantiam, qui tormentum bellicum manuarium minus, *a Piſtol* exponit, & dictum putat *A Dacis*, qui primi hoc armorum genere uſi ſunt; imò ultimi omnium *Europæ* populorum, Dr. *Skinner.*

Foſſet, *A little long Coffer or Cheſt; from the Latin word* Foſſa *a Ditch.* Engl. Dict.

Foſſet, Vox quæ mihi in ſolo *Dict. Angl.* occurrit. Exponitur autem *Ciſta*, *Capſa:* Author deducit a Lat. *Foſſa*, imperitè ut ſolet omnia; Credo potius ortum ab Ital. *Forciere*, idem ſignante. *Higginio* autem *Adr Junii* interpreti, Ciſta dicitur **Foſſet**, a quo proculdubio hæc vox orta eſt. Dr. *Skinner.*

Goule

Goule (Old Word) *Uſury*; *from the Latin word* Gula, *i. e. The Throat.* Engl. Dict.

Goule, Vox quæ mihi in ſolo *Dict. Angl.* occurrit. Author exponit *uſuram*, & deflectit a Lat. *Gula* —Ego nihil nec de voce ipſa, quòd unquam revera extiterit, nec de Etymo credo. Dr. *Skinner.*

A Marrow (French) *A Companion or Fellow*; *alſo a Beggarly Raſcal.* Engl. Dict.

Author malè, ut ſolet omnia, exponit *Socium*, item *mendicum vilem*, *A Beggarly Raſcal.* Priori enim ſenſu nuſquam gentium occurrit, &c. Dr. *Skinner.*

Rigols, *A certain Muſical Inſtrument, called a* Clericord, *comes from the French* Regalliadir, *i. e. to rejoyce* (for *Regaillardir.*) Engl. Dict.

Rigols, Vox quæ mihi in ſolo *Dict. Angl.* occurrit, exponitur inſtrumentum muſicum, quod alio nomine *Clavichordium*, **A Clavicord** dicitur. Author ſomniando, ut ſolet, ſuaviter deducit a Fr. Gal. Regalliadir, exhilarari. Sanè ſi talis vox ſit, quod nullus credo, mallem deducere a Fr. Gal. *Se Rigoler*, deridere, laſcivire— Vel, quod magis placet, a Lat. *Lyricola.* Dr. *Skinner.*

Once

Once more to the

READER.



Had no ſooner travelled over the New World of Words, *but I ſtumbled upon a late Book, entituled* Nomothetes, *or an* Interpreter of obſcure Law Words and Terms, *which obliged me to the trouble of another perambulation.*

My Nomolexicon *or* Law Dictionary *(being the product of many years pains) was publiſhed in* Trinity Term 1670. *and within the ſpace of Five Terms after, this* Interpreter *was wholly both Written and Printed.*

This Author *it ſeems made choice of the Title* Nomothetes, *that it might gingle with* Nomolexicon; *but the more Learned in the Greek Tongue than my ſelf, affirm the word improper for an* Interpreter, *and to ſignifie onely a* Legiſlator *or* Law-giver; *and how fit he is to aſſume that title, will ſoon appear.*

He dedicates his Book with much confidence, to a learned and very honorable Perſon, to whom certainly he ought to have written at leaſt in true Grammar.

In his Preface *he ſays,* —I have alſo gleaned after the Book, entituled, *The Law Dictionary,* wherein are many good things, which I have hinted, as every ingenious Reader will diſcern, but withal have added ſome Centuries of Words, therein totally omitted.

Though I did not expect or deſire any commendations from this Gentleman, yet he was in ſome ſort obliged to it, for the credit of his own Work; ſince it is obvious to every common Reader that he has hinted, *that is, in the ſofteſt phraſe, borrowed almoſt every Stone from the* Law Dictionary *to build up his* Interpreter; *yet with very diſingenuous arts and ſubtile diſguiſes.*

His Additional Centuries *of words he might, without ſo much as ever ſcratching his head, have multiplied into* Millenaries; *ſince he has (by vertue of his* Nomothetical *power) adopted many into the family of* Law words, *which are abſolute ſtrangers to it. As* Houſe, Moer, Palmer, Paragraph, Paranimph, Parathalaſſia, Patriarch, Tillage, Wife, Zenodochium, Zealot—*and ſuch like.*

But, it may be objected, The Law Dictionary *too hath divers* words *that are not preciſely* Terms of the Law. *I grant it, but ſay, they are ſome way or other allied to the Law, and not to be found in our common* Dictionaries, *and whereto I add the* Statute, Record, *or* Charter, *wherein I found them, as my Warrant for their inſertion; one principal part of my deſign having been, from the ruines of antiquity, to retrieve, as far as I was able, ancient* Law-Latine, Saxon, *and* Record-words, *almoſt utterly loſt, as* Beſcata, Juncaria, Taſſum, Putura, Raſarium, Sichetum, ——*a work of labor, and may be of uſe; but our* Author *found an eaſier way to the Wood.*

It is enacted in the Fourteenth year of His Majeſties Reign, That no perſon ſhall Print any Book or Copy, or part of any, which another, by due entry of it in

the Stationers Hall, or otherwiſe, hath the right or priviledge ſolely to Print, without the conſent of the owner of ſuch Book or Copy, upon a Penalty therein mentioned; however this evaſion hath been induſtriouſly found out, That, if ſome little alteration be made in every Page, be it but addition or ſubſtraction, or the miſuſing or change of ſome words, it will paſs with a non obſtante; *though ſuch as practiſe it, are dignified with the name of* Land-Pirates: *To which title our Author hath undoubted right, not for this Work onely, but for other of like nature. Thus then he ſhews his skill.*

Where I put the Citation before the Expoſition, he puts it after, Et e contra, *as in* Scavage, Waxſhot— *Where I ſay,* As in the Caſe of the Burgeſſes of *Derby*— *He*—As in the matter concerning the Burgeſſes of *Derby*. *See* Thrave of Corn. *Where I ſay* ſmall, *he ſays* little, *as in* Grills; *and where I ſay* called, *he writes* nominated, *as in* Candlemaſs. *Where I (having cited an old Deed or Charter) ſay at laſt* Penes *ſuch a one, he ſays* in the cuſtody of——*As in* Aſſart. *Where I ſay,* The word is mentioned in ſuch a Statute, *he ſays* ſpoken of—*As in* Pyker. *Where I ſay*—Moſt notoriouſly, *he* more notedly. Vide Term. *Then for variety, he ſometimes puts my Citation into Engliſh; and it is odds he makes nonſence of it, by ſo doing, as in* Pax Eccleſiæ, Seneucia— *Again, he ſometimes abridges, as in* Eskippeſon; *and ſometimes wholly omits the Citation, as in* Leccator, Orgallous— *Not reflecting that I had not at all inſerted thoſe words, but for the authority of the Citations. To ſome Words he adds, others he alters— As where I ſay,* Balenger ſeems to have been a kind of Barge or Water-Veſſel; *he alters it thus ſubtilely,* A Boat or Barge to ſail on the Water. *So in* Blomary, *I onely cite the Statute of* 27 Eliz. 19. *He,* of this you may read at large, 27 Eliz. 19. *In which Statute the word is barely mentioned, without any thing of it at large.*

Laſtly, He hath an excellent way of muſtering words up to a Century, *and filling up Paper, by dividing one word into two, as in* Couratier, *and repeating the Expoſition of* Synonima's, *as* Annats, First-fruits, *and* Primitiæ; Romefeoh, Romepenny, *and* Romeſcot; Heinfare, Henfare, *and* Hinefare.

His principal Additions *are certain* Saxon *words in* Domeſday *Book, ſaid to be expounded by Mr.* Agar, *and Printed in a Book called* The Law of Conveyances: *The moſt part of which I rejected, as full of Errors, ſome of the* Words *being miſtaken, and more of the* Expoſitions. *So that I concluded, it either was not really Mr.* Agars, *or elſe much abuſed by the ignorance of the Tranſcriber or Printer, however our Author kindly entertained them, to paſs muſter.*

I was not willing to trouble my ſelf or the Reader, *with any more of theſe abſurdities, though I can produce at leaſt Two hundred, beſides miſalphabets and falſe Engliſh in great abundance, and none of them excuſed by any* Errata.

I have onely to add, That, beſides his own miſtakes, he brings moſt of the Authors he deals with, even the Sages of the Law, as Bracton, Dyer, Coke, &c. *to be acceſſory to his* Errors, *by quoting them falſly: But I am willing to ſay ſomewhat in his excuſe, he was ſet on work by ſome Bookſellers, and enjoyned to make great expedition, ſome of his haſty work, having been Printed before the reſt was written, and much written before half digeſted: If they had allowed their* Compiler *more time, perhaps he could have done better.*

ERRORS

ERRORS

Discovered in the miscalled NOMOTHETES OR THE INTERPRETER OF OBSCURE LAW-WORDS and TERMS.

Accessory — *Because Manslaughter is sudden and not presented.* Coke, lib. 4. fol. 44. And, under the same Title-word, he says, *If a Man counsel a Woman to murther the child in her Womb, and afterwards the child is born, and there murthered by the Woman, in the absence of him that so gave the counsel; yet he is accessory by his counselling before the Birth of the Infant, and countermanding it.* Dyer, fol. 186. pl. 2.

Here are no less than three gross mistakes in these few lines, and *Dyer* vouched for Warranty.

Acre — He concludes this word thus, —*As was adjudged in the Exchequer, in the Case between Sir* Edw. Aston *and Sir* Jo. B. *in the Statute made concerning sowing Flax.*

Wondering how this Statute came to be hauld in without any Coherence, I found at last, our Author (who was in hast) hath omitted two or three lines of the subsequent matter, which should make it sence.

Ayde — In the close of this word, the Author hath this piece of nonsence. *The Civil in Suits between two, allow a third to come in* pro interesse ——

Allay — *The reason of which* Allay *is with a better metal, to augment the weight of the Silver or Gold.*

I never heard of a better metal, than Gold; but hope he intended to have said *baser.*

Ancestor, Antecessor. *The signification is well known, but we make this difference; that* Ancestor *is applied to a natural person, as* J. S. *and his* Ancestors; *the other to a Body Politick or Corporate, as a Bishop and his Predecessors.* Coke on Litt. lib. 2. cap. 4. sect. 103.

To what (*the other*) relates, does not appear, however my Lord *Coke* is injuriously represented, as the Author of this blundering, lame expression.

Arabant, *Are they that held by tenure of Ploughing or Tilling Ground.*

These *Arabants* were certainly a sort of excellent Plough-men

Sic vos, non vobis, fertis aratra Boves.

Arsura, *Things relating to Coynage.*

Arsura is the singular number, and is often found in *Domesday*, where (as a Learned Expositor says) *Videtur esse examinatio per ignem.* The tryal of money after it was coyned.

Assault — *Assultus est in personam aut locum* — *Vel equo aut manchinis aut quacunque alia re* ——

Our Author had done well to have interpreted this uncouth word *manchinis.*

Assise of Mortdancestor —— *This the Civilians call* Judicium Possessiorum adipiscendi.

The Civilians disclaim the word *Possessiorum*, and so does *Priscian* too.

Attainted — *One* Attaint, *was, in former times upon his confession, constrained to abjure the Realm, and therefore was sometimes called* Abjuration.

And for this is cited, *Stam. Pl. Cor. fol.* 182. but abusively.

Aurum Reginæ, *The Queens Silver.*

Then let *Argentum Reginæ* be the Queens Gold. — But it is a good stumble that never Horses.

Bachelor — Baccalaurei *a baculo nominati sunt, quia primi studit authoritatem, quæ per exhibitionem baculi concedebatur, jam consecuti fuissent, &c.*

This *studit* is a quarrelsome word, and will

will certainly break *Priſcians* Head.

Balenger —*Seems to be a kind of Barge or Boat to ſail upon the Water.*

This may very well be true; for I never heard of any ſuch to ſail upon the Land. And note, thoſe words (*to ſail upon the Water*) are added to what the *Law Dictionary* ſays.

Bane — *He which is the cauſe of another mans, is ſaid then to be* Labane, *a Malefactor.*

If our Author write no better ſence; it will be the *Bane* of his Interpreter; and I think the Banes may very lawfully be forbidden.

Baron — *Barons by Letters Patent or Creation (ſay our Antiquaries) were firſt about the time of* Henry *the Sixth.*

It may well be ſuſpected our Author conſulted none of our Antiquaries herein; for the firſt *Baron* by Creation was in the ſecond of *Richard* the Second.

Berwick — Spelman *thinks it may be Manerium majus ad minus pertinens.*

This is a great injury to that learned Author, who ſays the direct contrary, as you may read in his *Gloſſarium, verbo, Berennica.*

Beſca — Hence perhaps *Una beſcata fodient terræ incluſa.* Mon. Angl. pag 2. fol. 642.

Here is a like falſe citation impoſed upon another worthy Author; though the words lay fair in the *Law Dictionary.*

Botting, *Is a term of art uſed in* Greys Inn, *whereby they intend private arguing of Caſes.*

I have heard of *Botting of Barly* in the Countrey — But what our Author aimed at, is *Bolting*, and ſome *Bolts* are ſoon ſhot.

Breve — Quia breviter & paucis verbis intentionem proferens exponit. *Bracton, lib.* 5.

Nor muſt learned *Bracton* ſcape, without having falſe Latine impoſed upon him.

Bullenger, *The common Petition, that ſome Commiſſioners iſſued to Cities, for the preparing Boats and Bullengers, may be repealed.*

Our Author had a fair Copy, from whence he tranſcribed this, *viz.* The *Law Dictionary*, but his haſt has ſhuffled it into nonſence.

Burſe or **Colibti,** *A word uſed in* Domeſday——

Colibti is not to be found there, unleſs with a daſh on the *b* for *Coliberti*; and how *Burſe* and *Colibti* come to be *Synonima*, is beyond a common skill to imagine.

Buzecatle, Burſecaples, or **Botſecals,** *the ſame with* Boatſwain *or* Mariner.

It is much, our Author ſhould not write one of theſe three words true; but coyn ſuch as were never before heard of: *Bazzard* had been a more allowable miſtake. The true word is *Buſcarl* or *Buzecarl.*

Carucata, *A Plough Land* —Skene, de verbo ſignif. *deriveth it from the French* Charon, *a Plough*—

There is no ſuch French word as *Charon*, nor is it ſo in *Skene, de verborum ſignif.* but *charrow*, which is neerer the true French word *charrue*, a Plough, then *Charon.*

Cepi corpus, *Is a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon a* Capias, Exigend *or other Proceſs, when he hath taken the body of the party.* F. N. B. fol. 26.

Here the redundant word (*when*) does much perplex the ſence, and make it unintelligible.

Clerk — *Subdiaconi, Cantoni, Acolythi*—

This *Cantoni* is a pretty word, and deſerves a particular interpretation.

Clerk of the Ax ——

This word, and the explication our Author took in haſt out of the *Law Dictionary*, never looking upon the *Errata* of that Book, where he might have found it an acknowledged miſtake for *Clerk of the Acts*, and explicated accordingly.

Clerk of the Pleas — *Is an Officer in the Exchequer, in whoſe Official, the Officers of the Court ought to ſue* ——

If any Action did lie for writing nonſence; our Author would find no *Plea* for himſelf.

Collation of a Benefice——

Towards the later end of this Interpretation, you ſhall find as little ſence, as in the former.

Commendam — *When a Parſon is made a Biſhop, there is a Ceſſion of his Benefice by the Commotion.*

Our Author is very unhappy in his variations; for *Commotion* marrs the matter.

Common Fine — *And for this* Common Fine *the Lord muſt preſcribe, and cannot preſcribe for it without preſcription, as appears in* Godfreys *Caſe, in* 11 *Rep.*

Thus my Lord *Coke* is again brought in to patronize nonſence.

Commotes, *Signifies in* Wales *a part of a ſhire, as a Cantred or Hundred,* 28 Hen. 8. cap. 3. *It is written* **Commoiths** 4 Hen. 4. *cap.* 17. *And is uſed for a gathering made upon the people.*

This laſt is *Comorth*, a word of different ſignification

signification from *Comunio*, and ought not to be confounded with it.

Count —— *But* Countors, *by* Houns Mirror of Just. lib. 2. cap. des Loyers, *are such* Serjeants, *skilful in the Law, which serve the common people to defend their Actions in Judicature, for their Fee; whose duty, if it be, as is there described, and were observed, Men might have much more comfort of the Law, than they have.*

This our Author transcribed from *Cowels Interpreter*; and is one of those irreverent reflections upon the Common Law and Lawyers of this Land, which (among other mistakes, in points derogatory to the supream Power of the Crown of *England*, and Fundamental Constitutions of Parliaments) caused that Book to be prohibited by the Kings Proclamation bearing date the 25th day of *March*, 8 *Jac. Anno* 1610. Yet our Author in his *Preface*, takes the boldness to say, *That the Ground-work, upon which he builds, is* Cowels Interpreter, *an excellent Book, both as to its matter and composure, and did not deserve that severe arraignment that it hath of late suffered.*

Courratier, *A French word, signifying a Horse.*

Courser, 2 Inst. fol. 719.

Courratier, Is a Horse-courser; but our Author hath found a new way of dividing one word into two, to make up his *Centuries*.

Cuth, *otherwise* **Uncuth**, Privatus vel extraneus ——

Cuth signifies *known*, and **Uncuth** *unknown*, yet here they are both coupled in one yoke, as *Synonima*.

Custos Brevium —— *There is also a* Custos Brevium & retulorum *in the* Kings Bench, *who Filleth there, and Warrants of Attorney* ——

This is of the same complexion with the rest.

Demurrer —— West *calleth that likewise a* Demurrer in Chancery, *when there is question made, whether a Parties Answer to a Bill of Complaint, &c. be defective or not, and thereof Reference made to any of the Bench, for the examination thereof, and report to be made to the Court.* West Symbol. part. 2. tit. Chancery, sect. 29.

There is no such words to be found in the Author, and place cited; nor is it probable so learned a Writer, as *West*, could be guilty of so erroneous an Interpretation of this common word, *Demurrer in Chancery.*

Donative, *Is a business meerly given and collated by the Patron, to a Man* ——

So, if it be given to a Man to be a *Plagiary*, that is a *Donative* from his Ingenuity.

Dum non fuit compos mentis, *Is a writ that lieth for him, that not being of sound memory, did Alien any Lands or Tenements in Fee-simple, Fee tail, for term of life, or for years, against the Aliens.* F. N. B. fol. 202.

Can it be imagined, that the learned *Fitz-Herbert* would be guilty of such an absurd Explication?

Enquest —— *The Jury findeth the fact thus, then is the Law thus; and so we judge for the* Enquest *in Criminal Causes. See* Jury ——

The learned will see he writes *thus*, then is the Law *thus*, That they will judge him a blind *Interpreter.*

Farding or **Farthing of Gold**, *Seemeth to be a Coyn used in ancient times, containing in value the fourth part of a Noble, viz. Twenty pence in Silver, and in weight the sixth part of an ounce of Gold, that is, of Five shillings in Silver, which is Three pence and somewhat more.* ——

Our Author is very unfortunate in his Additionals, for these contradictory words (*which is Three pence and somewhat more*) are superadded to what the *Law Dictionary* says.

Ferrure, *The Shooing of Horses. See* Bouch of Court.

In *Bouche of Court* there is nothing at all of *Ferrure*; for our Author curtailed my Citation, not regarding this Reference.

Filicetum, *A bracky ground*, Ubi salices crescunt. *See* Domesday.

Filicetum or *Filicinum*, Is a Ferny ground, so says my Lord *Coke*, 1 *Inst. fol. 4. b.* I suspect it not to be found in *Domesday.*

Foreigne, Forinsecus, *may be derived of the French word* Exterus, *and in Law is used* ——

The French word (*Forain*) may as well be a Latine word, as *Exterus* French.

Fortlet, *Cometh near the French* **Fortlet** ——

Yes, as near as Four pence to a Groat; but the French word is *Fortelet.*

Frank-pledge, Franciplegium, *Is a Compound irregular of two Languages* ——

It is irregularly said; for the words are both French.

Fruitrum Terræ —— Domesday, tit. *Haritisc.* Rex Abedestone ——

I dare affirm there is no such title, as *Haritisc.* in *Domesday.*

Gaynage ——

In the Explication of this word, He

tells us of *Spokeman* and *Spokemen*; for it seems he did not like the word *Sokeman*.

Gardeine del Eglish, *In English Church-Wardens, and they may have an Action for the Goods of the Grounds, and divers other things they may do* ——

I would have our Author *do any thing* hereafter, rather then interpret hard words.

Gleabland — *The quhilke suld be free fra payment of any Feinds.* Skene.

This should be *Teinds*, a Scottish word signifying Taxes. Instead of which, our Author brings in *Feinds* (God bless us) or Evil Spirits.

Hankwite —— *Of the Saxon words* Haginan, Pendere, *and* Cwite, mulcta— *By some it hath been interpreted* Mulcta pro homine injusti suspenso—

There is no such Saxon word as Hagiñan, nor true Latin in the rest.

Haratium —— *As in the* Law Dictionary.

If our Author had been a Master in this kind of Learning, he might in this word have shewed his skill, and my mistake. For *Haratium* (from the French *Haras*) signifies a race or breed of Horses, which is the onely material error (besides those of the Printer) which I have hitherto discovered in my Book.

Heresiita —— *From the Saxon* here, Exercitus & sliten, *to depart* ——

Though this be taken by our Author out of my Lord *Cokes 4 Inst.* yet it is certainly a mistake, haply of the Printer, there being no such Saxon word as *sliten*, to depart, but *slitan, dissolvere.*

Herpfac. *See* Frodmortel.

Where there is not a word of *Herpfac*, for he omitted my citation there, and so *Herpfac* stands as an insignificant *nullo*, without interpretation.

Hinefare —— Si quis occidit hominem & Reges & facit heinfaram, dat *Regi* xx? *Domesday.*

The *Law Dictionary* hath it plainly and truly thus, *Si quis occidit hominem Regis & facit Heinfaram dat Regi* xx s.

Hominatio, *It may be called* Dominatio. Domesday.

He may as well call it *Somniatio*, for the word in *Domesday* signifies a mustering of men, what then hath *Dominatio* to do with it?

Hondpeny, Sint quieti de Chevagio, Hond-peny, &c. *But where is a Declaration made, what is intended by it,* Ideo quære.

Here he was in the humor of adding somewhat to the word, more then he found in the *Law Dictionary*; But still with ill success. He omitted the Author of the Latine, and added the nonsensical English.

Hue and Cry ——

In this word he hath many errors, the French *Huier*, for *Huer* — *Flagiture* for *Flagitare* — *Oyer* for *Oyes* — *Men slain secundum legem & consuetudinem Regni*, is a pretty position.

Ignoramus —— *It hath a resemblance of that ancient* Roman, *where the Judges, where they absolved a person accused, did write A.* i. e. Absolvimus.

Supine negligence! Not to have the care or patience to transcribe truly what lay fair in Print before him *viz. It hath a resemblance of that ancient custom of the* Romans, *where the Judges, when they absolved a person accused, did write A* ——

Justices in Eyre —— *Were sent but every seven years* — *But there is a Book entituled* Orig. Juridiciales, *but of what authority I know not, which says they went oftner* ——

Sure our Author did not consult his own Duty and Reason, when he took the boldness thus to question the Authority of that excellent Book, now a second time Printed; did he not see in its Front those awful names, *Orlando Bridgeman* and *Matthew Hale* subscribed to an *Imprimatur*? Names of greatest authority in this kind. Hath he not heard that Mr. *Dugdales* Works are of such account, That they have often been allowed by the Judges, as good evidence in cases of great moment?

Karle, *A Saxon word properly denoting a man, but with any addition, a servant or clown. Hence they are called a Seaman*, a Buscarle.

Here again our Author thought himself obliged to alter my words, though with the loss of Sence and Syntax.

Knights of the Shire —— *But now Custom allows Esquires to be chosen to this Office,* 27 Hen. 6. 6. *So that they be resident in the County for the choice of these Knights.*

The first part is true, the later nonsencical.

Kylyn —— *Perhaps it might signifie any liquid thing, as* Scoteale, *and such like* —— *Scotale* is not a liquid thing, but a meeting at an Alehouse, where every man paid his *Scot*, for the *Ale* he drank. He might have said *Ale* is a liquid thing.

Legacy — *See a* Bequest, *We call it a* Devise.

And there is no *Bequest* to be seen.

Lenna,

Lænna, Lenga, Lennides— *Domesday.*

For *Lentro, Lenga*, and *Leunider.*

Lupulicetum, *A place where Hops grow, mentioned in* Domesday.

It is not mentioned there; for we had no *Hops* in *England* of some Hundreds of years after *Domesday Book* was made. *Viz.* till 15 *Hen.* 8. according to our Chronicles. But the word is mentioned in 1 *Inst. fol.* 5. *b.*

Maihim or **Mayhem**— *But the cutting off an Ear or Nose, or such like is no Mayhem*——

This is otherwise since the Statute of 32 & 33 *Car.* 2. which was in Print before our Authors Book, though since the *Law Dictionary* was published.

Maiden Rents, *Is a Noble paid by every Tenant in the Mannor of* Builth *in* Radnorshire, *at the marriage of a Daughter, and was anciently given to* them, *for* his *quitting the Custom of* Marcheta.

If any one would pretend to make sence of this; to whom shall *them* and *his* relate? Our Author is very unhappy in his alterations.

Marle, Marla *is a kind of Earth or Mineral, like Chalk, which men cast on their Land*——

These two words (*like Chalk*) he adds to my Interpretation; when as *Marle* is as like *Chalk*, as *Chalk* is like *Cheese.*

Marlerium, *A Marlepit. Mr.* Dugdale *hath an old Deed by him, wherein is mentioned this word*——

This is a pretty kind of impudence, to make the World believe he is intimately acquainted with Mr. *Dugdale*, and knows what old Deeds and Charters he has by him; when as Mr. *Dugdale* lately told me (discoursing of our Author) that he knew him not, nor ever heard of him till then. And in the word *Sacrafield Rents* he pretends the like familiar acquaintance with a person of quality, utterly unknown to him.

Mediterranean, *Is any that passeth through the midst of the Earth.*

Whether he means *any thing*, as Bull, Bear or Horse, I know not.

Mile, Miliare, *is a quantity of a thousand Acres*——

This I confess is a Mile of a large size; perhaps according to the measure in the Isle of *Pines.*

Minstrel, Minstrellus, *from the French* Menstrel—

There is no such French word; it is *Menestrier.*

In *Misfeasans* and *Mistrial*, *Cokes Reports* are cited for *Crokes.*

Multa or **Multura Episcopi**, *is derived from the Latine word* multa, *for that it was a Fine given to the Kings, that they might have power to make their last Wills and Testaments*—2 Inst. fol. 491.

Our Author by miswriting my words, hath made nonsence; yet boldly cites *Cokes Institutes.*

Nihil or **Nichil**, *Is a word which the Sheriff answers, that is apposed concerning Debts illeviable, and that are nothing worth, by reason of the parties from whom due.*

See the *Law Dictionary* on this word, if our Author have not, by his blundering alteration, made it less intelligible at least.

Occasiones, *Are* Assarts, *whereof* Manhood *speaks at large. See* Spel. Glossary *verbo* Essartum.

That learned *Glossary* says the word is in some Authors false written, for *Occationes*, from *Occo*, to harrow or break Clods; but our Author had not time to read him out.

Open Law— Imperfection *for* Imputation. Such smalnesses are frequent with him.

Oyer and **Terminer**— *A Commission of* Oyer *and* Terminer *is the first and largest.*

Thus it ends abruptly, leaving out two or three lines, which should make it sence. *viz. Of the Five Commissions, by which our Judges of Assise do sit in their several Circuits.*

Pais, *A Country or Region, which* Spelman *in his* Glossary *saith*, Non intelligendum est de quovis populo.

Here the Learned *Spelman* is false quoted, for he speaks not these words of *Pais*, but of *Trial per Pais*, which our Author omitted, as being obliged to make alterations.

Pannage or **Pawnage**— *Is most properly taken for the Woods within the Forest*—

Which ought to be, *For the Mast of the Woods*—

Par Ecclesiæ, *Is said, when all the Priviledges and Immunities of the Church, her Servants and Ministers.* Vide Leg. Edw. Conf. cap. 8.

Here he pretends to translate my Citation, being the very words of King *Edwards* Law, and makes this nonsence of it.

In

In **Pedage** and **Peers**, he cites *Baldus in veribus Feudorum*, and *Bartilayus de regno*.

There is no such Book as the first, nor any such Author as the last.

Pervise *non ad tyrocinia juris, quas motus volant, exercenda*, says *Spelman*.

Another false quotation, for *vocant*.

Poleine, was a sort of shooe—not utterly laid aside till the Reign of *Hen.* 8. in which time they were increased to that excessive length, that in *Rich.* 2. time, they were tied up to the knees with Gold or Silver Chains. And forbidden by *Edw.* 4. under great penalty.

Does our Author think, Rich. 2. succeeded *Hen.* 8. *which his words seem clearly to intimate.*

Possession—If the Lord purchase the tenancy held by Heriot-service, then the Heriot is extinct by *verity* of possession.—

We'l suppose he intended to say unity.

Proportas, *Skene de verbo signif.* Latines it *Proportio Assisæ.*—

Skene *calls it* Proportatio Assisa—*in his* de verborum significatione, *not* verbo signif. *as our Author often mistakes it.*

Puchepet,—But the Learned *Spelman* thinks it is miswritten, for the Sax. puchepec, i. e. *wudhepec*.

This Saxon is Rudhewet, *as here written*, Spelman *writes it better, Ile secure you; but our Author has very ill luck in transcribing, even from fair printed Books*; and *it seems understands not the Saxon Characters.*

The Law Dictionary *begins the Letter Q. with* Quadragesima Sunday; *but our Author was not willing to begin so, lest it should look too much like* alter-idem, *Therefore prepones* Quadrans *and* Quadranta terræ; *and so poor* Quadragesima *has lost his due place in the Alphabet, but* (Quack *had he thought on't*) *would have done his work better, and been as able a Law-word as* Quadrans.

Quietantia Assisarum super Assisam—*Quod non ponantur in Assisis, jurat nec magis Assisis*—

For Juratis nec magnis Assisis.

Realty,——Sometimes it is taken for *Royalty*.

Never, for they are two different words.

Recordare facias——It seems to be called a *Recordare*, because the form that it commands the Sheriff to whom it is directed to make a Record——

Of our Authors mistakes.

Renegeld——*infra hundred de* Maulestria.

There is not such a Hundred in all England.

Rescyte——As if Tenant for years brings, he in Reversion comes in and prays to be received——

The Tenant it seems may bring what he will.

Rogus——*Constabulario Castri de* Divis *& Custodi Forestæ de Cippeham*——

I see our Author, by his writing it, does not understand this Divis *which should be* Divisis *or* Divis. *with a Period, for the* Divizes *in* Wiltshire.

Scandalum magnatum,—And hath given name, to wit, granted to recover damage thereupon.

Then it seems to give name *is* to grant.

Scyre-gemot—*In this word* Seldens Titles of Honor *is misquoted.*—

Sea-rover, See *Privateer. Anno* 16. *Car.* 2. *cap* 6. *Quere* if not the same with *Pyrate.*

You must know all this, except the Learned Quære, *is in the* Law Dict. *where* Privateer *was misprinted for* pirate; *but our Author neither makes Errata's to his own Works, nor reads others.*

Selda,—In the conclusion he adds to what the *Law-Dict.* saith, thus—*Selda* also in *Doomsday* signifies a Wood of Sallows, Willows, and Withyes.

Which addition had been better omitted, the word being no where used in Domesday *for a wood of any kind, as I confidently believe, and our Author cites no place.*

Serjeanty, *Serjeantia*, signifies in Law a Service that cannot be due from any Lord to his Tenant, but to the King only.

This is a new Service due from a Lord to his Tenant.

Severance, Is the singling or *severing* of two or more that are joyned in one Writ—here *Severance* is Permittance.

Nor is this any better sence.

Soke,—*Clamat cognitionem Placitorum*—*infra Sum* 40 s.—

Sum for *Summam.*

Solidata terræ,—*Breve Regis Johannis vicecomitatus Angliæ.*—

This Vicecomitatus *for Vicecomitibus, was an* Errata *in the* Law-Dict. *and noted at the end of the Book; but our Author did not design to correct, but augment Errors.*

Sullings, In *Domesday* Book, according to *Mr. Agars* interpretation, are taken for *Alders.*

I have so great a respect for Mr. *Agar*, that I am not satisfied this Interpretation is his; no question but it is the same with **Swolings**, i. e. *Carucatæ*, Plough-Lands.

Team—— *With their Childrens Goods and Chattels in his Court*——

So it is in the *Law Dictionary*, but in the *Errata*, he might have seen it thus corrected, *With their Children, Goods, and Chattels.*

Tenure— *What may make a Tenure, and what not. See* Perkins Revelations 70.

Perkins, the Learned Lawyer, had no *Revelations*, that I ever heard of.

Theft— *Theft from the Prison, or in presence of the owner, is properly called* Robbery.

Prison for *Person*, makes a wide difference.

Thwertnirk—— Absque alieno capiendo pro executione facienda——

For *absque aliquo*—

Tolsester——

Though this Word lay fair before him in the *Law Dictionary*, yet he hath committed three Errors in transcribing six lines.

Trial— *He concludes with* Pat. 3 R. Joh. m. 3. In fidelitate Leulini.

Omitting what follows in the *Law Dictionary*, and is most to the purpose, *viz. In fidelitate* Leulini *statuitur de triatione differentiarum dicti* Leulini, &c.

Tylwith— Familia, tribus——

Doctor *Davy's Welsh Dictionary*, from whence he had this word, would have furnished him many more, as able Law-words as this.

Vassal—— *Skene* verbo Lignantia *saith*——

Skene hath no such word in his Book, as *Lignantia.*

Verdetor, Vindarius—— *Is a Judicial Officer of the Kings Forest*——

Both the words mistaken, for *Verderer, Viridarius.*

Ut laica removenda— *Until the Bishop of the Plea, where such Church is, hath certified.*

Any one may certifie this to be nonsence.

Villaine—— *Our* Villains Regardant *to Manors were* Glebæ Adscriptitii, *tied to* Turk—

What had our Villains to do with the *Turk?*

Walkers—— *There are Foresters, assigned by the King, who are* Walkers *within a certain space of Ground to their care.*

Somewhat omitted to make it sence.

Warscot—— Immunis liberi & quieti——

For *Immunes, liberi & quieti*——

Westminster— Epist. ejus ad din *Edwardum*——

For *divum.* The word in mine is abbreviated thus *ad Div. Edw.* which our Author it seems did not understand.

IF *our Author have any further occasion to make use of the* Law Dictionary, *he may take notice of these Additional* Errata's.

In *Chron. Table of* Hen. 8. for 1059. read 1509.
Bleab, read *vel terra*—— dele *a:*
Bildable, for *aliqui* read *aliorum qui.*
Bzoflome, for *Titles* read *Tiles.*
Barratium, read from the Fr. *Haras*, a Race of Horses and Mares kept for breed.
Donor, for *Mardstone* read *Maidstone.*
Kings Swanherd read *Cignorum.*
Wiskening, for **Wiszeninge** read **Wiskening.**
Prepensed— *dele* yet.
Stoc, read *Malefactor pro*——
Tallum, read *duobus Tassis.*
Tolt, for *Juris* read *Curiæ*——
Warowite, read *Castro*——
Xenia, read *omnia*——

FINIS.